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PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

GEORGE (AUGUSTUS FREDERIC) IV., eldest child of George III., king of Great Britain, was born at the palace of St. James's, on the 12th of August, 1762, and was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester on the 17th of the same month. On the 26th of December, 1765, he was made a knight of the Garter. He was educated, along with his brother Frederic, afterwards duke of York, upon a plan of strict seclusion, under the care of Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York, and of Dr. Cyril Jackson, who were appointed to their office in 1771, and who, on their resignation in 1776, were succeeded by Dr. Hurd, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (afterwards bishop of Worcester), and by the Rev. William Arnald, of St. John's college, Cambridge. The two princes passed their period of pupilage together, chiefly at Buckingham house, Kew, and Windsor, until December 1780, when, on the departure of prince Frederic for Germany, the prince of Wales, now become legally his own master, began to appear much in the public eye. He at once chose for his political friends and associates the leaders of the Whig party, Fox, Sheridan, and others, who not only placed him in direct opposition to his father's government, but led him into a course of wasteful expenditure and fashionable dissipation, against which the severe discipline of his early training unhappily proved but a weak defence. About this time also he contracted a close intimacy with the duc de Chartres, who afterwards gained an unenviable notoriety as duke of Orleans. In November 1783, a few months after his Whig associates had forced themselves into power, as the well-known Coalition Ministry, the prince took his seat in the House of Lords with great ceremony as duke of Cornwall. He had a short time before had Carlton-house assigned to him

for a residence, with an allowance of 64,000*l.* per annum. In 1786 the prince's pecuniary embarrassments were brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Sheridan, and again in the following year by alderman Newnham, one of the members for London, on which occasion Mr. Fox declared, upon the highest authority, that there was no ground for a report which had gained general credit, that the prince had been for two years privately married to Mrs. Fitzherbert, a lady of the Roman Catholic persuasion, for whom his royal highness had conceived a strong attachment so early as the year 1781. The prince of Wales's connexion with Mrs. Fitzherbert was then, and continued to be for many years after, a subject of general comment, and the lady, on being informed of Mr. Fox's declaration, is said to have insisted, but without effect, upon its being as publicly contradicted as it had been made. It was alleged, and generally believed, that the prince had been married to Mrs. Fitzherbert, both by a Protestant clergyman, and a Roman Catholic priest, although such a proceeding, even if it had taken place, could be productive of no legal effects, in consequence of the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act. The result of this parliamentary discussion was, that an accommodation took place. The king gave his consent to an annual addition to his son's income of 10,000*l.*, and to a grant of 180,000*l.* for the payment of his royal highness's debts. In October in the following year (1788) the king began to exhibit symptoms of alienation of mind, which led to discussions in parliament respecting the person upon whom the exercise of the royal power devolved of right. On this occasion Mr. Fox contended that the right clearly appertained to the heir apparent, being of full age and capacity; but the opinion of Mr. Pitt, that it was for parliament to deter-

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mine whether the heir apparent was in this case the proper depositary of the royal power, was carried by a large majority. Mr. Pitt was equally successful when, in a future stage of the proceedings, he moved that, to the bill for constituting the regency the royal assent should be given by the lord chancellor's affixing the great seal to the act of parliament. The regency bill passed the House of Commons on the 12th of February, 1790; but while it was in course of discussion in the House of Lords all further proceedings were happily rendered unnecessary by the amendment of the king, and on the 25th his majesty was declared free from complaint. In May 1792 the prince of Wales publicly avowed in the House of Lords his separation from Mr. Fox and his party, and afterwards took a formal leave of them in a letter addressed to the duke of Portland. His royal highness was led to this step by his dislike of the principles avowed by the Whigs with reference to the French revolution. In the summer of 1794 the debts of the prince of Wales, which amounted to 630,000*l.* led to an arrangement at court for their liquidation, by which, after discussion in the House of Commons, his establishment was fixed at 125,000*l.* a year, out of which he was required to pay 65,000*l.* annually until his heavy incumbrances were cleared off; and the prince at length yielded to a long cherished wish of his father, and consented to marry his cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick; and the marriage accordingly took place on the 8th of April, 1795. The only issue of this ill-assorted union was the princess Charlotte Augusta, who was born on the 7th of January, 1796. A complete separation took place shortly after between the newly married parties, the princess of Wales retiring with her infant to Blackheath. The conduct of the prince could not fail to give extreme displeasure to the king, and his earnest request to be permitted to hold a higher military appointment than that of a colonel of dragoons was met with an inflexible refusal. In November 1810 a recurrence of the king's mental incapacity led to the prince's appointment to the regency, for one year, and he was sworn in before the privy council on the 3d of February, 1811. It is remarkable that though in 1798 he had renewed, in a measure, his connexion with the Whigs, and up to a very recent period had, owing to domestic circumstances, been emulously served by that party, he now, on becoming king in every thing but in name, cast off his old associates and their principles, and retained the Perceval administration, which was in office at his assumption of the regency, and made no change in the policy of the government, declaring that he continued his father's ministers in office from a feeling of filial respect. It was believed and hoped, however, by the opposition, that when, at the close of the first year of the regency, the restrictions under which the regent had entered upon his office should be removed, his royal highness would make some overtures to his early political friends for their admission into office. The offer indeed came, but it was declined by lords Grey and Grenville, because the terms of it contemplated a union with an administration from which they held a wide difference of opinion in the most important points of national policy. With this explanation the correspondence terminated, and the ministry continued unchanged until the assassination of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, when lord Liverpool became prime minister.

The war in the peninsula at this period was carried on with extraordinary vigour. On the 19th of January, 1812, lord Wellington stormed Ciudad Rodrigo; and on the 6th of April he took Badajos, after an obstinate resistance, which cost us nearly 5,000 men. His lordship now marched northward, and on the 6th of June he compelled Marmont to retreat from Salamanca towards the Douro, where the French army was reinforced, and the British troops, being now compelled to retreat in turn, withdrew towards Salamanca, near which town, on the 22d of July, Marmont was totally routed, and nearly 6,000 prisoners fell into our hands. On the 12th of August, Madrid was occupied by the allies. But the failure of the British in their attempts upon the castle of Burgos, and the concentration of the French forces under Soult, rendered it necessary for lord Wellington, notwithstanding he had effected a junction with lord Hill, to retire upon the frontier of Portugal, where on the 20th of November the campaign of 1812 was closed.

The parliamentary proceedings of this year were marked by warm debates on the orders in council, which, on the accession of lord Liverpool to the office of premier, were at length repealed, but too late to prevent a rupture with America. On the 29th of September, parliament

was dissolved, and at the assembling of the new one on the 30th of November, the Prince-regent spoke for the first time from the throne. Soon after news arrived of the wreck of Napoleon's army in the snows of Russia. Early in the following year the unhappy difference between the Prince-regent and the princess of Wales became the subject of public discussion, in consequence of an appeal from the latter to parliament, demanding an investigation.

The peninsular campaign of 1813 was distinguished by the masterly advance of lord Wellington from the Douro to the north-eastern frontier of Spain, until he took up a position at Vittoria, where, at the head of 40,000 British troops, he totally defeated Jourdan, and took all the artillery and stores of the French, who were compelled to retreat across the Pyrenees. On the 31st of August St. Sebastian was captured, Pampeluna surrendered on the 26th of October, and on the 10th of November the French were defeated at St. Jean de Luz. On the 25th of February, 1814, they were again routed near Orthès; and on the 10th of April, before the intelligence of the surrender of Paris had arrived, a sanguinary battle was fought at Toulouse, where Soult was again defeated. In June the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia paid a visit to the Prince-regent, who entertained them with great magnificence. On the 14th of August the princess of Wales embarked for the continent, where she had asked and obtained permission to make a tour. At the end of this year the war which had broken out with America in 1812 was brought to a close, and peace was signed at Ghent. In March 1815, to the astonishment of Europe, Buonaparte, who had been confined in the island of Elba, returned to Paris; he immediately made prodigious efforts to reorganize his army, pushed forward to the north-eastern frontier with incredible rapidity, with the view of striking a decisive blow at one portion of the allied army before it could effect a junction with the rest, and was finally routed by the Anglo-Prussian forces at Waterloo (June 18).

On the 27th of August, 1816, lord Exmouth bombarded Algiers, in consequence of the refusal of the dey to liberate all the Christian slaves who were in his power, or to renounce for ever the practice of reducing to slavery the subjects of the Christian powers of Europe. The cannonade lasted for six hours, and the Algerine fleet in the harbour was set fire to and totally destroyed. The next day the propositions of lord Exmouth were assented to without qualification. The success of this attack excited an extraordinary sensation throughout the whole of Christendom. On the 5th of January, 1817, the Prince-regent was shot at on his return from the House of Lords; two balls perforated the glass of the carriage as it was passing through the Park. This led to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

It had been in contemplation to marry the princess Charlotte to the prince of Orange, now the king of Holland; but on the 2d of May, 1816, she was married to prince Leopold George Frederick of Saxe-Coburg, the present king of Belgium. She died in childbed on the 6th of November, 1817, after being delivered of a male child—still-born. The extent and intensity of the national sorrow on this melancholy occasion have, perhaps, never been exceeded; and the effects of the mental agony of her royal father occasioned great alarm to his medical attendants. The duke of York stood now next in succession to the throne; and the marriages of the dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, took place in the course of the following year; the duke of Cumberland had been married in 1815.

On the 29th of January, 1820, on the demise of his royal father, the Prince ascended the throne as George IV. The consequent dissolution of parliament took place under circumstances of general distress, and the new parliament met on the 21st of April. Considerable excitement had been caused in the preceding February by the detection of the Cato-street Conspiracy, in which a profligate character, named Arthur Thistlewood, and his abandoned accomplices, had engaged for the purpose of assassinating the ministers when assembled at a cabinet dinner at lord Harrowby's. Notwithstanding the general disaffection which prevailed at this time, it was believed that those desperate conspirators stood alone, and the horror with which their design was contemplated by the nation at large tended powerfully to strengthen the hands of the administration. On the 6th of June queen Caroline returned to London; on the 5th of the following month a bill for divorcing and degrading her was introduced by lord Liverpool, but an adverse division in the House of Lords on the 10th of November led to its abandonment by the ministers. The

queen died on the 7th of August, 1821; her death is believed to have been hastened by chagrin, occasioned by her exclusion from the ceremony of the coronation of her husband, which took place on the 19th of the preceding month. In the beginning of August the king visited Dublin, and at the close of the next month he set out for Hanover. In August 1822 he proceeded to Scotland. The secretaryship of foreign affairs, made vacant by the melancholy suicide of the marquis of Londonderry, which took place at this time, was given to Mr. Canning, who soon after recognised the independence of the Spanish colonies in South America, by sending consuls to their most important maritime towns (October 1823). In 1824 the country was involved in a war with the Burmese, and in petty skirmishes with the barbarians of Ashantee: the former contest was closed in February 1826, under the able conduct of Sir Archibald Campbell. The general manufacturing prosperity which marked the beginning of 1825 was soon clouded, and was followed by the memorable commercial panic of December in that year. The session of 1826 opened on the 2d of February, and almost the only topic touched on in the speech was the general distress; and ministers, with a view to alleviate the immediate pressure, suggested to the Bank to make advances to private individuals upon the deposit of goods, merchandise, and other securities; the small note currency was restricted, the corn-laws underwent a relaxation, and various commercial restrictions were removed. On the 2d of June parliament was dissolved, and the first session of the new one commenced on the 14th of November. In December a British force, consisting of 5,000 men, was despatched to Portugal to aid the Princess-regent against the absolutist Spanish faction. On the 22d of January, 1827, the duke of York died, and the duke of Wellington succeeded him as commander-in-chief.

On the morning of the 17th of February, lord Liverpool was struck with apoplexy, a complete change of ministry took place, and the offices of first lord of the treasury and of chancellor of the exchequer were given to Mr. Canning, on whose death (8th of August) viscount Goderich became premier; and on his lordship's resignation (8th of January, 1828) the duke of Wellington was made first lord of the treasury, and the ministry soon after was once more composed of persons of the Tory party. Soon after news arrived of the complete dismantling of the Egyptian fleet (under Ibrahim Pacha) in the bay of Navarino, by the combined squadrons of England, France, and Russia; a collision which his majesty characterised in his speech at the opening of parliament (29th of January, 1828) as "wholly unexpected." In autumn the Morea was evacuated by the Turkish troops, and on the 4th of October the whole of the Egyptian armament sailed for Alexandria. On the 26th of February lord John Russell carried his motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. On the 5th of July Mr. O'Connell was returned to parliament for the county of Clare, in opposition to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who had accepted the office of president of the board of trade; the Catholic Association recommenced its meetings, the Orange lodges were revived, a correspondence took place between the duke of Wellington and Dr. Curtis, the Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, and in December the marquis of Anglesea was recalled, and was succeeded by the duke of Northumberland. At length, on the 5th of February, 1829, the king's speech recommended concession to the Roman Catholics, and the Relief Bill, and a bill for abolishing the forty shilling freeholders in Ireland received the royal assent on the 13th of April; on the 15th of May Mr. O'Connell was again returned for Clare, and on the 24th of June parliament was prorogued. The health of the king, who had long been in an infirm state, began to exhibit alarming symptoms in the beginning of April 1830, and on the 15th of that month the first bulletin was issued. He died on the 26th of June following, at Windsor Castle (where he had for some time been living in great seclusion), in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the eleventh of his reign, and was succeeded by his brother, William IV.

GEORGE I., called Dolgorouki, or the Long-handed, grand duke of Russia, expelled his nephew Isiaslaf from the grand-ducal throne of Kieff, (then the capital of Russia,) in 1149, but was himself repeatedly expelled by the Hungarians, until, in 1154, he at length established himself firmly upon the throne. He is distinguished in history for having founded, near the river Moskwa, the city of Moscow, which he fortified, and embellished with splendid edifices. He also built several towns in the southern

principalities of Russia, and introduced Christianity and civilization among the idolatrous and savage Finnish tribes. He died in 1156.

GEORGE II., grandson of the preceding, became grand-duke of Russia in 1219. In 1224 the Moguls, under the command of Joodgee Khan, son of Gengis Khan, invaded Russia, and gained a great victory on the 31st of May in that year. In 1237, led by Batson Khan, grandson of Gengis Khan, they again invaded the dominions of George II., who, after a gallant contest with an overwhelming force, fell on the 4th of March, 1238, and his territories remained under the domination of the Tartars until 1470, when the brave Ivan Vasiliewich freed them from the yoke.

GEORGE CADOUDAL, a distinguished French royalist chief, born in 1769 at Brech, a town near Auray, in Lower Britanny, where his father was a miller. In March 1793 he enlisted as a private soldier among the royalists, and in November in that year he joined the Vendeans, and was appointed an officer at the siege of Granville. He was afterwards taken prisoner, along with his friend Lemercier, (surnamed La Vendée) and was confined at Brest, whence, after several months, he effected his escape. He then renewed his efforts for the restoration of the exiled family, and assisted the emigrants in their unfortunate expedition from England to Quiberon bay. When Buonaparte became consul, Cadoudal, with the encouragement of the English government, collected a body of 15,000 men, whom he led against general Brune, but was defeated (January 25 and 26, 1800,) at Grand-Champ and at Elven, and having disbanded his troops, he went to Paris, whence, apprehensive of the designs of Buonaparte, he passed over to England, where he was received with distinction by the ministry, and especially by the count d'Artois, who, in the name of the king of France, conferred upon him the cordon rouge, and the rank of lieutenant-general. After another unsuccessful effort to serve the cause of the royalists in France, where he was unjustly suspected of being concerned in the plot to assassinate Buonaparte by means of "the infernal machine," he returned to England, whence, after concerting measures with Pichegru, he returned secretly to Paris in 1803, but was arrested in the following year, and on refusing, with the promise of his life, to acknowledge the imperial authority of Napoleon, he was executed on the 25th of June.

GEORGEL, (John Francis,) an ex-Jesuit, secretary to prince Louis de Rohan, ambassador from France at Vienna, was born at Bruyères, in Lorraine, in 1731. In 1785, in the well-known affair of the necklace, he used all his efforts to serve his patron. In 1793 he removed to Switzerland, and in 1799 he went to St. Petersburg with a deputation from the knights of Malta, to offer to the czar Peter the grand mastership of the order, then menaced with annihilation by Buonaparte. In 1802 he returned to France, and died in 1813, leaving Mémoires historiques sur la fin du 18e Siècle, published in 1818.

GEORGES, (Chevalier de St.,) a native of Guadaloupe, celebrated for his skill as a musical composer, a violinist, and a swordsman. He performed in London and in Paris, where he died, in poverty, in 1801.

GEORGET, (John,) an eminent French artist, distinguished for his skill in painting on porcelain, born in 1760. He studied under David, and, after performing for eight years as an actor at the theatre Feydeau, he resumed painting, and was received, through the interest of madame Jacotot, a celebrated painter on porcelain, into the manufactory at Sèvres. His copy of Gerard Douw's Dropsical Woman is an admirable production. Georget died at Paris in 1823.

GERARD, celebrated for his Latin translations of Arabic works, was born at Cremona in 1114. He went to Toledo, where he devoted himself to the study of Arabic, and laboured at his task of translation with incredible diligence. He is said to have given Latin versions of seventy-six Arabic works relative to astronomy, natural history, and medicine, of which there are numerous editions. He died in 1187.

GERARD, THOM, or TENQUE, the institutor and first grand master of the knights hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards of Malta, was born about 1040, in the island of Martigue, on the coast of Provence, according to some; according to others, at Amalfi, in the territory of Naples. He took the religious habit at Jerusalem in 1100, and associated with others to relieve all Christians in distress, and bound himself to observe also the three great vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. He died in 1120, and his order was confirmed by Anastasius IV., who divided it into

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knights companions, clerks, and serving brothers. Gerard was succeeded, as grand master, by Raymond du Puy.

GERARD, (Balthazar,) the assassin of William I. prince of Orange, was born at Villefans, in Franche Comté, in 1558. He ingratiated himself into the friendship of the unfortunate prince by an affected air of devotion, and at last perpetrated the deed which he had for six years coolly meditated, by shooting him through the head with a pistol, as he was going out of his palace at Delft, 10th of July, 1584. He suffered the same punishment with Ravaillac and Damien. The prince of Orange was the head of the Protestants, and thence this fanatic was incited by his bigoted clergy to seek, as he said, by his death, the expiation of his sins, and eternal glory. Philip II. of Spain granted letters of nobility to Gerard's family, and Levinus Torrentianus composed a Latin ode in commendation of him. At Douay was published, in 1584, Le glorieux et triomphant Martyre de Balthasar Gérard, advenu en la ville de Delft; and at Rome was published, in the same year, Balt. Gherardi morte e costanza per haver ammazzatto il Principe d'Orange.

GERARD, (Alexander,) an eminent divine of the church of Scotland, born at Chapel Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, in 1728, and educated at the parish school of Foveran, and at the grammar-school at Aberdeen, and was entered a student in Marischal college when he was twelve years of age. He studied theology at the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and in his twentieth year he was licensed to preach, and in 1750 he was chosen assistant to Mr. David Fordyce, professor of philosophy in the Marischal college, and in two years afterwards, upon the death of the professor, he was appointed to succeed him. His department was confined to moral philosophy and logic. In 1759 he was ordained a minister of the church of Scotland, and in the following year he was appointed professor of divinity in the Marischal college, and about the same period he took his degree of D.D. In 1771, he was preferred to the theological chair in the university of King's college, which he held till his death, in 1795. He wrote, An Essay on Taste, published in 1759, and reprinted in 1780; Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity, 1766; Essays on Genius; and two volumes of Sermons. In 1799 his son, Dr. Gilbert Gerard, published a work, entitled The Pastoral Care, which had made a part of his father's theological course of lectures, and had been left among his MSS.

GERARD, (Gilbert,) son of the preceding, was born and educated at Aberdeen. He became pastor of the English church at Amsterdam, where he continued several years; and on his return was appointed professor of Greek in King's college, Aberdeen. He succeeded his father in the chair of divinity, was elected one of the ministers of Old Aberdeen, and made king's chaplain for Scotland. He published, On Indifference with respect to Religious Truths, a sermon; and Institutes of Biblical Criticism, 8vo. He died in 1815.

GERARD, (Louis,) a French botanist, born at Cotignac, in the department of Var, in 1733. He was employed by Malesherbes in translating the botanical portion of the Natural History of Pliny. During the reign of terror he lived in seclusion. He was afterwards appointed corresponding member of the Institute. He published in 1761 his Flora Gallo-Provincialis, the first botanical work in which plants are arranged in the order of natural affinities, established by Jussieu in 1759, and followed by Adanson in 1763. Gerard died in 1819.

GERARD GROOT, or the Great, with whom originated the celebrated foundation of canons regular of Windeshem, was born at Deventer in 1340. He commenced his studies at the university of Paris, and at the age of eighteen was appointed to teach philosophy and theology at Cologne, where he soon acquired, by his knowledge and eloquence, the appellation of the Great. He obtained several ecclesiastical benefices, which he relinquished, in order to embrace the monastic life. His sermons at Deventer, Zwoll, Amsterdam, Leyden, and other towns in Holland, were attended by crowds, and produced a great sensation. He diligently collected the best and most ancient MSS. of the Scriptures and of the Fathers, and employed the learned members of his order in copying those MSS., and in making extracts from the writings of the Fathers. He died at Deventer, of the plague, in 1384, in the the forty-fourth year of his age. The MSS. which issued from his institution were distinguished for the beauty of the hand-writing, as well as for their correctness, and were long held in high estimation by the learned.

GERARDE, (John,) an eminent surgeon and herbalist, born at Nampt-

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wich, in Cheshire, in 1545. After travelling on the continent he settled in London, where he was patronized by lord Burleigh, whose noble garden he superintended for twenty years. He had also, at his residence in Holborn, a large physic-garden of his own, which was probably more richly supplied than any other in England. His first publication was a catalogue of the plants in his own garden, entitled, Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum et Plantarum, tam indigenarum quam exoticarum, in Horto Joh. Gerardi, Civis et Chirurgi Londin. nascentium, 4to, 1596 and 1599. Of this work scarcely an impression is known to exist, except one in the British Museum, which proved of great use in preparing the Hortus Kewensis of Mr. Aiton, as serving to ascertain the time when many old plants were first cultivated. His great work, entitled Herbal, or General History of Plants, fol., was published in 1597. The wood-cuts were procured from Frankfort, being from the same blocks which had been used for the Kreuterbuch, the German herbal of Tabernæmontanus, fol., Frank.-on-the-Maine, 1588. A second edition of Gerarde's Herbal was published by Dr. Thomas Johnson, with emendations and corrections, fol. Lond. 1633. Gerarde died about 1607.

GERBAIS, (John,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in 1629 at Rupois, in the diocese of Rheims. He was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1661, chosen professor of rhetoric at the Royal College in 1662, and was afterwards principal of the college at Rheims. He was commissioned by the French clergy to publish the Décisions touchant les Réguliers, (decreed in the assembly of 1645,) with Hallier's notes. He wrote, De Causis Majoribus, 1679, 4to, in which he ably supports the liberties of the Gallican church, and maintains that episcopal causes ought to be first judged by the metropolitan, and the bishops in his province; Innocent XI. condemned this work in 1680; a treatise on the authority of Kings over Marriages, 1690, 4to; Lettres touchant le Pécule des Religieux, 1698, 12mo; a translation of the treatise by Panormus on the Council of Basle, 8vo; Lettre sur la Comédie, 12mo; Lettre sur les Dorures et le Luxe des Habits des Femmes. He died in 1699.

GERBEL, (Nicholas,) a learned jurist, a native of Pfortzheim. He became a professor at Vienna, and afterwards at Strasburg. He died in 1560. His works are, Isagoge in Tabulam Græciæ, 1545, and Basle, fol. 1550; De Anabaptistarum Ortu et Progressu; Vita Joannis Cuspiniani. He corrected Cuspinian's Chronicle of the Cæsars, and Arrian's Hist. of Alexander, and published an edition of the New Testament, 1521, 4to. A long account of him is given in The Literary History of the Congregation of St. Maur, by Tassin, 1770, 4to.

GERBER, (Sir Balthasar,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1591. He excelled in miniature, and was patronized by the celebrated George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, whom he accompanied to England, where he was employed by the royal family. During the civil war he went to Holland, but returned to England at the Restoration. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. who sent him on an important mission to Brussels. He died in 1667.

GERBERON, (Gabriel,) a French ecclesiastic, priest of the Oratory, and then a Benedictine of St. Maur, was born at St. Calais, in the province of Maine, in 1628. He was ordered to be arrested in 1682 by Louis XIV. for the freedom of his opinions on the Jansenist controversy, but he escaped to Holland, and in 1703 was seized by the bishop of Mechlin, and imprisoned at Amiens, and afterwards at Vincennes. He died at the prison of the abbey of St. Denis in 1711. His chief work is the General History of Jansenism, 3 vols, 12mo.

GERBERT, (Martin,) prince-abbot of a Benedictine convent at St. Blaise, in the Black Forest, born at Horb, on the Necker, in 1720, distinguished for his taste in the fine arts, especially in music. He travelled through France, Germany, and Italy, for the purpose of exploring the libraries of all the principal monastic institutions, to collect materials for his history of church music. This work appeared in 1774, in 2 vols, 4to, with numerous engravings, and is entitled De Cantu et Musicâ Sacrâ a primâ Ecclesiæ Ætate usque ad presens Tempus. Gerbert divided his history of church music into three parts: the first finishes at the pontificate of St. Gregory; the second goes as far as the fifteenth century; and the third to his own time. In 1784 he published a work of more importance, under the title of Scriptores Ecclesiastici de Musicâ Sacrâ, potissimum ex variis Italiæ, Galliæ, et Germaniæ Codicibus collecti, 3 vols, 4to. This is a collection of all the ancient authors who have written on music, from the third

century to the invention of printing, and whose works had remained in manuscript. It is now very rare. Forkel has given an analysis of it in his Histoire de la Musique. Gerbert kept up a constant correspondence with Gluck. After his death was published a work of his, entitled, De Sublimi in Evangelio Christi juxta divinam Verbi incarnati Œconomiam. He died in 1793.

GERBERT. See SYLVESTER II.

GERBIER, (Peter John Baptist,) a celebrated French lawyer, distinguished for the eloquence of his pleadings, born at Rennes in 1725. After a careful domestic education under able masters invited from Holland, he was sent to the college de Beauvais at Paris, where he pursued his studies under MM. Coffin and Rivard. At the age of seventeen he took his degree; but he did not commence practice as an advocate until his twenty-seventh year, when he excited general admiration. One of the most famous causes in which he was concerned was that of the brothers Lyoncy, merchants of Marseilles, against the Jesuits, which issued in the overthrow of that society. No writings of Gerbier remain; but his oratory is said to be unsurpassed in the annals of the French bar. He died in 1788.

GERBILLON, (John Francis,) a Jesuit missionary in China, born at Verdun in 1654, became a Jesuit in 1670, and was sent to China in 1685, and died at Pekin in 1707, superior-general of all the missions in China. He wrote an account of his travels, inserted in Du Halde's History. He was in great favour with the emperor of China, for whom he wrote Elements of Geometry, from Euclid and Archimedes, splendidly published at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartar languages.

GERDES, (Daniel,) a learned Protestant divine, born in 1698 at Bremen. He took his doctor's degree at Utrecht, after which he became professor of theology, and of ecclesiastical history, at Duisburg, whence, in 1735, he removed to Groningen, where he died in 1767. His chief works are, Vesperæ Vadenses, 4to; Observationes Miscellaneæ ad quædam Loca S. S. in quibus Historia Patriarcharum illustratur; Miscellanea Duisburgensia, 4to; Florilegium Historico-criticum Librorum variorum; Compendium Theologiæ Dogmaticæ.

GERDIL, (Hyacinth Sigismond,) a cardinal, distinguished for his skill in metaphysics, born at Samoens, in Piedmont, in 1718. In 1732 he entered the Barnabite order, and in 1742 was chosen professor of philosophy at Macerata, whence, in 1749, he removed to Turin, where he was appointed tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia. In 1777 he was made a cardinal. He treated the concordat proposed by Buonaparte as an impudent hypocritical farce; and told the pope, that in signing it he had ruined religion. He died at Rome in 1802. He wrote, A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul; A Treatise on the Nature of Ideas; Introduction to the Study of Religion; another against Duels; Reflections on Education, in Confutation of Rousseau, 2 vols; The Phenomena of Capillary Tubes. His works were printed in 6 vols, 4to, at Bologna, 1784—1791.

GEREE, (John,) a Puritan divine, born in Yorkshire in 1600, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He became minister of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, where he was afterwards silenced by bishop Goodman for objecting to certain ceremonies of the Church. In 1641 this suspension was removed by one of the parliamentary committees which took upon them to new-model the Church. In 1645 he became by the same interest minister of St. Albans, and about four years after minister of St. Faith's, under St. Paul's, London. He opposed the civil war, and especially the murder of the king, the barbarity of which is said to have hastened his death, which took place in February 1649. He published, besides several sermons and tracts, An Exercise, wherein the Evil of Health-drinking is by clear and solid Arguments convinced, 1648, 4to; and Astrologo-Mastix, or the Vanity of Judicial Astrology, 1646.—His elder brother, STEPHEN, also a Puritan divine, wrote against Crisp, in the Antinomian controversy.

GERHARD, (John,) an eminent Lutheran divine, born at Quedlinburgh, in Saxony, in 1582. He studied at Wittemberg, Jena, and Marpurg. In 1605 he returned to Jena, and having been ordained, was appointed by John Casimir, duke of Saxony, to a church in Franconia, and at the same time to be professor of divinity in the Casimirian college of Coburg. In 1616 he accepted the professorship of divinity at Jena, and continued in that office till his death, in 1637. His works, which are written in Latin and German, consist of treatises on various theological subjects, critical and polemical; commentaries on various books of the Old and New Testament, common-places, &c. One only of these,

his Meditations, is well known in this country, having gone through many editions, and having also been translated into most European languages, and even into Greek. — His eldest son, JOHN ERNEST, born at Jena in 1621, became professor of history there, and died in 1668. He wrote, Harmonia Linguarum Orientalium; and De Ecclesiæ Copticæ Ortu, Progressu, et Doctrinâ.

GERHARD, (Ephraim,) a German lawyer and philosopher, born at Giersdorf, in Silesia, in 1682. He was advocate to the court and regency of Weimar, and afterwards became professor of law in the university of Altorf, where he died in 1718. He wrote, Delineatio Philosophiæ rationalis; to which is subjoined an excellent dissertation, De Præcipuis Sapientiæ Impedimentis.

GERICAULT, (John Louis Theodore André,) a French painter, born at Rouen in 1790. He was the pupil of Guerin. His designs and engravings display great spirit, and his picture of the Wounded Cuirassier is much admired. His best work is the Wreck of the Medusa, which was exhibited in London in 1821. He died in 1824.

GERING, (Ulric,) a printer, who flourished in the reign of Louis XI., and was born in the canton of Lucerne. He was invited to Paris in 1469, along with Martin Crantz and Michael Friburger, by John Lapierre, prior of the Sorbonne, to introduce the art of printing. The first work that issued from their press at the Sorbonne is entitled, Gasparini Barzizii Pergamensis Epistolæ, 1470, 4to. They printed in 1475 and 1476 an edition of the Bible. In 1477 Crantz and Friburger quitted Gering, who continued to reside in Paris till his death, in 1510.

GERLACH, (Stephen,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Knitlingen, a village in Suabia, in 1546. He studied theology at Tubingen with such distinguished success that, when in 1573 the emperor Maximilian II. appointed baron Ungnad his ambassador to Constantinople, Gerlach was unanimously recommended by the university to attend that nobleman as chaplain, and continued at Constantinople for more than five years, acquainting himself with the manners and religion of the Turks and of the Greeks. In 1578 he took his leave of the ambassador, and returned to Tubingen, with his stores of knowledge increased, and enriched with numerous Greek MSS., which he purchased for Crusius. He became successively doctor in divinity, professor of theology, professor in ordinary of the prophetic Scriptures, and inspector and superintendent of the theological college at Tubingen. The duties of these appointments he discharged with exemplary diligence, until incapacitated by disorders which brought on a sudden decay of his faculties. He died in 1612. He wrote, An Epitome of Ecclesiastical History, written in Latin; A Journal of the Embassy sent to the Porte by the Emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolf II., in German; and numerous theological Dissertations, Theses, and Disputations.

GERMAIN, (Peter,) an able chaser in gold and silver, born at Paris in 1647. He was early employed by Le Brun, and engraved for Louis XIV., upon gold plates, the series of that monarch's victories, which he embellished with beautiful allegorical devices, for which he was amply rewarded, and had apartments assigned to him in the Louvre. He also designed several of the decorations for the grand gallery at Versailles, and executed numerous medals representing the conquests of Louis le Grand.

GERMAIN, (Thomas,) a celebrated artist, son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1673. He was sent to the school of the painter Boullongne the elder. Thence, under the protection of Louvois, he went to Italy; but his progress was interrupted by the death of his patron. He then bound himself apprentice to a goldsmith for six years, on condition that he should be allowed two hours a-day to draw at the Vatican. During his residence at Rome he made the acquaintance of Le Gros, and became known by many fine sculptures in metal, and executed for the grand duke of Tuscany, upon large silver bowls, noble bas-reliefs representing the history of the house of the Medicis. Upon his return to France, in 1704, he took the lead in all works of that kind. The richest materials received their chief value from his hands; and Voltaire, in his epicurean poem of Le Mondain, enumerating the choicest products of opulence directed by taste, says,

"Et cet argent fut poli par Germain."

Apartments were given him in the Louvre, and in 1738 he was created échevin, or sheriff, of Paris. He was skilled in architecture, and from his designs were constructed a fine church at Leghorn, and that of St. Louis in the Louvre. He died in 1748.

GERMANICUS CÆSAR, born, probably at Rome, A.U.C. 738 (B.C. 14), was

the son of Drusus Nero Germanicus, and of Antonia the younger, the virtuous niece of Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, at the instance of Augustus, whose grand-daughter, Agrippina, he married, and by her he had nine children. At the age of twenty he reduced Dalmatia to submission, and afterwards served with distinction in Pannonia, and was honoured with a triumph. In his twenty-sixth year he was raised to the consulate by Augustus, who soon after sent him to take the command of eight legions stationed upon the banks of the Lower Rhine, where he avenged the disasters of Varus, quelled two alarming mutinies, and repelled with loyal indignation the offer of the supreme power on the part of his troops. He afterwards defeated Arminius; but was compelled by the jealousy of Tiberius to return to Rome, where he enjoyed a triumph, A.D. 17. The following year he was sent, with almost absolute power, to the East, where serious disturbances had broken out, which he effectually put down. He had been thwarted and annoyed by the arrogant intermeddling of Cnæus Piso, whom Tiberius had made governor of Syria in the room of Silanus; and Piso's wife, Plancina, showed herself to be a fit associate of her unworthy husband. Germanicus fell ill at Antioch, where he died soon after, A.D. 19, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, not without suspicion of poison. His virtues and talents rendered him the darling of the Roman people, who lamented his death with the deepest sorrow. He was a man of letters; Ovid has dedicated to him his Fasti, and Tacitus has conferred upon him a lofty and a lasting name.

GERMANUS I., patriarch of Constantinople in the former part of the eighth century. He was first promoted to the bishopric of Cyzicum; whence, in 715, he was translated to the patriarchate of Constantinople. In 726, when the emperor Leo the Isaurian issued an edict against the worship of images, the patriarch discovered much superstitious zeal in favour of that worship, pretending that it had been authorized by the practice of seven centuries. For four years the emperor bore with great patience the resistance which Germanus showed to his edict; but at length he assembled a council at Constantinople in 730, by which the patriarch was degraded from his dignity. He is said to have died about the year 740.

GERMANUS II., surnamed Nauplius, from the place of his birth on the Propontis, was patriarch of Constantinople in 1222. He was deposed from his dignity in 1240, and again restored to it in 1254. His death took place either in that or the following year. He wrote, Rerum Ecclesiasticarum Theoria; Homilies; Epistles; and Orations.—There was a third GERMANUS, who was translated to the patriarchate of Constantinople from the see of Adrianople, in the year 1267, but who resigned his dignity within a few months after his election.

GERMON, (Bartholomew,) a celebrated French Jesuit, born at Orleans in 1663. He engaged in a long contest with fathers Mabillon and Constant, both belonging to the congregation of St. Maur, on the subject of ancient diplomas; and published several treatises during the years 1703, 1706, and 1707, written in pure and elegant Latin, 3 vols, 12mo. The greater part of the learned world, however, agreed in awarding the victory to the Benedictines. One of his most curious publications appears to be, De Veteribus Hæreticis Ecclesiasticorum Codicum corruptoribus, Paris, 1713, 8vo. In this he takes a view of the many forgeries, interpolations, &c. that have occurred, either in editions of the Bible, or in the writings of the ancient divines. He also wrote a theological treatise, On the Hundred and One Propositions of Quesnel condemned by the Bull Unigenitus, 2 vols, 4to. He died in 1718.

GERMONIO, (Anastasio,) an eminent canonist, born at Sala, in the marquisate of Ceva, in Piedmont, in 1551. He engaged in the study of law first at Turin, under Pancirolus, and then at Padua. He next obtained a chair of canon-law at Turin. When his archbishop was created a cardinal, he accompanied him to Rome, and acquired the esteem of Sixtus V. and the succeeding pontiffs. He obtained so much reputation for legal knowledge and dexterity in business, that the dukes of Urbino and Savoy entrusted him with the management of their concerns at the see of Rome. He refused two bishoprics, but was at length, in 1608, induced to accept the archbishopric of Tarantasia, in Savoy. The duke Charles Emanuel sent him as his ambassador to Philip II. He died at Madrid in 1627. All his works were printed at Rome, 1623, fol.

GERRARD, of Haerlem, one of the early Dutch painters, was born at Haerlem in 1460. He was one of the first after John Van Eyck that practised oil

painting in his country. He was correct in design, and an admirable colourist. He died at the early age of twenty-eight, in 1488.

GERRARDS, (Gerard Pietersz van, called Zyl,) a painter, born in 1607 at Amsterdam, or, according to some authorities, at Leyden. After studying in his own country he visited England, where he became the friend of Vandyck, whose style he successfully imitated. He afterwards settled at Amsterdam, and died in 1667.

GERSON, (John Charlier de,) usually styled Doctor Christianissimus, was born in 1363, at Gerson, in the diocese of Rheims. He studied divinity for ten years at the college of Navarre, under Peter D'Ailly and Giles Deschamps, and received the degree of doctor in 1392. Three years after he became chancellor of the university of Paris, and canon of Notre Dame. When John Petit had the baseness to justify, in a public oration, delivered on the 8th of March, 1403, the murder of Louis duke of Orleans, which was committed by order of the duke of Burgundy, Gerson boldly denounced the doctrine of this tyrannicide. His zeal shone forth no less illustriously at the council of Pisa, and afterwards at that of Constance, at which he assisted as ambassador from France, and where he distinguished himself by many speeches, and particularly by one in which he enforced the superiority of the council over the pope. He also caused the doctrine of John Petit to be condemned at this council. Not venturing to return to Paris, where the duke of Burgundy would have prosecuted him as he had done before, he retired into Germany, and afterwards fixed his residence in a monastery of the Celestines at Lyons, of which his brother was prior; and there he died in 1429. The best edition of his works is that of Dupin, 1706, 5 vols, fol. De Thou, Hoffman, and Cave, have spoken highly of Gerson. The best known of his works is his treatise De Consolatione Theologiæ, written during his sojourn in Germany. Some have ascribed to him the celebrated work, De Imitatione Christi, commonly attributed to Thomas à Kempis.

GERSTEN, (Christian Louis,) born in 1701, at Giessen, where he was mathematical professor. He was deposed from his office afterwards for refusing to submit to the sentence of a court of law, in a suit with his brother-in-law, and was also imprisoned for twelve years for writing an improper letter to his sovereign in vindication of his contumacy. He died two years after his liberation from confinement, in 1762. He wrote, Methodus Nova ad Eclipses Terræ, et Appulses Lunæ ad Stellas supputandas; Tentamina Systematis Novi ad Barometri Mutationes, &c.; Exercitationes circa Roris Meteora; Methodus Calculi Eclipsium Terræ, in the 43d vol. of Philosophical Transactions; Mercurius sub Sole Visus; Quadrantes Astronom. Muralis Idea nova et peculiaris.

GERVAISE, (Nicholas,) a French missionary, born at Paris about 1662. Before he had arrived at his twentieth year he embarked with some ecclesiastics who were going to the kingdom of Siam. Here he remained four years, made himself master of the language, conversed with the learned, and, at his return, published Hist. Naturelle et Politique du Royaume de Siam, 1688, 4to; and Description historique du Royaume de Macaçar, 12mo. He was afterwards curate of Vannes in Brittany, and next provost of the church of St. Martin at Tours. He printed Histoire de Boëce, Sénateur Romain, 1715, Paris. Being consecrated bishop of Horren, some time after, at Rome, he embarked for the place of his mission; but the Caribbees murdered him and all his clergy on their arrival, November 20, 1729.

GERVAISE, (Armand Francis,) brother of the preceding, born at Paris in 1660. Having studied under the Jesuits, he entered among the bare-footed Carmelites; but, not finding this reform sufficiently austere to satisfy his zeal, he took the habit of La Trappe in 1695, and insinuated himself so much into the favour of the celebrated abbé de Rancé, as to be appointed abbot of La Trappe on the death of Zozimus Foisel, in 1696. The abbé, however, soon repented of his choice; for the new abbot began to foment divisions among the monks, and to undo all that De Rancé had done. He soon resigned, and on leaving La Trappe he drew up a long Apology. When the first volume of his Histoire générale de Citeaux, 4to, appeared, the Bernardines, who were violently attacked in it, obtained an order from the court against him, and he was arrested at Paris, and conducted to the abbey of Notre Dame de Reclus, where he died in 1755. He wrote, La Vie de St. Cyprien; La Vie d'Abailard et d'Héloïse; La Vie de St. Irenée; La Vie de Rufin, 2 vols, 12mo; La Vie de l'Apôtre St. Paul, 3 vols, 12mo; La Vie de St. Epiphane, 4to.

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GERVAS, of Canterbury, an historian of the thirteenth century, was a monk of the monastery of Christ Church in that city, and wrote a Chronicle of the kings of England from the year 1122 to 1200, and a History of the Archbishops of Canterbury from St. Augustine to Archbishop Hubert, who died in 1205. These are published in Twisden's Hist. Anglican. Scriptores Decem. Nicolson seems to think that there was a more complete copy of his Chronicle in Leland's time, beginning with the coming in of the Trojans. MSS. of Gervase of Canterbury are preserved in the Cottonian Collection, and in the library of Corpus Christi College.

GERVASE, of Tilbury, an historian of the thirteenth century, born at Tilbury, in Essex, and supposed to have been nephew to Henry II. Through the interest of Otho IV. he was made marshal of the kingdom of Arles. He wrote a commentary on Geoffrey of Monmouth's British History, and also a tripartite History of England; A History of the Holy Land; Origines Burgundionum; Mirabilia; and a chronicle, entitled De Otiis Imperialibus, lib. iii., of which there is a MS. in Bene't college, Cambridge, and another in the Cottonian Collection. The compilation of the exchequer book, entitled Liber Niger Scaccarii, was ascribed to him; but Mr. Madox, who published a correct edition of it, attributes it to Richard Nelson, bishop of London.

GESENIUS, (Wilhelm,) an eminent Oriental scholar and philologist, born in 1786. In 1811 he was appointed to the Hebrew professorship at the university of Halle, which he held for thirty-two years. In 1837 he published Scripturæ Linguæque Phœniciæ Monumenta, in the third book of which he treats De Numis Phœniciis, and he has given representations of a number of Phœnician coins, with the interpretations of their legends in Phœnician characters. He also published a valuable Hebrew Lexicon, in 2 vols, 4to, of which an English translation was printed at Cambridge in 1825-28. Gesenius died at Halle on the 23d of October, 1843.

GESNER, (Conrad,) an eminent and indefatigable scholar, philosopher, and naturalist, called "The Pliny of Germany," was born in 1516, at Zurich, where his father was a worker in hides. He studied first at his native place for three years. In his fifteenth year his father was killed at the battle of Zug (1531), and as his mother was too poor to maintain him, he determined to travel, in hopes of being able to provide a subsistence by his literary exertions in some foreign country. With this view he first went to Strasburg, where he entered into the service of the celebrated Lutheran, Wolfgang Fabricius Capito, with whom he resumed the study of the Hebrew language, of which he had acquired some knowledge at Zurich. He soon after returned to Switzerland, and procured a pension from the academy of Zurich, which enabled him to make the tour of France. After staying for some months at Bourges and Paris, he returned to Strasburg, but was soon recalled to Zurich, and placed at the head of a school, and married at the age of twenty. His original destination was the Church, but having always had a great inclination to physic, he now resolved to apply to that study as a means of support. After studying medicine at Basle, and improving himself in the knowledge of Greek, he was promoted, in about a year, to be professor of that language at Lausanne, where an university had been just founded by the senate of Berne. The advantages of this professorship not only enabled him to maintain his family, but to proceed in his medical studies and botanical pursuits. He next passed a year at Montpellier, and having taken a doctor's degree at Basle, he returned to Zurich, and entered upon practice, and in a short time was made professor of philosophy, a charge which he filled with great reputation for twenty-four years. He fell a victim to the plague on the 13th of December, 1565, in his forty-ninth year. When he found his end approaching, he requested to be carried into his museum, where he expired in the arms of his devoted wife, and surrounded by the monuments of his labours. He left no offspring. He wrote on grammar, botany, pharmacy, medicine, natural philosophy, and history; but his fame now rests chiefly on the following works: 1. Bibliotheca Universalis, or a Catalogue of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Books, Zurich, 1545, fol., with criticisms, and often specimens of the author quoted. The edition of 1583, by Frisius, is usually reckoned the best. Gesner's Pandectarum, sive Partitionum Universalium, should also be added as a second volume to his Bibliotheca. It was printed in 1548. 2. Historiæ Animalium, in five books, 3 vols, fol., with numerous engravings in wood. This vast compilation, containing a critical revisal of all

that had been done before him in zoology —the work of a physician, who raised and maintained himself by his practice, and who was cut off in the middle of a most active and useful life—might be supposed the labour of a recluse, shut up for an age in his study, and never diverted from his object by any other cares. 3. Aquatilium Animantium Enumeratio juxta Plinium, a small 8vo, printed at Zurich in 1556. 4. De Lacte, Zurich, 1541, in 8vo. 5. De Secretis Remediis Thesaurus, which has gone through a number of editions in various languages. 6. De raris et admirandis Herbis, quæ sive quod Noctu luceant, sive alias ob Causas, Lunariæ nominantur, with woodcuts, Zurich, 1555, 4to. 7. De omni Rerum Fossilium genere, Zurich, 1565, 8vo. Also De Rerum Fossilium, Lapidum et Gemmarum maxime Figuris. Besides the above, Gesner is said to have left five volumes, consisting entirely of figures, which, together with his botanical works in manuscript, became at last the property of Trew of Nuremberg, and were published under the care of Dr. Schmiedel, physician to the margrave of Anspach. According to Haller, it is probable that Gesner was the first short-sighted person who aided the defect of his vision with concave glasses. Plumier has dedicated to him a genus of plants.

GESNER, (Solomon,) a Lutheran divine, born at Boleslau, in Silesia, in 1559. After receiving the early part of his education at his native place, he was sent to Breslau to pursue the studies pertaining to the profession of a divine, and thence to Strasburg. In 1592 he was invited to be professor of divinity in the university of Wittemberg. He also occupied the important posts of dean and rector of the university, assessor in the ecclesiastical consistory, and first preacher in the castle church. He published, The Prophecy of Hosea, with the Latin Version of St. Jerome, from the Hebrew, and of B. A. Montanus from the Chaldee Paraphrase of Jonathan, illustrated by the Commentary of St. Jerome, and additional Notes; A General Disquisition on the Psalter, treating of the dignity, the use, the argument, and the connexion of the Psalms; Polemical Dissertations on the Book of Genesis; The Orthodox Doctrine concerning the Person and Office of Jesus Christ; a collection of Sermons on the Sufferings of Christ; De Conciliis, Lib. IV. He died in 1605.

GESNER, (John Matthias,) a scholar and critic, born at a village near Anspach, in 1691. He lost his father at a very early age; but, by the kindness of a father-in-law, he was enabled to follow his natural inclination for learning, and studied for eight years under George Köler, at Anspach. He superintended the public school of Weimar, whence he removed to Anspach, and thence to Leipsic, and finally settled at Göttingen, where he was made professor of humanity, public librarian, and inspector of public schools, in the district of Luneburg. He died in 1761. His principal works are, Novus Linguæ et Eruditionis Romanæ Thesaurus, 4 vols, fol. Leipsic, 1749; Primæ Lineæ Isagoges in Eruditionem universalem, nominatim Philologiam, Historiam, et Philosophiam, in usum Prælectionum ductæ, 2 vols, 8vo, Leipsic, 1775; Biographia Academica Göttingensis, 3 vols, 8vo, 1769. He edited the works of the ancient Roman writers on agriculture,—Scriptores Rei Rusticæ veteres Latini, Cato, Varro, Columella, Palladius, quibus accedit Vegetius de Mulo-Medicina, et Gargilii Martialis Fragmentum, 2 vols, 4to, Leipsic, 1735. He also published editions of Horace, Quintilian, Claudian, &c., and of Philopatris Dialogus Lucianeus. He likewise translated into Latin a large portion of Lucian, for Reitz, who undertook to complete the edition of that author, which had been most ably commenced by Hemsterhuis.—His brother, John James, born at Zurich in 1707, is author of the Thesaurus Numismatum, Tigur. 1738, 2 vols, fol., the best medallic work of general reference ever published. It is very scarce. He died in 1787.

GESNER, (John,) a canon of Zurich, and professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in that university, born in 1709. He studied at Leyden and Basle with Haller, and his letters make an interesting part of the Epistolæ ad Hallerum. He died in 1790. He published two physiological dissertations on plants in 1740 and 1741, reprinted at Leyden in 1743, along with Linnæus's Oratio de Peregrinatione intra Patriam. In these he announces the then novel system of Linnæus, whom, with a kind of prophetic spirit, he calls "a man destined to reform all natural history." Yet with all their knowledge, Gesner and Haller were imposed on by one of the grossest deceptions. A person presented him with a common meadow crowfoot, on some branches of which were stuck flowers of the common daisy. He immediately published, in 1753, a learned dis-

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sertation on vegetable monsters, entitled, De Ranunculo Bellidifloro, in which he exhibits a figure of this strange anomaly. The trick was detected by Sir Joseph Banks. Gesner published at different times eleven dissertations in quarto, from 1759 to 1773, under the general title of Phytographia Sacra. He wrote also on extraneous fossils, and composed an index to Weinmann's Phytographia, printed in 1787, 8vo.

GESNER, or GESSNER, (Solomon,) a painter and engraver of considerable ability, but better known as the author of "The Death of Abel," was born at Zurich in 1730. He was the son of a bookseller, who gave him a liberal education, and wished him to follow the same pursuit; but the son entertaining a great dislike to business, and quarrelling with his father, was compelled to exercise, for his support, a natural genius he possessed for drawing. His landscapes are painted with great taste; the views he selected are wild and romantic, and his trees are particularly fine. All his etchings are light and spirited, and executed with great freedom. A reconciliation having been effected with his father, he was permitted to remain at Berlin, where he had taken up his residence, and in 1754 he produced some Pastorals which were favourably received. Shortly after appeared his Death of Abel, which quickly spread his fame. It became a favourite work, not only in Germany, but in France, where the translation of Huber made it known, and where there arose a host of imitators. At the same time it was translated into other European languages, and excited general admiration. A certain tenderness and a melodious tone of language are the sources of the success of Gessner's writings, but he is deficient in depth and strength. He died in 1787, leaving a son, CONRAD, who distinguished himself by his pictures of horses and battle-pieces, and afterwards by his landscapes studied at Rome. He lived for some time in England, but shortly before his death he returned to his native town of Zurich, where he died in 1826.

GESUALDO, (Carlo,) prince of Venosa (a principality of the kingdom of Naples), was a musical composer, who flourished about the latter end of the sixteenth century. He was the nephew of cardinal Alphonso Gesualdo, archbishop of Naples, and a pupil of Pomponio Nenna. He is generally supposed to have imitated and improved that plaintive kind of air which distinguishes the Scotch melodies. Dr. Burney speaks slightingly of his talents, but Geminiani has often declared, that "he laid the foundation of his studies on the works of the prince of Venosa." The first five books of his madrigals were published in parts, in 1585, by Simon Molinaro, a musician and chapel-master of Genoa, and it is probable that the edition of 1613 contains the whole of his works.

GETA, (P. Septimius,) second son of the emperor Severus and Julia, and brother and partner of Caracalla, was born at Milan in 189, and was raised to the title of Augustus in 208. His mild disposition made him a greater favourite with the people than his father or brother; and this circumstance doubtless inflamed their mutual hatred. On the death of Severus, in 211, both princes succeeded to a joint sovereignty; but such a state of things could not be lasting; and in the very next year Caracalla caused his brother to be murdered in his mother's arms.

GETHIN, (Lady Grace,) an ingenious English lady, the daughter of Sir George Norton, of Abbots-Leigh, in Somersetshire, and born in 1676. She had all the advantages of a liberal education, and became the wife of Sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin-grott, in Ireland. She died in her twenty-first year, October 11, 1697, and was buried, not in Westminster Abbey, as Ballard states, but at Hollingbourne, in Kent. In Westminster Abbey, however, a beautiful monument with an inscription is erected; and for perpetuating her memory, provision was made for a sermon to be preached in the Abbey, yearly, on Ash-Wednesday for ever. Soon after her death were published, Reliquiæ Gethinianæ, or some Remains of the most ingenious and excellent lady, Grace Lady Gethin, lately deceased; being a collection of choice discourses, pleasant apophthegms, and witty sentences. Written by her, for the most part, by way of essay, and at spare hours, 1700, 4to. Among Mr. Congreve's poems are some encomiastic Verses to the Memory of Grace Lady Gethin, occasioned by reading her book.

GETHING, (Richard,) a clever penman, who was, according to Wood, a native of Herefordshire, but settled in Fetter-lane, London, as early as 1616, about which time he published a copy-book of various hands, in twenty-six plates, 4to. In 1645 he published his Chirographia, in thirty-seven plates. In

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1652 his Calligraphotechnia was published: it contains thirty-six folio plates. It is dedicated to Sir Francis Bacon.

GEUNS, (Stephen John van,) a Dutch physician, born at Groningen in 1767. In 1788 he obtained a prize from the Academy of Sciences at Haerlem for an essay on the advantages which the Hollanders might derive from researches into natural history. After having taken the degree of doctor in philosophy and medicine under his father, who was a distinguished professor in the university of Harderwyk, he became coadjutor of professor Nahuys at Utrecht. He published Plantarum Belgii confæderati indigenarum Spicilegium, Harderov. 1788, 8vo, and other works. He died in 1795.

GEUSS, (John Michael,) professor of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen, was born at Krummendyk, in Holstein, in 1745. He published Theory of the Art of constructing Mines; Tables of Logarithms; and Translation from the German of a Voyage to Iceland. He died in 1786.

GEVARTIUS, (John Gaspar,) a learned critic, born in 1593 at Antwerp, where he was educated at the college of the Jesuits, whence he removed to Louvain, and then to Douay. He went to Paris in 1617, and returning to the Low Countries in 1621, he afterwards went to Antwerp, where he was made town-clerk. He died in 1666. In 1621 he published at Leyden, in 8vo, Lectionum Papinianarum Libri quinque in Statii Papinii Sylvas; and, at Paris, in 1619, 4to, Electorum Libri tres, in quibus plurima veterum Scriptorum Loca obscura et controversa explicantur, illustrantur, et emendantur. He also published at Paris, in 1618, a Latin poem on the death of Thuanus. Bentley mentions him with commendation.

GEWOLD, (Christopher,) a learned historian and lawyer of the sixteenth century, born at Franconia, but the dates of his birth and death are unknown, and even his works, although of great merit, have been for many years so scarce as to have escaped the knowledge of the foreign librarians and collectors. Maximilian, duke, and afterwards elector, of Bavaria, enrolled him in the number of his aulic counsellors, and made him at the same time keeper of the archives. He wrote, Genealogia serenissimorum Bojoariæ Ducum, et quorundum genuinæ Effigies a Wolfgango Kiliano Æri eleganter incisæ, Antwerp, 1605, fol; Chronicon Monasterii Reicherspergensis in Bojoaria, ante annos CD congestum; Antithesis ad clariss. Viri Marquardi Freheri assertionem de Palatino Electoratu; Orationes Alberti Hungeri, Ingolstadt; Henrici Monachi in Rebdorf Annales; Delineatio Norici veteris ejusque confinium; Wigulæi Hunds Metropolis Salisburgensis; Defensio Ludovici IV. Imperatoris Ratione Electionis contra Abr. Bzovium; Commentarius de septemviratu Romani Imperii.

GEZELIUS, (John,) professor of theology and Greek at Dorpat, was born in 1615 in Finland, in the parish of Gezala. In 1664 he became bishop of Abo, the capital of Finland, and died in 1690. He left a Greek Grammar; a Hebrew Grammar; an Abridged Encyclopædia of the Sciences; a Pentaglott Dictionary; and he had undertaken a commentary on the Bible, in Swedish, which was finished and published by his son.

GEZELIUS, (George,) a learned Swedish divine, born in 1736. He was appointed almoner to the king, and published a Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Swedes, in 4 vols, 8vo, 1776—1780. He died in 1789.

GHELEN. See GELENIUS.

GHERARDESCA, (Ugolino, count della,) immortalized in the Inferno of Dante, under the designation of count Ugolino, ruled over Pisa with despotic authority from 1282 until 1288, as head of the Ghibeline party. Designing to found a new principality, after the example of the family of Della Scala at Verona, and Visconti at Milan, he was seized and imprisoned in 1274; but, effecting his escape, he called in the aid of the Florentines and Luccans, through whom he was reinstated in 1276. After the disastrous battle of Meloria (6th of August, 1284), in which the navy of Pisa was destroyed, the inhabitants of that city were constrained to appoint Gherardesca captain-general, and he speedily drove into exile all the Pisans who had been opposed to him, and became the tyrant of the city. But having quarrelled with Roger de' Ubaldini, archbishop of Pisa, that prelate excited the Ghibelines to oppose the count on the 1st of July, 1288, attacked him in his palace, which was soon in flames, and seized Ugolino, with two of his sons, and two grandsons, whom he confined in a tower, the keys of which he then flung into the Arno, leaving the wretched prisoners to die of starvation. The recital of this dreadful tale in the great poem of Dante, ranks among the noblest efforts

of the genius of that consummate writer; and the painters, sculptors, and engravers of Italy have tasked their highest powers in representing the tragical event.

GHERARDI, (Cristoforo, called Docreno,) a painter, born at Borgo S. Sepolcro, in 1500. He was a disciple of Raffaellino dal Colle, and excelled in fresco, and assisted Giorgio Vasari in many of his works. At Perugia is his picture of S. Maria del Popolo, in which he was assisted by Lattanzio della Marca. He died in 1552.

GHERARDI, (Filippo,) a painter, born at Lucca in 1643. He studied at Rome, under Pietro da Cortona, and afterwards at Venice, where, in conjunction with Giovanni Coli, he painted several pictures in the library of St. Giorgio Maggiore. He then returned to Rome to assist Pietro da Cortona in painting the cupola of St. Maria in Campitelli. There are in the Colonna Gallery two fine pictures by him of the Battle of Lepanto, and the Triumph of Marc Antonio Colonna. He died in 1704.

GHERARDI, (Antonio,) a painter, born at Rieta, in Umbria, in 1664. He studied under Francesco Mola and Pietro da Cortona. His works are to be found in most of the churches and galleries at Rome, where he died in 1702.

GHEYN, or GHEIN, (James,) an engraver, born at Antwerp in 1565. He was instructed by Henry Goltzius, whose style he imitated in a remarkably bold and free manner.

GHEZZI, (Sebastiano,) an architect, painter, and sculptor, born at Communanza, in the territory of Ascoli, at the close of the sixteenth century. He studied under Guercino. His finest work is his picture of St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, in the monastery of the Augustines, at Monsammartino. He died in 1650.—His son, Giuseppe, born in 1634, also a painter, studied under Pietro da Cortona at Rome, where he became secretary of the Academy of St. Luke, and died in 1721.—Pier Leone, son of Giuseppe, born at Rome in 1674, studied painting under his father, whom he soon surpassed. He was patronized by cardinal Albani, who, on his elevation to the pontificate, under the title of Clement XI., appointed him to adorn the gallery of Castel Gandolfo, and to paint the prophet Micah, one of the twelve in the church of St. John Lateran, painted by Garzi, Trevisani, and Luti. He was also employed by the duke of Parma, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He had likewise a turn for caricature, and etched with considerable skill. He died in 1755.

GHIBERTI, (Lorenzo,) a distinguished sculptor, born at Florence in 1380, according to Vasari, or, according to other authorities, in 1378. He was taught drawing, modelling, and the art of casting metals, by a goldsmith named Bartoluccio, and received lessons in painting from Starnina. After executing a fresco for the palace of Pandolfo Malatesta at Rimini, he was chosen to work in bronze a gate for the baptistery of San Giovanni at Florence. Although he was then only in his twenty-second year, he successfully competed with Brunelleschi and Donatello, his illustrious contemporaries in the art of sculpture, and the result of his twenty years' labour was that matchless gate, which Michael Angelo declared to be worthy of adorning the entrance to Paradise. It consisted of twenty-four compartments, charged with as many bassi-rilievi representing subjects from the New Testament. He executed another superb gate for the same edifice, a statue of St. John the Baptist for the church of Or-San-Michele, and various other works, which still exist, and attest the skill of the artist. His earlier works exhibit much of the dryness of manner which characterises the style of Giotto, under whom he studied; but in his later productions he shows how much he had improved by the study of the masterpieces of ancient Greece, which he had finally taken for his models. He had some skill in architecture, and in painting upon glass, and wrote a work on sculpture, which is still in MS. at Florence. He died about the year 1455.—His son, Vittorio, was likewise an able sculptor, whose son, Buonaccorso, was a painter and architect.

GHILINI, (Girolamo,) an historical writer, born in 1589 at Monza, in the Milanese, and educated by the Jesuits at Milan. He afterwards studied law at Padua, but was obliged to desist on account of ill health. He returned home, and upon the death of his father married; but, losing his wife, he became an ecclesiastic, and resumed the study of the canon law, of which he was made doctor. He died in 1670, leaving several works, the most considerable of which is his Teatro degli Uomini Letterati, Milan, 1633, 8vo, enlarged and reprinted in 4to, at Venice, 1647. Baillet says that this work is esteemed for its exactness, and for the diligence which the author has

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shown in recording the principal acts and writings of those he treats of; but it is more generally agreed, that Ghilini is a very injudicious author, deals in diffuse and insipid panegyric, and is very careless in the matter of dates.

GHINGHI, (Francesco,) a distinguished gem engraver, born at Florence in 1689. He studied drawing in the celebrated gallery of that city under Francesco Giamininghi, and the art of modelling under the renowned Foggini. He was patronized by Fedinand di Medici, and made rapid progress in his art. He executed a noble cameo likeness in chalcedony of the grand duke Cosmo III. (surnamed "the Father of his Country"), which he presented to his patron. His cameos are numerous; but his greatest work is a Venus di Medici, formed out of a piece of amethyst of extraordinary size, for cardinal Gualtieri; it afterwards passed into the museum of the king of Poland. Ghinghi died in 1766 at Naples, where he held an appointment under the king of the Two Sicilies.

GHIRLANDAJO, (Domenico.) See CORRADI.

GHIRLANDAJO, (Ridolfi.) See CORRADI.

GHISI, (Giorgio,) called Mantuano, was the son of an engraver of Mantua, where he was born in 1524. He improved on his father's style, and was an admirable draughtsman. Good impressions of his plates are now very scarce.

GHISOLFI, or GISOLFI, (Giovanni,) a painter, born at Milan in 1623, and was successively instructed by Girolamo Chignolo, Antonio Volpini, and Salvator Rosa. He afterwards went to Rome to study the antique. He excelled in perspective views and sea-ports; but he also painted several historical pictures and altar-pieces. His works abound at Naples, Rome, Milan, and Genoa, and some of them are in the Certosa at Pavia. He died in 1683.

GIAFAR, surnamed Sadek, or Sadik, the Just, a learned Mussulman doctor, born at Medina A.H. 83, where he died in 148 (A.D. 764). He is recognised as the sixth lawful imam, by orthodox believers, who receive his doctrines as indisputably of divine authority. In some fabulous books of the Mahometans he is called Saidi Batthal, or the Worthy. He is the reputed author of the lesser Gefre, and of the Ketab Corráat, or Book of Lots, which is one of the principal directories of the Mussulmans in their divinations. But his Traditions are held in the highest repute, and chiefly consecrate his memory as a doctor of Islamism.

GIAHEDH, or Large-eyed, the surname of a famous Mussulman doctor, called Abou Othman Amoud, or Amrou Ben Mahboub, who was a native of Bassora, whence he removed to Bagdad. He was the disciple of Abou Ishak al Nadhám, and chief of the sect of the Motazales, eminent for their subtilty in philosophy and scholastic theology. He also studied the writings of the Greeks, and particularly those of their philosophers. He was the author of several treatises in metaphysics, which the Arabs call Elm al Kelam, or "The science of words, or terms." He died at Bagdad in 840.

GIAMBERTI, (Francesco,) a Florentine architect, who flourished in the fifteenth century, and designed many of the buildings at Florence and Rome. He left a work containing drawings of Greek and Roman architectural remains, which is preserved in the Barberini Library at Rome.

GIAMBERTI. See SAN GALLO.

GIANNI, (Francesco,) an Italian poet, born at Rome about 1760. He became a member of the Academia di Forti, and while at Genoa he wrote military songs on the victories of Buonaparte. He died in 1823.

GIANNONE JANNONIUS, (Pietro,) a Neapolitan writer, was born at Ischitella, in Apulia, in 1676, and practised the law, but was much more distinguished as an historian. In 1723 he wrote a History of Naples, in 4 vols, 4to. The style is pure, but the freedom with which he discussed several topics relating to the origin of the papal power gave so much offence to the court of Rome, that he was obliged to seek an asylum with the king of Sardinia. He died in 1748. His posthumous works appeared in 4to, in 1768. There is a French translation by Desmonceaux, Hague, 4 vols, 4to, and an English one, by Ogilvie, in 1729—1731, in 2 vols, fol.

GIARDINI, (Felice,) an eminent musician, and in many respects the greatest performer on the violin during the last century, was born at Turin in 1716; and when a boy, was a chorister in the Duomo at Milan, under *Paladini*; but having previously manifested a partiality for the violin, his father recalled him to Turin, in order to receive instructions on that instrument from the famous Somis. He next went to Rome, and afterwards to Naples. He came to England in the spring of 1750, and his first public per-

formance in London was received with rapturous applause. In 1754 he was placed at the head of the opera band; and in 1756, on the failure and flight of the Impresario, or undertaker of the opera, Vaneschi, Mingotti, and Giardini, joined their interests, and became managers, but found themselves involved at the end of the season in such difficulties, that they were glad to retire. In 1784 Giardini went to Italy, whence he returned in 1789 to this country, and attempted a burletta opera at the little theatre in the Haymarket, while the opera-house, which had been burnt down, was rebuilding; but his speculation failed. In 1793 he went to Petersburg, and thence to Moscow, where he died of dropsy in 1796.

GIB, (Adam,) a Scotch divine, one of the founders of the Secession church in Scotland, and the leader of that division of the seceders called the Antiburghers, was born in Perthshire in 1713, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh. Soon after 1730, violent disputes occurring in the general assembly of the church of Scotland respecting the law of patronage, Mr. Gib was among the keenest opponents of private church patronage, and in 1733 was with three others dismissed from his pastoral charge. These afterwards formed congregations of their own, to one of which, at Edinburgh, Mr. Gib was ordained in 1741. This congregation gradually increased, and, with others of the same kind, was in a flourishing state, when in 1746 a schism took place among them respecting the swearing of the oaths of burgesses, and from this time the secession church was divided into parties, called Burghers and Antiburghers, and Mr. Gib was considered as the ablest advocate for the latter. In 1744 he published, A Display of the Secession Testimony, 2 vols, 8vo; and in 1786 his Sacred Contemplations, at the end of which is an Essay on Liberty and Necessity, in answer to lord Kames's Essay on that subject. He died in 1788.

GIBBON, (Edward,) was born in 1737, at Putney, in the county of Surrey, of a respectable and ancient family. In his childhood his health was extremely delicate, and he was brought up with much tenderness by a maiden aunt, Mrs. Catharine Porten, the daughter of a London merchant. At the age of nine he was sent to a boarding-school, kept by Dr. Woodeson, at Kingston-upon-Thames, whence, after a residence of two years, during which time his studies were often interrupted by ill health, he was recalled home on the death of his mother, and there he passed two years more under the care of his affectionate aunt, and acquired that taste for historical reading which was the principal source of his enjoyment during the remainder of his life. In 1749 he was sent to Westminster School; but here again the feebleness of his constitution determined his father to send him to Bath, where his health was greatly improved. He was now placed under the care of the Rev. Philip Francis, the translator of Horace, at Esher, in Surrey; but he was soon removed to Magdalen college, Oxford (April 3, 1752), but left the university after a residence of fourteen months, in consequence of having been led, by a perusal of Bossuet's Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestants, and of some of the controversial writings of Parsons the Jesuit, to embrace the Romish faith. With a view to wean him from this dangerous delusion his father sent him to Lausanne, where he was placed under the care of M. Pavillard, a Calvinist minister, whose arguments were successful in reclaiming him to Protestantism. During a residence of five years at Lausanne, he paid much attention to classical literature, and acquired such a perfect knowledge of the French language, that he both spoke and wrote it with the same facility as his native tongue. He here conceived an attachment for mademoiselle Curchod, the daughter of a Protestant minister, an accomplished woman; but his wish to form a matrimonial connexion with the lady was checked by his father. She afterwards became the wife of the celebrated Necker. In 1758 he returned to England; but though engaged for two years and a half in a military life, as captain of the south battalion of the Hampshire militia, he continued his studies in the midst of the bustle and dissipation of a camp. His Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature appeared in 1761, dedicated to his father, and was admired as an elegant and correct performance. The design of this essay was to prove that all the faculties of the mind may be exercised and displayed by the study of ancient literature; in opposition to D'Alembert and others of the French encyclopedists, who contended for that new philosophy which afterwards produced such deplorable consequences. At the peace of 1763 his corps was disbanded, and he travelled through France and Switzerland to Italy. And it was during

his visit to Rome in 1764, that, to use his own language, "as he sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the bare-footed friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to his mind." On his return to England, he commenced a work on the Revolutions of Florence and Switzerland; and, in conjunction with a Swiss friend of the name of Deyverdun, he published in 1767 and 1768 two volumes of a work entitled, Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Brétagne. In 1770 he attacked Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas to the infernal regions, in his critical observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid. The death of his father, in 1770, left him master of a considerable, though encumbered family estate; and therefore, as an owner of landed property, he determined to add to the consequence of his rank by obtaining a seat in parliament for the borough of Liskeard in 1774, through the influence of his kinsman, Mr. (afterwards lord) Eliot. The first volume of The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire appeared in 1776, and was continued and completed in five other quarto volumes. Much and deservedly as the historian is commended, yet it is to be lamented that he has inveighed with sarcastic rudeness, and with an insulting air of affected impartiality, against the great truths of Christianity. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that the two offensive chapters (xv. and xvi.) on the growth and progress of Christianity, were violently attacked by various writers; but these were disregarded by the phlegmatic historian, who deigned to give a reply only to Mr. Davis, because he had accused him of want of fidelity. Though the abilities of the historian were thus acknowledged of superior rank, yet he never ventured to speak in parliament, but during the eight years in which he held a seat, he gave a silent vote for the minister. His Mémoire Justificatif of the War with France, in consequence of her espousing the cause of the Colonies, was much admired, and procured for him, from lord North, a seat at the Board of Trade, till its abolition by Mr. Burke's bill. In the next parliament he sat for the borough of Lymington; but he resigned his seat on the dissolution of lord North's ministry. In September 1783 he returned to Switzerland, to complete the three last volumes of his history; and in 1788 he returned to England, where the work was published on his birth-day. He afterwards (July 1788) returned to Lausanne; but the horrors of the French revolution, the commencement of which he, with many others, had erroneously hailed as the regeneration of mankind, disturbed the tranquillity of his retirement, and he hastened back to England (May 1793). He died of a mortification, the consequence of a rupture of more than thirty years' standing, on the 16th of January, 1794, at the house of his friend, lord Sheffield. After his death his Miscellaneous Works were published by that nobleman, in 2 vols, 4to; to which a third volume was added in 1815. The whole were reprinted in the same year, in 5 vols, 8vo. Of these, the most valuable part is the Memoirs of his Life and Writings, composed by himself. They are written in a very pleasing manner, with much apparent frankness. Many of his private letters are subjoined, which are lively and entertaining. The second and third volumes contain a journal of his studies; a collection of his remarks and detached pieces on different subjects; outlines of his History of the World; A republication of his Essai sur l'Etude; Critical Observations on the design of the Sixth Book of the Æneid; A Dissertation on the subject of l'Homme au Masque de Fer; Mémoire Justificatif pour servir de Réponse à l'Exposé de la Cour de France; his Vindication of his History; Antiquities of the house of Brunswick; An Address to the Public, on the subject of a complete edition of our Ancient Historians; and various minor pieces. The Decline and Fall has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. The last edition of the French translation contains notes on the history of Christianity, by M. Guizot. Of the numerous editions that have appeared since its first publication, the best is that by the Rev. H. H. Milman, 1838, 11 vols, 8vo.

GIBBON, (John,) an ancestor of the preceding, and a heraldic writer, born in London in 1629. He was sent to Jesus college, Cambridge, but afterwards became a soldier. He procured the appointment of blue-mantle by the patronage of Sir William Dugdale, then Norroy. He died about 1700, leaving some publications of little value.

GIBBONS, (Richard,) a learned Jesuit, born at Winchester in 1549. He was professor of philosophy and divinity in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Toulouse, and at Douay, where he published editions of

various works from MSS., illustrated with notes. He died in 1632. He published, besides other works, Summa Casuum Conscientiæ Francisci Toleti Cardinalis; and F. Riberæ Comment. in Duodecim Prophetas Minores.

GIBBONS, (Orlando,) one of the greatest musicians of his time, born at Cambridge in 1583. At the age of twenty-one he became organist of the Chapel-Royal. In 1622 he was honoured, at Oxford, with the degree of doctor, on the recommendation of his friend Camden, the learned antiquary. In 1625, when attending officially, at Canterbury, the ceremonial of the marriage of Charles I. and Henrietta of France, for which occasion he composed the music, he died of the small-pox on the Whit-Sunday, and was buried in the cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory by his wife.—His son, CHRISTOPHER, was principal organist to the king, and to Westminster Abbey, and was created doctor in music by the university of Oxford, in consequence of a letter written by Charles II. himself. He was celebrated for his organ-playing, and is said to have instructed Dr. Blow on this instrument. He died in 1676.—Orlando had also two brothers, EDWARD, organist of Bristol, and ELLIS, organist of Salisbury. Gibbons's three anthems, "Hosanna to the Son of David;" "Almighty and everlasting God!" and, "O clap your hands together," are universally admired. His madrigals, "Dainty sweet bird;" "O! that the learned poets;" and "The silver swan," are remarkable for simplicity and effect.

GIBBONS, (Grinling,) a celebrated sculptor and carver in wood, born in London. He was the son of a Dutchman who settled in England in the seventeenth century, and was appointed a member of the board of works. He carved the foliage in the choir of St. Paul's, in the chapel at Windsor, and in the great room at Petworth. The font in St. James's, Piccadilly, is also by him; and the base of the equestrian statue of Charles I., in Charing-cross, is an admirable specimen of his ability. He died in 1721.

GIBBONS, (Thomas,) a Calvinistic dissenting divine, born at Reak, near Newmarket, in Norfolk, in 1720. He received his early education in Cambridgeshire, and in 1735 was placed under the care of Dr. Taylor, at Deptford. He was ordained in 1742, and appointed assistant preacher at the meeting in Silver-street, whence, in 1743, he was called to the pastoral charge of the Independent congregation at Haberdashers' Hall. In 1754 he became one of the tutors of the academy at Mile-end, and in 1759 he was chosen one of the Sunday evening lecturers at Monkwell-street. In 1764 he received the degree of doctor in divinity from Aberdeen. He published, Juvenilia, or poems on several occasions; Family Sermons, 8vo; A System of Rhetoric; Female Worthies, or the Lives of Pious Women; and Memoirs of Dr. Isaac Watts. After his death, three volumes of his sermons were published by subscription. He died in 1785. Dr. Johnson always spoke of Gibbons with respect.

GIBBS, (James,) an eminent architect, born about the year 1674 at Aberdeen, where he was educated at the grammar-school, and took the degree of master of arts at the Marischal college. In his twentieth year he visited Holland, where he entered into the employment of an architect, with whom he continued till 1700, when, by the assistance of the earl of Mar, he proceeded to Italy, and studied for some time at Rome under Garroli. On his return to England he found his patron, the earl of Mar, in the ministry, and by his influence he was recommended to the commissioners for building the fifty new churches; but his first work, the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, was not commenced till 1721. This work was followed by his erection of the church of St. Mary in the Strand, the church of All Saints at Derby, Marylebone chapel, the upper part of the steeple of St. Clement's Danes, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He also designed the senate-house, and the new building at King's college, Cambridge; but his greatest work is the Radcliffe library at Oxford, begun in 1737, and completed in about ten years. He died in 1754.

GIBBS, (Sir Vicary,) chief-justice of the Common Pleas, born at Exeter in 1752, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. While at college he entered as a student of Lincoln's-inn, and was soon after called to the bar. Through the friendship of Dunning, afterwards lord Ashburton, he became a leading counsel on the western circuit, and, on the death of Mr. Richard Burke, was chosen recorder of Bristol. The trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high-treason, in 1794, brought his talents still more conspicuously before the public. In 1795 he was made solicitor-general to the prince of Wales; and soon after he became king's counsel. He was also

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elected into parliament for the university of Cambridge in 1807; made chief-justice of Chester; next solicitor-general, and afterwards attorney-general, with the honour of knighthood. In 1812 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Common Pleas; and the year following, chief-justice of the same court, in the room of Sir James Mansfield. He resigned at the end of 1818, on account of his infirmities, and died in 1820.

GIBELIN, (Esprit Antoine,) a French fresco painter, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1739. His principal works are at the School of Medicine, and at the Military School, at Paris. He died in 1814.

GIBERT, (Balthasar,) an elegant French scholar, born in 1662, at Aix, in Provence. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Beauvais in 1684, and professor of rhetoric at the Mazarin college in 1688. He filled this chair with much credit above fifty years, and formed a great number of excellent scholars. He was several times rector of the univer- of Paris, and defended its rights with firmness. In 1728 he succeeded his friend, the celebrated Pourchot, as syndic of the university; and in this character he made a requisition in the general assembly of the university in 1739, by which he formed an opposition to the revocation of the appeal which the university had made from the bull Unigenitus to a future council, which step occasioned his being banished to Auxerre. He died in 1741. His principal work is entitled, Jugement des Savants, sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhétorique, 3 vols, 12mo. He also left Traité de la véritable Eloquence, and Reflexions sur la Rhétorique, in four books; La Rhétorique, ou les Règles de l'Eloquence, 12mo.

GIBERT, (John Peter,) a learned canonist of the same family with the preceding, born in 1660, at Aix, and was educated at the Jesuits' college there. He first taught theology at the seminary of Toulon, then at Aix, and settled in Paris in 1703. He spent his life in deciding cases of conscience, and questions in the canon law. His chief works are, Institutions Ecclésiastiques et Bénéficiales; Usages de l'Eglise Gallicane, concernant les Censures et l'Irrégularité; Dissertation sur l'Autorité du second Ordre dans le Synode diocésain; Tradition, ou Hist. de l'Eglise sur le Sacrement de Mariage; Consultations Canoniques sur les Sacrements en général et en particulier; and Corpus Juris Canonici per Regulas naturali Ordine dispositas. He died in 1736.

GIBERTI, (Giammateo,) an eminent patron of literature, born at Palermo in 1495. In his youth he distinguished himself in the literary court of Leo X. Clement VII. appointed him bishop of Verona at an early age; but as he was long resident at Rome, or employed on missions of the highest importance at the ecclesiastical state, Caraffi (afterwards Paul IV.) was deputed to manage the concerns of his bishopric. He was one of the hostages given by the pope in 1527 to the Imperial army, on which occasion he underwent much ill treatment, and was more than once threatened with a shameful death. The friendship of cardinal Pompeo Colonna procured his release. In the pontificate of Paul III. he returned to his diocese, where his virtues rendered him an ornament to his station. His palace was always open to men of learning, whether Italians or strangers, and a considerable part of his great revenues was munificently employed in the encouragement of letters. He was a liberal patron of Greek literature, and had new Greek types cast at his own expense. He also employed, under his roof, a number of persons in transcribing MSS., and defrayed the charge of publishing several excellent editions of the works of the Greek Fathers, particularly a beautiful edition of Chrysostom's Homilies on the Epistles of St. Paul. He died in 1543. His works, with his life, were published at Verona in 1733. He is deservedly celebrated in the Galateo of Casa, and is the subject of the poem of Bembus, entitled Benacus; and Carlo Borromeo took him for his model, and always had his portrait hung up in his chamber. He was also the firm opponent of Peter Aretin, and used all his efforts to strip the mask from that shameless impostor. He was a liberal patron to the poet Flaminio, and is mentioned with great veneration in the poems of Fracastorio.

GIBIEUF, (William,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, and priest of the Oratory, born towards the close of the sixteenth century at Bourges. He was the intimate friend of Des Cartes, Mersenne, and other distinguished men of literature. He died in 1650. Among other works, he was the author of a treatise entitled, De Libertate Dei et Creaturæ, 1630, 4to, which was very favourably received.

GIBSON, (Edmund,) a learned English prelate, born at Bampton, in West-

moreland, in 1669. He was initiated in grammar learning at the free-school in his native town, whence he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford. As the study of the Northern languages was then much cultivated at that university, he applied early to this branch of literature, and, with the assistance of Dr. Hickes, made a considerable and rapid proficiency in it. In 1691 he offered to the public the first fruits of his studies, in a new edition of William Drummond's Polemo-Middiana, and James V. of Scotland's Cantilena Rustica, 4to, illustrated with notes, and interspersed with lively and witty remarks. In 1692 he published a Latin translation, together with the original, of The Chronicon Saxonicum, in 4to, with notes. In the same year he published, in 4to, Librorum Manuscriptorum in duabus insignibus Bibliothecis, altera Tenisoniana Londini, altera Dugdaliana Oxonii, Catalogus, with a dedication to Dr. Tenison, then bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. His next publication was a valuable edition of Quintilian, which was followed, in 1694, by a new edition of Somner's Treatise on the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, and the same author's Julii Cæsaris Portus Iccius illustratus, 8vo. About this time he commenced A.M.; and appears at different periods within the two following years to have been elected a fellow of his college, and was admitted into holy orders. In 1695 he published an English translation of Camden's Britannia, fol. In 1696 he was appointed librarian at Lambeth, by Dr. Tenison, then archbishop of Canterbury; and in the following year he was appointed morning preacher at Lambeth church, and produced Vita Thomæ Bodleii, Equitis Aurati, together with Historia Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, both prefixed to the Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum, in Anglia et Hibernia, in unum collecti, in 2 vols, fol. In 1698 he published, Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ, together with the Life of the Author, fol. He was now made domestic chaplain to the archbishop, through whose means he obtained about the same time the lectureship of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and in 1700 he was presented to the rectory of Stisted, in Essex. In 1703 he was made rector of Lambeth, and residentiary of the cathedral of Chichester. He was soon after appointed master of the hospital of St. Mary; and in 1710 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Surrey. He had not been long chaplain to Dr. Tenison, before he undertook the defence of his rights, as president of the convocation, during the contests between the two houses relating to the forms and extent of their respective powers. This led to the publication of his great work, Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, or the Statutes, Constitution, Canons, Rubri and Articles of the Church of England, methodically digested under their proper heads, &c. fol. 1713. It was reprinted at Oxford in 1761. Upon the death of archbishop Tenison in 1715, and the translation of Dr. Wake to Canterbury from the see of Lincoln, Dr. Gibson, in consequence of the recommendation of the new metropolitan, was nominated his successor, and consecrated towards the beginning of the following year. In 1721 he was appointed dean of the Chapel-Royal, and in 1723, upon the death of bishop Robinson, he was translated to the see of London. Soon after his translation he procured an endowment from the crown for a regular course of sermons on Sundays, to be preached in the royal chapel at Whitehall by twelve clergymen of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, selected in equal numbers from each university, and appointed by the bishop of London for the time being. Various attacks were made upon the principles put forward in his Codex. Of these attacks, one of the most able was conducted by the recorder of Bristol, afterwards Mr. Justice Foster, at the instigation of lord Hardwicke, lord chief-justice of the court of King's Bench. Bishop Gibson is said to have incurred the personal dislike of the king, on account of the becoming freedom with which he censured the taste for dissipation and vicious indulgence encouraged by the frequency of masquerades, in which his majesty took great delight, and of his procuring an address to the king from several of the bishops, praying for the entire suppression of such amusements. But although the bishop had lost his influence at court, he persevered in that diligent exercise of the duties of his pastoral office, which appeared to him most likely to promote the best interests of religion and virtue. He wrote and printed several Pastoral Letters, addressed to the clergy and laity, intended to oppose the growth of infidelity and enthusiasm; as well as visitation charges, occasional sermons, and small tracts against the prevailing vices of the age. He also printed a collection of Discourses published by Mr. Addison, and others of the laity, against atheism and infidelity,

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and in defence of the Christian religion; which he introduced with a well-written preface, exhibiting a concise view of the sentiments of Mr. Boyle, Mr. Locke, and Sir Isaac Newton, concerning Christianity. He likewise made a collection of the best pieces that were written against popery during the reign of king James II., and published them with a preface in 1738, in 3 vols, fol. He died at Bath in 1748.

GIBSON, (Richard,) an artist, who, from his diminutive size, is usually called the Dwarf. He measured only three feet ten inches in height, and was originally a page to a lady who resided at Mortlake, at the time when the tapestry works were established there. As he evinced an extraordinary taste for drawing, his mistress placed him with Delleyn, who was then at the head of the works. Gibson had the good fortune to attract the notice of Charles I. who appointed him one of his pages. On his marriage with a lady as diminutive as himself, the king honoured the ceremony with his presence, and Waller has celebrated the event in one of his poems. After the death of Charles, Gibson was taken under the protection of the earl of Pembroke, when he painted several portraits of the Protector. He died in his seventy-fifth year, in 1690.—His nephew, WILLIAM GIBSON, was instructed by him, and was afterwards the pupil of Sir Peter Lely. He became an artist of some celebrity.

GIBSON, (Thomas,) a native of Morpeth, in Northumberland, was famous in the sixteenth century for the studies of physic, divinity, history, and botany. He was a friend of the Reformation, and wrote some pieces in defence of that cause, for which he was obliged to flee in the reign of Mary; but on the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and died in London in 1562. He wrote, A breve Chronicle of the Bishops of Rome's Blessynge, &c. in English rhyme, Lond. 16mo; The sum of the Acts and Decrees made by divers Bishops of Rome; A Treatise behoovefull as well to preserve the People from Pestilence, as to help and recover them, 1536, 4to.

GIBSON, (William,) a self-taught mathematician and algebraist, born in 1720, at Boulton, near Appleby, in Westmoreland, where he long pursued the occupation of a farmer. For the last forty years of his life he kept a school of about eight or ten gentlemen, who boarded and lodged at his farm-house; and having a happy art of explaining his ideas, he was very successful in teaching. He also took up the business of land-surveying, and was often appointed, by acts of parliament, a commissioner for the inclosing of commons. His practice was, to study incessantly during the greatest part of the night; and in the day-time, when in the field, his pupils frequently went to him to have their difficulties solved. He died in 1791. He left no writings.

GIFFEN, (Hubert,) Lat. GIFANIUS OBERTUS, a critic and civilian, born at Buren, in Guelderland, in 1534. He pursued his studies at Louvain and Paris, and first erected a library for the Germans at Orleans, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law in 1567. He went to Venice in the suite of the French ambassador, and afterwards was professor of philosophy at Strasburg, and then at Altorf and Ingolstadt. He abandoned Protestantism for Popery, and was made counsellor to the emperor Rodolph. He died at Prague in 1604. He wrote notes and commentaries on Homer, on Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, on Lucretius, and other authors, and some law tracts; but he is accused of dishonourably appropriating to his own use the MSS. of Fruterius (an extraordinary youth, who died at the age of twenty-five at Paris), which had been entrusted to his care. He was engaged in quarrels with Lambinus, Scioppius, and others.

GIFFORD, (Andrew,) a Calvinistic minister of the Baptist persuasion, born in 1700, and educated at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, under the Rev. Mr. Jones, author of the History of the Canon of the Scripture, from whose seminary proceeded, among other eminent men, archbishop Secker, bishop Butler, and Dr. Chandler. He finished his studies under Dr. Ward, and in 1725 became pastor to a congregation at Nottingham, whence, in 1730, he was invited to London. In 1754 he received the degree of D.D. from Marischal college, Aberdeen. His favourite study was that of antiquities, and he made a large collection of curious books, MSS., coins, &c. which it is said was purchased by George II. His reputation as an antiquary recommended him to the situation of assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1757, in which he was placed by the interest of the lord chancellor Hardwicke. For the last twenty-five years of his life he preached a monthly lecture at the meeting in Little St. Helen's, in connexion with several ministers of the Independent persuasion. He died

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in 1784, and was buried in Bunhill-fields. In 1763 he superintended an enlarged edition of Folkes's Tables of English silver and gold Coins, printed at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, 2 vols, 4to. To this he added the Supplement, the Postscript, and six plates.

GIFFORD, (Richard,) an English divine, educated at Balliol college, Oxford. He was morning preacher at St. Anne's, Soho, and in 1758 he became chaplain to the marquis of Tweedale, and the next year obtained Duffield vicarage, in Derbyshire. He was presented, in 1772, to North Okendon rectory, in Essex. He wrote, Remarks on Kennicott's Dissertation on the Tree of Life in Paradise; Contemplation, a poem, quoted by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary; Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit. He died in 1807, aged eighty-two.

GIFFORD, (William,) a poetical writer and critic, born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in 1757. By the death of his parents he was left a desolate orphan at the age of thirteen. He spent some months as cabin-boy on board a coasting vessel; and at the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a shoemaker at Ashburton. Here he evinced a love of reading, which rendered his occupation peculiarly distasteful, and attracted the notice of Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of Ashburton, who conceived a strong regard for him, and raised the means of freeing him from his indentures, placing him at school, and sending him to Exeter college, Oxford, whither he went when he was about the age of twenty-two. Here he commenced a version of the Satires of Juvenal; but the work was interrupted by the untimely death of his patron, Mr. Cookesley. He had the good fortune, however, to meet with a friend equally warm, and much more influential, in earl Grosvenor, who, in 1782, invited him to his residence, and entrusted to him the charge of his son, lord Belgrave, with whom he travelled on the continent. On his return he settled in London, and devoted himself to literature. His first publication was the Baviad, a paraphrastic imitation of the First Satire of Persius, 1791. This was followed in 1794 by the Mæviad, a satire directed against the extravagance of the modern drama. In 1798 he became editor of the Anti-Jacobin, a connexion which introduced him to Pitt, Canning, lord Liverpool, the marquis of Wellesley, Frere, George Ellis, and others. His translation of Juvenal was published in 1802, with a short autobiography prefixed. His editions of Massinger appeared in 1805, 4 vols, 8vo; and that of Ben Jonson in 1816, 9 vols. In 1809 he became editor of the Quarterly Review. His salary was at first 200*l.*; it was gradually increased to 900*l.* per annum. He was appointed to the paymastership of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, with a salary of 300*l.* a-year, and afterwards to a commissionership of the lottery, worth 600*l.* a-year. He resigned the editorship of the Quarterly Review two years before his death, which took place in December 1826. His edition of Ford (2 vols, 1827), and that of Shirley (6 vols, 1833), were published after his death.

GIFFORD, (John,) a political writer, whose real name was John Richard Green, born in 1758, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He next studied the law; but having dissipated his little fortune, he was obliged to go abroad under his assumed name, which he ever after retained. He returned in 1788, and, on the breaking out of the French revolution, employed his pen in the defence of the Church and State. He contributed to the establishment of the British Critic, and afterwards of the Anti-Jacobin Review, which last arose out of a newspaper of the same name. He also published, The History of France, 5 vols, 4to; The Reign of Louis XVI., and History of the French Revolution, 4to; History of the Political Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, 3 vols, 4to. For these services he was rewarded with a pension, and made a police magistrate. He died in 1818.

GIGGEI, (Antonio,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic and Oriental scholar, who flourished during the former part of the seventeenth century. He became a priest of the congregation of Oblati, founded by Carlo Borromeo at Milan, and was admitted to the degree of doctor by the Ambrosian college in that city. He was the author of a Latin translation of the Commentaries of R. R. Solomon ben Ezra, and Levi ben Gerson, on the Book of Proverbs, Milan, 1620, 4to; and he drew up a Chaldee and Targumic Grammar, adapted to the corrupted state of the Chaldee dialect in the later Targums, which is preserved in MS. in the Ambrosian library. But the work which principally contributed to his reputation was, Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ, seu Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, 1632, 4 vols, fol. As a recompense for his learning and industry, Urban VIII. nominated

him to an honourable post in the college De Propagandæ at Rome; but he died when on the point of setting out for that city, in the same year in which his great work made its appearance.

GIL, (Father V.) one of the leaders of the insurrection, who defended the independence of Spain against the usurpation of Buonaparte, was born in Andalusia in 1745. He was preacher to the king, and, as royal historiographer, had been appointed to continue Mariana's History; but in 1808 he excited his countrymen, by his public discourses, to oppose the French invasion. He was a man of singular mental energy and decision of character, and was mainly instrumental in originating the guerilla warfare, which was carried into effect by the juntas of Cadiz and Seville. The date of his death is not known.

GILBERT, (Sir Humphrey,) an able navigator, born at Dartmouth in 1539. His mother, when a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the famous Sir Walter Raleigh. Gilbert was educated at Eton, and at Oxford, and afterwards followed the military profession, and was knighted in 1570, by the lord deputy Sydney, for his services in Ireland, where he had the chief command in the province of Munster. He, in 1583, took possession of Newfoundland, in the name of his mistress, Elizabeth; but his attempts to settle a colony on the American continent were unsuccessful. He wrote a book to prove a north-west passage to Cathaia and the East Indies. On his return from Newfoundland, the ship foundered, and every soul on board perished, on the 9th of September, 1584.

GILBERT, or GILBERD, (William,) a learned physician and experimental philosopher, who first discovered some of the properties of the loadstone, was born in 1540, at Colchester, where his father was recorder. He was educated at Cambridge, but he took his degree of M.D. abroad, and, on his return to London, was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1573. He began to practise in London with such reputation, that Elizabeth appointed him her physician, with a liberal pension; and James I. continued him in the same post. In 1600 he published his book, De Magnete, &c. Physiologia Nova, London, fol., which contained the observations of former writers, and might be said to be the foundation of all future improvements. Lord Bacon instances it as a very meritorious attempt to found a philosophical theory upon experiment, according to his own principles; and Halley afterwards applied Gilbert's notion of a great internal magnet in the earth, to explain the variation and dipping of the needle. He died in 1603. His reputation, in consequence of his discoveries on the magnet, was very extensive; so that not only Carpenter, Barrow, Sir Kenelm Digby, and others, have compared him to Harvey, to Galileo, to Gassendus, and other great luminaries of philosophy, but foreigners have regarded him as a man of uncommon abilities. His MS. de Mundi nostri Philosophiâ Novâ, was published at Amsterdam, in 1651, 4to, by Sir William Boswell. In common with Kepler, he supposes the heavenly bodies to be a kind of animated being, possessing an intelligent principle. He left his books, &c. to the College of Physicians.

GILBERT, (William,) an English divine, born in 1613, and educated at Edmund hall, Oxford. He was ejected from the parish of Edgemond, in Shropshire, for nonconformity, in 1662. He wrote some theological tracts, and it is said that he made a convert of Dr. South to his opinion concerning predestination. He died in 1694.

GILBERT, (Jeffray,) born in 1674, was chief-baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and afterwards in England, abridged Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, published by Dodd, in 1750, and translated the 12th ode of Horace's second book, in a very elegant style; this was inserted in the Wit's Horace. He died in 1726. He left several law tracts.

GILBERT, (Gabriel,) a French poet of the seventeenth century, secretary to the duchess de Rohan, and to Christina, queen of Sweden. He wrote L'Art de Plaire, and several dramatic pieces, to some of which Racine is said to have been largely indebted, not only for the sentiment, but for the expression. He died about 1680.

GILBERT, (Nicholas Joseph Laurence,) a French poet, born in 1751, at Fontenoi-le-Château, in Lorraine. He wrote Le Dix-huitième Siècle, and Le Poëte Malheureux. A poem written by him a short time before his death, in the year 1780, contains some beautiful stanzas.

GILBERT, (Davies,) president of the Royal Society, and a distinguished antiquarian, was born in 1767, of an ancient family, at St. Erth, in Cornwall. His paternal name was Giddy; and he took

the name of Gilbert in 1817, after his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, Esq. of Eastbourne, in Sussex. He was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, and was the early and liberal patron of Sir Humphry Davy. In 1804 he was elected to parliament for the borough of Helston; and in 1811 he published a tract, entitled, A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question. In 1820 he was elected treasurer of the Royal Society, and not long after he succeeded Sir Humphry Davy as president, but resigned the office in 1831. He contributed several curious and interesting papers, especially on Cornish topography, to the Antiquarian Society, of which he was a fellow. He died in 1839.

GILBERTUS, (Anglicus,) a medical writer, who flourished in the twelfth century, and is said to be the first English physician who exposed the absurd practices of the monks in the treatment of diseases. He wrote, among other works, Compendium Medicinæ tam Morborum universalium quam particularium, Lyons, 1510; Thesaurus Pauperum; and De Tuendâ Valetudine. His writings are chiefly compiled from those of the Arabian physicians.

GILCHRIST, (Ebenezer,) an eminent Scotch physician, born at Dumfries in 1707. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, London, and Paris, he obtained his degree of M.D. at Rheims; and in 1732 he returned to Dumfries, where he continued the practice of medicine till his death in 1774. He wrote two dissertations on Nervous Fevers, in the Medical Essays and Observations, published at Edinburgh; and a Treatise on the use of Sea-voyages in Medicine, 1756, and reprinted in 1771. In the former he recommends wine in nervous fevers, and in the latter, sea-voyages in cases of consumption.

GILCHRIST, (Octavius,) a dramatic critic, born at Twickenham in 1779, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He published an Examination of the Assertions of Ben Jonson's enmity to Shakspeare, 8vo, 1808; an edition of the Poems of Bishop Corbet, with notes, and a Life of the Author, 8vo, 1808; and a Letter to W. Gifford, Esq. on a late edition of Ford's plays. He was also an occasional contributor to the Quarterly Review. He died in 1823.

GILDAS, surnamed The Wise, a British monk, and the most ancient writer of this country extant, was born in 511, according to Leland, but others say in 493. He was a disciple of Iltutus, abbot of Morgan, and became a monk of Bangor. He is said to have visited Ireland, and after his return he appears to have spent some time in the northern parts of Britain. According to some writers, he visited France and Italy, whence he returned to his native country, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher. In 581 he wrote his Epistola de Excidio Britanniæ, et Castigatione Ordinis Ecclesiastici. Archbishop Usher refers this epistle to the year 564; but Cave, on the authority of Ralph de Dicetus, Polydore Virgil, Bale, &c. gives it the later date. It was first printed by Polydore Virgil, in 1525, 8vo, from an imperfect and corrupt copy; which edition was followed in the eighth volume of the Biblioth. Patr. It was afterwards published in 1568, by John Josseline, from another corrupt MS. An edition of it was published by Dr. Thomas Gale, from a more ancient and perfect MS. than either of the preceding, in 1691, in the first volume of his Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, &c. Gildas also wrote several Letters, of which there are numerous fragments in an old collection of Canons, preserved among the MSS. in the Cotton library. Some say he died at the abbey of Glastonbury in 570; according to others, he died at the abbey of Bangor in 590.

GILDON, (Charles,) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, born, of Roman Catholic parents, at Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, in 1665. After receiving the first rudiments of his education at his native place, he was sent, in his twelfth year, to Douay, to be educated for the priesthood, but his inclinations were not for the Church, and he returned to England in 1685. He spent in youthful follies, in London, the greatest part of his property, and married a woman of no fortune; and at last, to retrieve his affairs, at the age of twenty-three, he went on the stage, but proved unsuccessful as an actor. He edited Blount's Oracles of Reason; and afterwards endeavoured to atone for so reprehensible a publication by his Deist's Manual, 1705. He wrote also three unsuccessful plays, an English Grammar, and a life of Betterton the actor. He is best known for his Complete Art of Poetry, and the Laws of Poetry. He offended Pope, who has assigned him a conspicuous place in the Dunciad. He died in 1723.

GILES, (St.) supposed to have been a

native of Athens, and born about the year 640. Wamba, the Visigoth king, made him a grant of land in 673, near Toulouse, upon which he built a church and monastery. He died in 721. His tomb was long the object of superstitious veneration to crowds of pilgrims.

GILES, or GILLES, (of Viterbo,) a learned general of the Augustines, and a cardinal. He opened the Lateran council under Julius II. (1512), and conducted several affairs of importance for Leo X. He died in 1532. He wrote, Commentaries on some of the Psalms; Remarks on the First Three Chapters of Genesis; Dialogues, Epistles, and Odes, in praise of Pontanus, &c. which may be found in Martenne's Amplissima Collectio.

GILES, (John.) See ÆGIDIUS.

GILIBERT, (John Emanuel,) a distinguished physician and naturalist, born at Lyons in 1741. He studied at Montpellier. He was recommended by Haller to the Polish government, and went in 1775 to Grodno, where he established an excellent botanic garden. He afterwards went to Wilna, but returned to Lyons in 1783, and was appointed physician to the Hôtel Dieu, and professor of the College of Medicine. In 1793 he was chosen mayor of that city, but was forced to flee when the republicans took possession of it. He afterwards returned, and was made professor of natural history to the Central School. He died in 1814, leaving several medical and botanical works.

GILIJ, (Filippo Luigi,) an eminent naturalist and astronomer, born at Corneto, in the Papal States, in 1756. Pius VII. made him director of the Vatican Observatory, founded by Gregory XIII. He evinced his ingenuity by affixing lightning conductors to various buildings, and especially to the vast dome of St. Peter's. He also traced a meridian line on the area in front of that colossal edifice. He published several valuable works. He died of apoplexy, at Rome, in May 1821, and was buried in the church of Ara Cœli.

GILIMER, or GELIMER, descended from Genseric, was the last of the Vandal kings of Africa. He deposed his relation Hilderic in 530, but fled into Numidia, when invaded by the superior force of Belisarius, whom Justinian had sent against him. He was at last taken prisoner, and when led through the streets of Constantinople, he exclaimed, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!" He was honoured by Justinian, but refused to be raised to the rank of senator, because the offer was made on condition of his renouncing Arianism.

GILL, (Alexander,) born in Lincolnshire in 1564, and educated at Corpus college, Oxford. He became, in 1608, head master of St. Paul's School. He was an excellent Latin scholar, divine, and critic. He died in 1635, and was buried in the ante-chapel belonging to Mercers' hall. He wrote, Treatise concerning the Trinity; Logonomia Anglica; and Sacred Philosophy of Holy Scripture, or a Commentary on the Creed.

GILL, (Alexander,) son and successor of the preceding, born in London in 1597, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. When he had taken his master's degree he became usher under his father in St. Paul's School, and under Thomas Farnaby in his private school, but succeeded his father in 1635, and next year took the degree of D.D. He held the school only five years, being dismissed, as Knight thinks, for excessive severity. He then set up a private school in Aldersgate-street, where he died in 1642. Most of his Latin poetry, in which he excelled, is published in a volume entitled, Poetici Conatus, 1632, 12mo. When usher of St. Paul's School, he had Milton under him, who was his favourite scholar. Three of Milton's familiar Latin letters to him are extant, replete with the strongest testimonies of friendship and esteem.

GILL, (John,) an eminent Baptist divine and rabbinical scholar, born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, in 1697, of parents in humble life. He was sent to the grammar-school of his native place, where he made rapid progress in the classics. His progress at school, however, was interrupted by an edict of the master, requiring that all his scholars should attend prayers at the church on week-days. This amounted to an expulsion of the children of dissenters, and of young Gill among the rest. Notwithstanding this repulse, he went on improving himself in Greek and Latin, logic, rhetoric, and moral and natural philosophy. Without a master, also, he made such progress in Hebrew, as soon to be able to read the Old Testament with facility. In November 1716 he was baptized according to the usual forms, and soon after commenced preacher, and officiated first at Higham Ferrers, where in 1718 he married; he also preached occasionally at Kettering until the beginning of 1719, when he was invited to become pastor of the Baptist congregation at Horselydown, in Southwark, where

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he continued for fifty-one years. In 1728 he published his Exposition of the Song of Solomon, the authenticity of which he ably defended against Whiston. In the same year he published, The Prophecies of the Old Testament respecting the Messiah considered, and proved to be literally fulfilled in Jesus, in answer to Collins's Scheme of literal Prophecy considered. In 1729 a Wednesday evening lecture was established by subscription, which he continued to preach until 1756. His Treatise on the Doctrine of the Trinity appeared in 1731. In 1735, and following years, he published his Cause of God and Truth, 4 vols, 8vo, a defence of the Calvinistic against the Arminian sentiments, on the subjects of election, original sin, &c. Dr. Gill's supralapsarian opinions in this work having been animadverted on in an anonymous pamphlet, he published an answer, entitled, Truth Defended, &c. He had formed a large collection of Hebrew and Rabbinical books, and spent many years in a careful study of them, reading the Targums, the Mishna, the Talmuds, and the book of Zohar; and having collected a vast mass of useful observations, he employed them as illustrations for his Exposition of the Bible. Of this work, the New Testament appeared in 3 vols, fol. 1746—1748. In 1748 he received the degree of D.D. from the Marischal college, Aberdeen. His Exposition of the Old Testament was published afterwards in various years, forming, along with the New, 9 vols, fol. In 1767 he published a Dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language, Letters, Vowel-points, and Accents; and in the same year he collated the various passages of the Old Testament quoted in the Mishna, in the Talmuds, both Jerusalem and Babylonian, and in the Rabbath; and extracted the variations in them, from the modern printed text, which he sent to Dr. Kennicott, who acknowledged the obligation in his State of his Collation, published in 1767. In 1769 Dr. Gill published a Body of doctrinal Divinity, 2 vols, 4to; and in 1770 a Body of practical Divinity. He died at his house at Camberwell, October 14, 1771.

GILLES, (Peter,) a learned adventurer, born at Albi in 1490. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of classical literature, and in 1533 he dedicated a book to Francis I., and invited him to send learned men into foreign countries to examine their manners and customs. He was accordingly sent by the monarch to the Levant; but as he was not supplied with money for his expenses as he expected, he was obliged in his distress to enrol himself in the army of Soliman II. for subsistence. He was afterwards engaged in another voyage, and carried by the pirates to Algiers, whence he extricated himself by the liberal assistance of cardinal d'Armagnac. He died at Rome in 1555. He wrote, De Bosphoro Thracio Libri Tres, Lyons, 1561, 4to; De Topographiâ Constantinopoleos et de illius Antiquitatibus, Libri IV. 1561. Both of these are inserted in Gronovius' Thes. Antiq. Græc., and the latter was reprinted by Banduri in his Imperium Orientale. Gilles also translated into French Ælian's History of Animals.

GILLES, (Peter,) a Swiss Protestant divine, who flourished in the seventeenth century, and was minister of the Reformed Church at La Tour, in the valley of Lucerne. He wrote some controversial works, and an Ecclesiastical History of the Churches of the Vaudois, Geneva, 1644, 4to.

GILLES, (John,) of Tarascon, in Provence, was director of the music, or chapel-master, in the church of St. Stephen, in Toulouse. He was a singer in the choir of the cathedral of Aix, and a fellow-pupil with the celebrated Campra. There are many fine motets by him; and several of them have been performed with great applause, particularly his Diligam te. But his capital work is a Messe des Morts, of which the following history is recounted by Laborde. "Two counsellors of the parliament of Toulouse died nearly at the same time, each of them leaving a son. The two youths were united in the closest friendship, and they agreed to join in celebrating a grand funeral service for their parents. They, consequently, engaged Gilles to compose a Requiem, allowing him six months to complete the work. When the mass was finished, Gilles collected all the musicians in the town to assist at the rehearsal, inviting the most celebrated masters of the neighbourhood, and among others Campra and the abbé Madin. The composition was found to be admirable; however, the two young counsellors had changed their opinions, and would not have it performed. Irritated by this circumstance, Gilles said to one of them, 'Very well, then, its first performance shall be for myself.'" In fact, he died very soon after (1705), when the mass was sung for him. It was subsequently used,

in 1764, at the funeral service in honour of Rameau, at the Oratoire, in Paris.

GILLESPIE, (George,) a Scotch divine, one of the four sent as commissioners from the Church of Scotland to Westminster in 1643. He wrote, Aaron's Rod Blossoming; Miscellaneous Questions, &c. He died in 1648.

GILLI, (Filippo Salvator,) a Jesuit missionary, born in the Papal States. He went to South America in 1740, and resided there for twenty-five years, seven of which he spent at Santa Fé di Bogotá. After the suppression of his order he returned to Italy, and published, Saggio sull Storia d'America, o Storia naturale, civile, e sacra dei Regni e delle Provincie Spagnuole della Terra-ferma nell' America meridionale, Rome, 1780—1784, 4 vols, 8vo.

GILLIES, (John,) an eminent Greek scholar, and royal historiographer for Scotland, was born at Brechin, in the county of Forfar, in 1747, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. After travelling on the continent with the sons of the earl of Hopetoun, who, in 1777, settled upon him an annuity for life, he in 1784 resumed his literary labours, and took his degree of LL.D. Upon the death of Dr. Robertson he was appointed historiographer to the king for Scotland. In 1794 he married. He continued his literary industry to a late period of life. He died at Clapham, in Surrey, in 1836. He published, Orations of Isocrates and those of Lysias, translated, with some account of their lives, and a discourse on the history, manners, and character of the Greeks, from the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war to the battle of Chæronea, 1778; History of Ancient Greece; View of the Reign of Frederic II. of Prussia, with a parallel between that Prince and Philip II. of Macedon; Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, comprising his Practical Philosophy, translated from the Greek, with notes, the critical history of his life, and a new analysis of his speculative works; Supplement to the Analysis of Aristotle's Speculative Works, 1804, 4to; History of the World from Alexander to Augustus; and Translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric, 1823.

GILPIN, (Bernard,) a pious divine, called the Apostle of the North, born of a respectable family, at Kentmire, in Westmoreland, in 1517. He early evinced a contemplative seriousness of disposition, which led his parents to educate him for the Church, and they accordingly placed him at a grammar-school, whence, at the age of sixteen, he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he applied himself with eagerness to the perusal of the works of Erasmus. He now made the Scriptures his chief study, and earnestly set about acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages. In 1539 he took his degree of B.A.; and in 1541 that of M.A., and about the same time was elected fellow of his college, and admitted into holy orders. His reputation for learning soon after led to his being solicited by cardinal Wolsey's agents to accept an establishment in his new foundation at Christchurch, whither he removed from Queen's college. Here he continued his former studies, and gave a proof of his adherence to the Roman Catholic doctrines, by maintaining a dispute against Hooper, afterwards bishop of Worcester, in defence of them. This dispute, however, afforded him the opportunity of discovering that the Romish tenets were not so well supported by Scripture as was commonly imagined. Upon the accession of king Edward VI., Peter Martyr was sent under that prince's patronage to Oxford, where he began with an attack on the doctrine of the corporeal presence, which excited the alarm of the popish party, and led them to make pressing applications to Gilpin to become one of their champions. Such importunity was used with him, that he at length consented to enter the lists with Peter Martyr. The dispute between these opponents was not of long duration; Gilpin found himself so pressed by his adversary's arguments, drawn from the plain language of the sacred writings, that he publicly acknowledged himself incapable of maintaining his cause. He now began to read, with greater diligence than before, the Scriptures, and the writings of the Fathers; the result of which was a more favourable opinion of the doctrines of the reformers. He also communicated some of his doubts to Cuthbert Tonstal, bishop of Durham, his mother's uncle, and to other learned men of the university, and at length became fully convinced of the errors of Popery. In November 1552 he accepted the vicarage of Norton, in the diocese of Durham. He now visited the continent, and at Paris caused to be printed a treatise on the sacraments, written by Tonstal, and returned to England in 1556. By the patronage of Tonstal he obtained the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, and afterwards the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. Zealous and active, he con-

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ducted himself as the friend of piety and religion, he enforced residence among the clergy, and everywhere supported the honour and the interests of virtue. His influence as a pastor was considered so great, that Bonner, jealous of the increasing power of the reformers, marked him for destruction, and Gilpin, summoned to London, already prepared himself to march to the stake with all the composure of those who had gone before him, when the death of queen Mary stopped the hand of his persecutors, and restored him to his parishioners. He was offered the bishopric of Carlisle by queen Elizabeth, and also the headship of Queen's college, Oxford; but he modestly refused these honours, satisfied to live and to die among his parishioners, who regarded him as a friend and a father. Strict order and economy in the management of his household enabled him to exercise a hospitality scarcely less than princely; and his zeal for the promotion of education, industry, and peace, among his parishioners, knew no intermission. He died in 1583, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. In person he was tall and slender, and in his dress he was neat and simple. His imagination, memory, and judgment, were lively, retentive, and solid. By his unwearied application he had amassed a great stock of knowledge, and was ignorant of no part of learning at that time in esteem. In languages, history, and divinity, he particularly excelled, and was no mean poet, though he spent but little time in the pursuit of any studies foreign to his profession. His temper was naturally warm; but by degrees he succeeded in obtaining an entire self-command. His disposition was serious; yet among his particular friends he was commonly cheerful, and sometimes facetious. His severity had no object but himself; to others he was mild, candid, and indulgent. He used to express a particular indignation against slander. To the opinions of others, however different from his own, he was most indulgent, and thought moderation one of the most genuine effects of true piety. In his mode of living he was very temperate, and rather abstemious; and whatever his other virtues were, their lustre was greatly increased by his sincerity and humility, which his religion led him to practise in the most unaffected manner. His life has been written by bishop Carleton, and by his descendant, William Gilpin.—His brother, GEORGE, translated from the Dutch that keen satire of Alegambe, The Bee-hive of the Romish Church.

GILPIN, (Richard,) a nonconformist divine and physician, probably of the same family with the preceding, was a native of Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He took orders, and became minister of Greystock, in his own county; but preached with great applause in London, at Lambeth, the Savoy, &c., and in many other parts of the kingdom; till he was silenced for refusing to comply with the Act of Uniformity, 1662. He afterwards practised physic at Newcastle. He died in 1657. His best known publication is his Discourse on Satan's Temptation, 1677, 4to.

GILPIN, (William,) an English divine, a descendant of Bernard Gilpin, born at Carlisle in 1724, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He kept a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. He died in 1804. He published, The Life of Bernard Gilpin; The Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Cranmer; Lectures on the Church Catechism; Exposition of the New Testament; Observations on Picturesque Beauty; A Tour to the Lakes; Remarks on Forest Scenery; Essay on Prints; Observations on the River Wye; Remarks on the Western Parts of England; Sermons to a Country Congregation; Moral Contrasts, 8vo. He left the profits of his publications for the endowment of a school at Boldre.

GILPIN, (Sawrey,) an English painter, brother of the preceding, born at Carlisle in 1733. He was at first a ship-painter, but his genius leading him to a higher aim, he began to design animals, and soon became eminent as a painter of horses. He died in London in 1807.

GIL POLO, (Gaspard,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia in 1516. His best work is a pastoral fable, in prose and verse, entitled Diana Enamorada, which is highly extolled by Cervantes in his Don Quixote. The best edition of the Diana is that of London, 1739, published by Pineda, the Jew. The poem has been imitated by Barthius, in his Erodidascalus. Gil Polo died in 1572.

GILRAY, (James,) an artist distinguished for his talents as a designer of caricatures, which he etched in aquafortis. His fertility of invention, and the rich humour and spirit of his works, have placed him in the first rank as a caricaturist He died in 1815.

GIL VICENTE, called the Plautus

of Portugal, was born at Barcellos about 1485, of an old and distinguished family. He at first studied law, which he soon abandoned for the stage. His plays were acted at the court of king Emmanuel; the first of them was performed in 1504. His daughter Paula (lady of honour to a royal princess) was the first dramatic performer of her time in Portugal. Gil Vicente preceded by almost a century Lope de Vega and Shakspeare, and Erasmus learned Portuguese solely with a view to read his works. He was liberally patronized by John III., the successor of Emmanuel. His dramas were published by his son (who was also a writer for the stage) in 1562, at Lisbon, in fol., and republished at the same place in 4to, in 1586. He died in 1557.

GIN, (Peter Louis Claude,) a French writer, born at Paris in 1726. He became successively counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and member of the grand council. He published a translation of Homer, 1784, 8vo, Hesiod, Theocritus, Demosthenes, and Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. He wrote, Traité de l'Eloquence du Barreau; De la Religion, par un Homme du Monde, 1778, and following years, abridged by the author, under the title of Nouveaux Mélanges de Philosophie et de la Littérature; Les vrais Principes du Gouvernement Française; and, Analyse raisonnée du Droit Français. He died in 1807.

GINANI, or GINANNI, (Joseph, count,) an Italian naturalist, born at Ravenna in 1692. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Bologna, and of the Literary Society of his native place; and the grand duke of Tuscany caused a medal to be struck in honour of him, to perpetuate the memory of his unwearied and useful labours. He died in 1753.

GINANI, (Francis, count,) an eminent naturalist and agriculturist, nephew of the preceding, and born at Ravenna in 1716. At the age of fourteen he was placed at Parma, as page to the duke Antony Farnese; and upon his return, he particularly attended to natural history, under the direction of his uncle. He devoted himself to a retired and studious life, collected a large and valuable museum, and invented agricultural instruments and other pieces of mechanism. His writings obtained him admission into the learned Societies of Perugia, Berne, Paris, and London; and he maintained a correspondence with many of the most eminent natural philosophers of the age. He died in 1766. His principal work is entitled, Delle Malattie del Grano in Erba, Trattato storico-fisico, 1759, 4to. This is a work of great compass and erudition, treating with exactness of all the different kinds of disease affecting green corn, with their causes and remedies.

GINGUENE, (Peter Louis,) an active agent in the French Revolution, a poet, and a writer on criticism, born at Rennes in 1748, and educated under the Jesuits, and afterwards under the secular clergy who succeeded them. His earliest poem was his Confession de Zulmé, which had great success. In 1778 he obtained an office in the department of finance. He hailed the approach of the Revolution with undissembled transport; but he had nearly fallen a victim during the reign of terror. In 1795 he was appointed director-general of the commission of public instruction. He was sent to Turin by the Directory, as ambassador to the king of Sardinia; and on his return Buonaparte made him a member of the Tribunate; but he showed so little submission to the views of the consul, that he was soon afterwards dismissed. He now devoted himself exclusively to literature, and contributed largely to the completion of the Histoire Littéraire de la France, which the Benedictines had brought down only to the twelfth century. The three last volumes appeared in 1814, 1817, and 1820. In 1810 he commenced the publication of his great work, L'Histoire Littéraire d'Italie, which was completed, in 9 vols, in 1819, after the death of the author, which took place in 1816. In the composition of the two last volumes he was assisted by Salfi. The work was speedily translated into Italian at Milan, Venice, and Naples. Ginguené was a contributor to the Biographie Universelle, for which he wrote the articles on Dante, Ariosto, and Boccacio.

GIOCONDO, (Fra Giovanni,) Latin JUCUNDUS, an antiquarian and architect, born about 1435 at Verona, where he was first a teacher of the Greek and Latin languages, in which he had the honour of instructing Julius Cæsar Scaliger, then attending upon the emperor Maximilian in the quality of a page. He was one of those who contributed to the revival of classical learning by the collection of ancient monuments and manuscripts, and he presented to Lorenzo de Medici a collection of ancient inscriptions which he had made with great labour. He also visited Paris in 1499, where he was employed by Louis XII. to build

the bridge of Notre Dame, begun in 1500, and finished in 1507. He had the title of architect-royal in France, as appears from the honourable mention made of him by the learned Budæus, with whom he contracted an intimacy. He published Vitruvius, illustrated with 138 engravings in wood, Venice, 1511, with a dedication to pope Julius II. He also assisted in editing Frontinus de Aquæductis; Scriptores de Re Rusticâ; Aurelius Victor; and Cæsar's Commentaries; and was the first who gave a design of Cæsar's bridge over the Rhine. On his return to Italy, he wrote in 1506 four dissertations addressed to the magistracy of Venice concerning the waters of that city, which are preserved in its archives. When the Rialto was burnt in 1513, he gave a design for rebuilding it. He then went to Rome, where, on the death of Bramante, he was joined with Raphaelle and San Gallo in superintending the erection of St. Peter's. The date of his death is not known.

GIOJA, (Flavio,) an Italian navigator, born at Pasitano, near Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, about 1300. He is said to have been the first who applied the magnetic needle (known before his time) to the purposes of navigation. It is said, that to show this instrument to have been the invention of a subject of the king of Naples, who at that time was a junior branch of the royal family of France, of the dynasty of Anjou, he marked the north point with a fleur-de-lis. As a memorial of this, the territory of Principato, in which Gioja was born, bears a compass for its arms. Some authors, it is true, have claimed this invention for the French, and others for the English. Others again maintain, that the Chinese had discovered this instrument long before their intercourse with Europeans; and that the secret was brought to Italy by Marco Paulo in 1260.

GIOJA, (Melchiorre,) an Italian writer on government and political economy, born at Piacenza in 1767, and educated at the college Alberoni of that town. When Buonaparte invaded Lombardy in 1796, Gioja went to live at Milan, adopted republican opinions, became a political writer, and publicly advocated a constitution on the model of the French one of 1795. About this time he wrote Quadro Politico di Milano; Cosa è Patriotismo; I Partiti chiamati all' Ordine; La Causa di Dio e degli Uomini difesa dagl' Insulti degli Empj e dalle Pretensioni dei Fanatici. He was imprisoned as a republican in 1799, but was liberated after the battle of Marengo. His next works were, Sul Commercio dei Comestibili, e caro prezzo del vitto; I Tedeschi, i Francesi, e i Russi in Lombardia; Nuovo Prospetto delle Scienze Economiche; Del Merito e delle Ricompense; and Dell' Ingiuria e dei Danni e del Soddisfacimento. He wrote also a Treatise on Ideology; Elements of Philosophy; Il Nuovo Galateo; and Filosofia della Statistica. He died in 1829.

GIOLITO, (de Ferrari,) the name of a family of celebrated Italian printers. The first of these, GIOVANNI, a native of Trino, in Montferrat, removed to Venice about 1530, and acquired great reputation, in conjunction with his son GABRIEL, who is the most distinguished of the family; he employed several learned men in the correction of his editions, which, however, are more valued for the beauty of the type and paper, and the excellence of the workmanship, than for their accuracy. He was ennobled by the emperor Charles V. He died in 1581. His two sons, John and Giampaolo, succeeded him.

GIORDANI, (Vitale,) an Italian mathematician, born at Bitonto, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1633. He at first entered into the ecclesiastical state, but afterwards deserted it, and married a young woman at Taranto, when he possessed no means of providing for a family. After leading for some time an idle and dissolute life, he killed one of his wife's brothers, who had reproached him on account of his vices, and then entered as a soldier on board one of the galleys which Innocent X. sent against the Turks. The commander, perceiving in him abilities above his condition, bestowed on him the place of purser. This situation obliged him to improve himself in arithmetic, of which he scarcely knew the rudiments; but with the aid of the arithmetic of Clavius, he made himself master of that science, and contracted a love for mathematical studies. On his return to Rome, he obtained the post of keeper of the castle of St. Angelo, and soon acquired the character of an able geometrician, insomuch that Christina, queen of Sweden, during her residence at Rome, chose him for her mathematician: Louis XIV. also appointed him to teach the mathematics in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture which he had established in that city. In 1672 Clement X.

made him engineer to the castle of St. Angelo, and in 1685 he was nominated to the mathematical professorship in the college della Sapienza. In 1691 he was elected a member of the Academy of the Arcadi. He died in 1711. His principal works are, Euclide Restituto; De Componendis Gravium Momentis; Fundamentum Doctrinæ Motus Gravium; and Ad Hyacint. Christophorum Epistola.

GIORDANO, (Luca,) a celebrated painter, born at Naples, in 1632. His father placed him at first under the tuition of Ribera, and then sent him to Rome to study in the school of Cortona, where he rapidly rose to eminence. On hearing of his success, his father, who was living in obscurity, followed him to Rome, where his works were in such demand, that he was scarcely able to execute all the commissions that flowed in upon him. On these occasions it was the custom of his father to urge him to dispatch by constantly repeating "Luca Fa Presto," by which appellation he has been frequently designated. The imitative faculty of Giordano was wonderful, and his own manner seems formed of a combination of the various styles of the distinguished painters he copied. His works abound in Naples, and may be seen not only in all the churches in that city, but in the private galleries of art. He visited Spain on the invitation of Charles II., and painted the ceiling of the church and the staircase of the Escurial. He died at Naples in 1705.

GIORGI, (Antonio Agostino,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic of the Augustine order, born in 1711, at San Mauro, near Rimini. He studied at Verona, Bologna, and Padua, and became an accomplished scholar, particularly in the oriental languages. In 1745 Benedict XIV. invited him to Rome to the theological chair of La Sapienza, and made him librarian del Angelica, and ordered him to expunge from the Index Expurgatorius of the Spanish Inquisition the History of Pelagianism of cardinal Noris, which that tribunal had condemned. The emperor Francis I. endeavoured to persuade him to settle at Vienna, and made him most liberal offers, which he declined. He published in 1761 his Alphabetum Thibetanum, 4to, enriched with valuable dissertations on the geography, mythology, history, and antiquities of Thibet; and in this he explains with great ability the MSS. found in 1721 near the Caspian Sea by some Russian troops, and sent by Peter I. to M. Bignon. He next published Fragmentum Evangelii S. Johannis Græco-Copto Thebaicum Sæculi quarti; additamentum ex vetustissimis Membranis Lectionum Evangelicarum Divinæ Missæ Cod. Diaconici Reliquiæ, et Liturgica alia Fragmenta, &c. Rome, 1789, 4to. Among his unpublished writings is one on the Greek marbles of the temple of Malatesi at Rimini. He died in 1797.

GIORGIANI, (Alseid Alscherif Abou Hassan, or Hossain Ali,) a celebrated Mussulman writer, born in 1337. He was the disciple of Mobarekschah, and of Alaeddin Mohammed Ben Atthâr al Bokhari; and was the author of the Taârifât; of A Commentary on Euclid, as published by the famous Nassireddin; and of A Commentary on the Adab al Aigi, a moral treatise, written by Adhadeddin Ben Ahmed. He died in 1413.

GIORGIONE, (Giorgio Barbarelli,) a celebrated painter, born at Castel Franco, near Trevisi, in 1477. He was instructed by Giovanni Bellini, at Venice, where Titian was his fellow pupil, but he soon cast aside the antiquated constraint of his master's school, treating art with freedom, and handling his colours in a bold and decided manner. His portraits and characteristic ideal heads represent an elevated race of beings, in which grace, dignity, and expression, prevail. His sacred subjects are treated in a similar manner. The finest specimen of the latter class is in the Leuchtenberg gallery at Munich. The works of this master are rare. The frescos which he painted at Venice no longer exist. Of his historical pictures there are not many specimens. In the Dresden gallery is Jacob greeting Rachel, remarkable for its graceful and pastoral simplicity; in the palace of the archbishop of Milan, The Finding of Moses; and in the National Gallery, The Death of St. Peter. He died of the plague in 1511.

GIOSEPPINO, (Giuseppe Cesari d' Arpino, Il,) a painter, born at Arpino, in 1560. He studied at Rome, where he was patronized by Sixtus V., Clement VIII., Paul V., and Urban VIII., and was employed upon the mosaics in the dome of St. Peter's. He died in 1640, and was buried in the church of Ara Cœli.

GIOTTINO. See STEFANO.

GIOTTO, or ANGIOLOTTO, (di Bondone,) a celebrated painter, born at Vespignano, near Florence, in 1276. When following his occupation of a shepherd boy, Cimabue discovered him drawing the figure of a lamb on a slate, and

was so struck with his extraordinary genius, that he brought him to Florence, and instructed him in the art of painting with the greatest care. Before long the pupil far surpassed the master, and produced a picture which, though of a style dry and hard, evinced a wonderful perception of grace and beauty, divested of the stiffness and formality which characterised all the works of Cimabue. His contemporaries have recorded his fame, and the greatest of them, Dante, has sung his praises in the Divina Commedia. A vast number of the works of Giotto have disappeared. Of those that remain, one of the best is in the church of St. Francesco at Arsisi, over the tomb of the saint. In this painting Giotto has followed the allegory of Dante, representing the three vows of the order of St. Francis, Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience. In a chapel at Padua there is a Crucifixion in fresco by him, and at Florence the Death of the Virgin in mosaic. He died in 1336.

GIOVIO. See Jovius.

GIRALDI, (Lilio Gregorio,) Latin Gyraldus, one of the most learned men of his time, born of poor parents, at Ferrara, in 1479. He studied at his native place, and, after finishing his education under Battista Guarino, and Demetrius Chalcondylas, he went to Naples, where he contracted a friendship with Pontano, Sannazzaro, and other elegant scholars then in that city. He next visited Mirandola, Carpi, and Milan. At Modena the countess Rangone chose him for preceptor to her son Hercules, afterwards cardinal. He accompanied this lady to Rome at the beginning of the pontificate of Leo X., and had apartments in the Vatican. He remained in Rome during the two succeeding pontificates of Adrian VI. and Clement VII., and at the sacking of that capital in 1527 he lost all his property. He now went to Bologna, and thence to Mirandola, where he was received with great kindness by Gianfrancesco Pico; but this patron was murdered in 1533, and Giraldi with great difficulty escaped to Ferrara. From the extreme poverty to which he was reduced he was relieved by the favour of the duchess Renea, and that of several of the nobility, as well as of Celio Calcagnini, and of Manardi, the learned physician. He died of the gout, from which he had been long a sufferer, in 1552. He bequeathed his books to Cinthio Giraldi, who appears to have been his kinsman. His works, which were first printed separately, were collected and published in 2 vols, fol., at Basle, 1580, and at Leyden, 1696. The most valued pieces among them are, Historia de Deis Gentium; Historiæ Poetarum tam Græcorum quam Latinorum Dialogi decem; and, Dialogi duo de Poetis nostrorum. He also wrote De Annis et Mensibus, cæterisque Temporis Partibus, una cum Kalendario Romano et Græco, with a view to the reformation of the kalendar, which was afterwards effected by Gregory XIII. about 1582. Some of his Latin poems are to be found in the Leyden edition of his works.

GIRALDI CINTIO, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian poet and man of letters, of the same family with the preceding, born at Ferrara in 1504. He studied the classics under Celio Calcagnini, and then applied himself to the study of physic, under Manardi. In 1542, duke Hercules of Ferrara made him his secretary; in which office he was continued by that prince's successor, Alfonso II. He afterwards removed to Mondovi, in Piedmont, where he taught the belles-lettres publicly for three years; and went to Turin on the removal thither of the university in 1568; but the air there not agreeing with his constitution, he accepted the professorship of rhetoric at Pavia. This post he filled with great repute; and afterwards obtained a place in the academy of that town. It was here he got the name of Cintio, which he retained ever after. The gout, which was hereditary in his family, beginning to attack him, he returned to Ferrara; but after languishing about three months, he died in December, 1573. He wrote nine tragedies in Italian, of which that entitled L'Orbecche is the most celebrated, and is still accounted one of the best dramatic productions of that age. He wrote also Egle, a pastoral drama, and Ercole, a poem in ottivarima. But his greatest work is his Gli Hecatomiti, or Hundred Novels, (after the manner of Boccacio,) 2 vols, 8vo, Venice, 1566; and 1608, 2 vols, 4to. This has been translated into different languages.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. See Barry.

GIRARD, (John,) a French priest, born at Paris, in 1641. He wrote a great number of practical and devotional treatises, which form a body of practical morality adapted to all conditions, and founded on the Scriptures, the canons, the councils, and the fathers. He died in 1709.

GIRARD, (Gabriel,) distinguished for his writings on the French language, born in 1677, at Clermont, in Auvergne. He was almoner to the duchess de Berri, and king's interpreter for the Sclavonian and Russian languages. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1744. His principal work was Synonymes François, the purpose of which was to show that the French words usually accounted synonymous have, almost all, shades of difference, which, in correct speech, should prevent them from being used indifferently. This position he illustrates by short sentences, chosen with much taste, and a very nice discrimination. No work of the grammatical kind was ever so pleasing to read; and Voltaire says of it, "that it will subsist as long as the language, and will even serve to make it subsist!" A new edition of it, much augmented, was published by Beauzée, in 1769, 2 vols, 12mo. Girard also wrote a French grammar, entitled Principes de la Langue Française, 2 vols, 12mo, 1747. He died in 1748.

GIRARD, (John Baptist,) a Jesuit, born at Dole, in Franche-Comté, in 1680. He was tried by the parliament of Aix, on the accusation of a girl of eighteen, Catharine Cadiere, for using sorcery in the violation of her person. This trial excited an extraordinary sensation. Girard was acquitted. He died in 1733, two years after his trial, an account of which was published in 1731, in 2 vols, fol., and in 8 vols, 12mo.

GIRARDON, (Francis,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Troyes in 1630, was the son of a founder at Troyes in Champagne. He studied at Paris, under Anguier, and was sent by Louis XIV., with a liberal pension, to Rome. On his return he was admitted into the Academy of Painting in 1657, and obtained the patronage of Le Brun. Among the principal of his works are four of the figures composing the group of the baths of Apollo, and the rape of Proserpine; both in the gardens of Versailles; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; and the mausoleum of cardinal Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne. He rose through the various dignities in the academy to that of chancellor, to which he was nominated in 1695. He died in 1715.

GIRDLESTONE, (Thomas,) a physician and medical writer, born at Holt, in Norfolk, in 1758. He practised for more than thirty years at Yarmouth. He wrote, Essays on the Hepatitics and Spasmodic Affections in India; A Case of Diabetes, with an Historical Sketch of that Disease; and contributions to medical journals. He also published The Odes of Anacreon translated into English Verse; and a tract relative to the authorship of the Letters of Junius. He died in 1822.

GIRODET-TROISIN, (Anne Louis,) a celebrated modern French painter, born at Montargis in 1767. He studied under David, and at the age of twenty-two gained the highest academical honour. He then visited Rome, and while in that city produced his most esteemed works, Endymion, and Hippocrates refusing the presents of Artaxerxes. His scene of the Deluge, which is now placed in the anteroom of the Louvre, bore away the prize, although his master, David, was one of the competitors. He died in 1824.

GIRON, (D. Pierre,) duke of Ossuna, a noble, but proud and imperious Spaniard, who, when viceroy of Naples, encouraged the famous conspiracy against Venice, which was discovered by Jaffier, one of the accomplices, and which forms the subject of one of the finest pieces of English tragedy—Otway's Venice Preserved. Giron was disgraced, and died in prison in 1624.

GIRON GARCIAS DE LOAYSA, (Don Pedro,) a learned Spanish prelate, born at Talavera, in 1542, and educated at the university of Alcala. Afterwards he retired to Toledo, of which he had obtained a canonry. In 1585 Philip II. sent for him to court, where he made him his almoner, and master of the royal chapel; soon after which he confided to his care the education of his son Philip. He afterwards became archbishop of Toledo. He died in 1599. He was the author of a valuable collection of Spanish Councils, published in 1594, fol., under the title of Collectio Conciliorum Hispaniæ, cum Notis et Emendationibus.

GIROUST, (James,) a French Jesuit, one of the most excellent preachers in the seventeenth century, born at Beaufort, in Anjou, in 1624. When he was at the height of his popularity, he was incapacitated for further public services by a paralytic attack; but, as he retained his faculties, he was for some years much resorted to in the capacity of confessor, as well as learned and judicious adviser on difficult points of casuistry. He died in 1689. Bretonneau published a collection of his Sermons, in 1704, in 5 vols, 12mo.

GIRTIN, (Thomas,) an ingenious

landscape-painter, born in 1773. He early made nature his model; but the first master that struck his attention forcibly was Canaletti, and, in the latter part of his life, he sedulously studied the colouring of Rubens. He was the first who introduced the custom of drawing upon cartridge-paper; and some of his later productions have the forcible and spirited effect of oil painting. He was early noticed by lord Harewood, Mr. Lascelles, and Dr. Monro. He painted two pictures in oil; the first was a view in Wales, which was exhibited in 1801; and the second was a panorama of London, which was exhibited in Spring-gardens. About twelve months before his death he went to France. His best drawings were views of Paris, which were purchased by lord Essex, and from which aqua-tinta prints by other artists have since been made. He died in 1802, in his thirtieth year.

GIRY, (Louis,) advocate to the parliament of Paris, and to the council, and member of the French Academy, born at Paris, in 1596. His abilities and probity recommended him to cardinal Mazarin. He was author of the following translations: Dialogues des Orateurs, 4to; L'Apologie de Socrate; L'Hist. Sacrée de Sulpice Severe; L'Apologetique de Tertullien; La Cité de Dieu, de St. Augustin, 1 vol, 4to; Epîtres Choisies de St. Augustin, 5 vols, 12mo. He died in 1665.—His son FRANCIS, born at Paris, in 1638, was provincial of the Minim order, and gained great reputation by some devotional works; but his principal publication, Les Vies des Saints, fol., though esteemed for its piety, is full of fables, and is far from accurate.

GISBERT, (John,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Cahors, in 1639. For seven years he presided over the classical and rhetorical forms at Tours; and afterwards taught philosophy for four years, and theology during an equal period, in that city. His next appointment was to the theological chair in the university of Toulouse, which he filled for eighteen years. In 1703 he was appointed principal of the Jesuits' college at Toulouse, and provincial of the order in Languedoc. He died in 1710. He wrote, In Summam Sancti Thomæ Quæstiones Juris et Facti theologicæ in Collegio Tolosano Societatis Jesu propugnatæ; Dissertationes Academicæ Selectæ; Scientia Religionis Universa; and, Antiprobabilismus, sive Tractatus Theologicus Fidelem totius Probabilismi Stateram continens; a work which Dupin has recommended as a performance of great merit.

GISBERT, (Blaise,) a French Jesuit, born at Cahors, in 1657. For some years he filled the posts of classical and rhetorical tutor; but afterwards was selected for the service of the pulpit. The last years of his life he spent in the college belonging to the Society at Montpellier, where he died in 1731. He was the author of The Art of Educating a Prince; or, The Art of forming the Mind and Heart of a Prince; Philosophy for a Prince; or, A True Idea of the Modern and of the Ancient Philosophy; Christian Eloquence, in Theory and Practice, 1714, 4to, republished in 1728, at Amsterdam, in 12mo, with notes, by the celebrated James L'Enfant. He left behind him in MS. A Critical History of the Art of Preaching among the French, from the early Years of the Reign of Francis I. to the Reign of Louis XV.

GIUSTINIANI, (Bernardo,) a diplomatist and man of letters, of patrician rank, born at Venice in 1408. He was educated under the most learned men of his time. In 1451 he was appointed to receive the emperor Frederic III. on his passing through the Venetian territory. He afterwards was sent on embassies to Ferdinand king of Naples, to several of the popes, and to Louis XI. of France, who honoured him with knighthood. In 1467 he was made captain-commandant of Padua, and was admitted into the council of ten, made counsellor, savio-grande, and finally procurator of St. Mark. He died in 1489. Giustiniani was the author of several works, of which the best known is the Ancient History of Venice, in fifteen books, from its foundation to the year 809, written in Latin. It has been several times printed, and has been translated into Italian by Lingi Domenichi. It was composed in the writer's old age, and did not receive his finishing hand.

GIUSTINIANI, (Agostino,) a learned ecclesiastic, oriental scholar, and historian, born of a noble family at Genoa, in 1470. In 1514 he was made bishop of Nebbio in Corsica. In 1516 he published, in fol., the Psalter in four languages, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with three Latin interpretations, and glosses; which was the first of the Polyglott editions of the books of Scripture. He was invited to Paris by Francis I. who gave him a pension, and appointed him to the first professorship of oriental languages in that university, which office

he held four years. He then visited England, and was well received by Henry VIII. On passing the sea from Genoa to Corsica in 1536, he was lost. He revised and edited the treatise of Porchetti, entitled Victoria adversus impios Judæos. After his death were published his Annals of the Republic of Genoa, from the foundation of the city to the year 1528.

GJOERANSON, (John,) a learned Swedish divine and antiquarian of the eighteenth century. He published a portion of the Edda, from the celebrated MS. in the Library at Upsal, which was afterwards more accurately and completely edited by Rensenius of Denmark. He also published Katlinga, or, An Account of the Literature and Religion of the Goths in Sweden, 1747, fol., and Bantil, or Runic Inscriptions on Stones in Sweden, from A.M. 2000 to A.D. 1000, monuments of great antiquity. The date of his death is not known.

GJOERWELL, (Charles Christopher,) a learned Swede, born in Scania, in 1731, and educated at the universities of Lund and Griefswald. After travelling in Denmark, Germany, and France, he was made librarian to the king of Sweden. He may be regarded as the founder of literary journals in that country, and the Mercury, begun by him in 1755, had great success. He edited the Travels of Bjoernstahl, and the earlier volumes of Warmholz's Historical Library of Sweden. He died in 1811.

GLABER, (Rodolph,) a Benedictine monk, first of St. Germaine d'Auxerre, and afterwards of Cluni, and a man of superstitious credulity, flourished in the eleventh century, and wrote, in Latin, a Chronicle, or History, of France. It consists of five books, of which the first relates to the events of the monarchy previously to Hugh Capet, and the four subsequent ones to those following it, as far down as 1046. It is inserted in the collections of Pithou and Duchesne.

GLAIN, (N. Saint,) born at Limoges in 1620. He retired to Holland to profess the Protestant faith, and, after serving with reputation in the armies of the republic, he wrote in the Holland Gazette, and became, by reading Spinoza's book, an atheist. So devoted was he to his new opinions, that he translated Spinoza's work into French, and published it in three different editions, under three different titles, to attract the public attention.

GLANDORP, (John,) a learned philologist of the sixteenth century, born at Munster, and educated under Melancthon, at Wittemberg. In 1533 he disputed publicly, and with great success, against the anabaptists at Munster. He was elected rector of the college at Hanover, but went in 1555 to Goslar, whence in 1560 he went to Marburg, and was made professor of history. He died in 1564. His works are, Sylva Carminum Elegiacorum; Descriptio Gentis Antoniæ; Familiæ Juliæ Gentis; Disticha Sacra et Moralia; Annotat. in Jul. Cæsaris Comment.; Annotat. in Ciceronis Epist. Famil.; Onomasticon Historiæ Romanæ.

GLANDORP, (Matthias,) a German physician, born in 1595, at Cologne. He studied at Bremen, Cologne, and Padua, where he attended the lectures of Jerome Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Spigelius, and Sanctorius. After having visited the principal towns of Italy, he returned to his country in 1618, and settled at Bremen, where he practised with such success, that the archbishop made him his physician in 1628. He was also made physician of the republic of Bremen. The time of his death is not known. He published some valuable medical works.

GLANVIL, (Bartholomew,) a writer of the fourteenth century, an English Minorite, or Franciscan, of the family of the earls of Suffolk. He is said to have studied at Oxford, Paris, and Rome, and to have been very familiar with the writings of Aristotle, Plato, and Pliny; from which, with his own observations, he compiled his celebrated work De Proprietatibus Rerum, a kind of general history of nature, divided into nineteen books, treating of God, angels, and devils, the soul, the body, animals, &c. It was one of the first books on which the art of printing was exercised, there being no fewer than twelve editions, or translations, printed from 1479 to 1494. The English translation printed by Wynkyn de Worde is the most magnificent publication that ever issued from the press of that celebrated printer, but the date has not been ascertained. A very copious and exact analysis of this work is given by Mr. Dibdin in the second volume of his Typographical Antiquities.

GLANVIL, (Sir John,) a learned lawyer, son of John Glanvil, of Tavistock, in Devonshire. He was educated at Oxford, and after serving for some time in an attorney's office, studied law in Lincoln's-inn. He was elected recorder of Plymouth, and burgess for that place

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in several parliaments. In the 5th of Charles I. he was Lent reader of his inn, and in May 1639 he was made serjeant-at-law. Being chosen speaker of the parliament which assembled in April 1640, he showed himself more active in the king's cause, than formerly, when he joined in the common clamour against the prerogative. In August 1641, being then one of the king's serjeants, he received the honour of knighthood; and when his majesty was obliged to leave the parliament, Sir John followed him to Oxford. In 1645, being accused as a delinquent, or adherent to the king, he was deprived of his seat in parliament, and was afterwards committed to prison, in which he remained until 1648, when he made a composition with the usurping powers. After the Restoration he was made king's serjeant again. He died soon after, October 2, 1661. Most of his speeches and arguments are in Rushworth's Collections. His Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections were published in 1775 by Topham.

GLANVIL, (John,) a grandson of the preceding, was born at Broad Hinton in 1664, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He studied law afterwards in Lincoln's-inn, and was admitted to the bar. He wrote some minor poems, the best of which may be seen in Nichols's Collection. He made the first English translation of Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds. He died in 1735.

GLANVIL, or GLANVILL, (Ranulph de,) chief justiciary of all England, was a grandson of a judge of the same name, who came over with William the Conqueror. After presiding in the court of Henry II., he resigned his office, and, at the accession of Richard I. was sent to prison, for the purpose of extorting money from him, towards defraying the expenses of a crusade. He went afterwards with Richard to the Holy Land, and fell at the siege of Acre, at a very advanced age, in 1190. He wrote Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Regni Angliæ, (translated by John Beames, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, 1812); and to him is attributed the famous Writ of Assize, or de novel disseisin.

GLANVILL, (Joseph,) an English divine and ingenious writer, born at Plymouth, in 1636. He was sent to Exeter college, Oxford, in 1652, and in 1656 he removed to Lincoln college, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1658; and was about the same time appointed chaplain to Francis Rous, Esq., provost of Eton college, who was one of the persons designed by Oliver Cromwell to compose his new House of Lords. But this patron dying soon afterwards, Glanvill returned to Lincoln college, where he appears to have spent his time till the Restoration. During this interval he became intimately acquainted with Richard Baxter, of whose preaching and writings he was an ardent admirer. Upon the re-establishment of monarchy and episcopacy, Glanvill readily conformed to the national church. At this time the new philosophy, founded upon observation and experiment, was beginning to triumph over the tyranny which under the name and authority of Aristotle had been so long exercised in the schools. To the principles of this philosophy Glanvill was a convert; and when he had just entered his twenty-fifth year, he wrote a treatise in defence of them, under the title of The Vanity of Dogmatizing, or Confidence in Opinions, manifested in a Discourse of the Shortness and Uncertainty of our Knowledge, and its Causes, with some Reflections on Peripateticism, and an Apology for Philosophy, 12mo, 1661. This treatise proved the means of introducing the author to the notice of the members of the Royal Society. About this time he entered into orders, and was presented to the rectory of Wimbish, in the county of Essex, and to the vicarage of Frome-Selwood, in Somersetshire. In 1662 he published Lux Orientalis; or, An Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages concerning the Pre-existence of Souls; being a Key to unlock the Grand Mysteries of Providence, in Relation to Man's Sin and Misery, 12mo. In 1665 he published Scepsis Scientifica; or, Confessed Ignorance the Way to Science; in an Essay on the Vanity of Dogmatizing and confident Opinion, 4to. Of this treatise his first publication formed the groundwork. It was dedicated to the Royal Society, of which he was now chosen a member. The credit which he had acquired by his writings encouraged him, in 1666, to deliver his sentiments upon the subject of witchcraft, the existence of which he endeavoured to defend. His treatise was originally entitled, Some Philosophical Considerations touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft, 4to, but it underwent frequent alterations in subsequent editions. This performance engaged him in a controversy which lasted to the close of his life, and was conducted with great heat on both sides. About this time he was presented to the rectory

of the Abbey church at Bath. In 1668 he published an entertaining and instructive account of modern improvements, in an elegant little treatise, entitled Plus Ultra; or, The Progress and Advancement of Knowledge since the Days of Aristotle: in an Account of some of the most remarkable late Improvements of practical useful Learning to encourage philosophical Endeavours; occasioned by a Conference with one of the Notional Way, 4to. In 1670 he published a Visitation Sermon, which met with general approbation, and was repeatedly reprinted; it was entitled ΛΟΓΟΥ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΙΑ; or, A seasonable Recommendation and Defence of Reason in the Affairs of Religion, against Infidelity, Scepticism, and Fanaticism of all Sorts, 4to. This was followed by a piece entitled, Philosophia Pia; or, A Discourse of the Religious Temper and Tendency of the Experimental Philosophy which is professed by the Royal Society, 1671, 8vo. He also wrote some observations on the mines in the Mendip hills, and on the natural history and springs of Bath, which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1672 he exchanged his rectory of Frome for that of Streat, in the same county, with the chapel of Walton annexed; and about the same time he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king. His next publication was a volume of Essays on several important Subjects in Philosophy and Religion, 1676, 4to, and a treatise called Antifanatic Theology and free Philosophy; which is a kind of supplement to the philosophical romance of lord Bacon. In 1678 he published, An Essay concerning Preaching, written for the Direction of a Young Divine, &c. with a seasonable Defence of Preaching, and the plain Way of it, 12mo. His last work was entitled, The zealous and impartial Protestant, showing some great but less heeded Dangers of Popery, &c. 1680, 4to. He was immediately after seized with a fever, which proved fatal to him in the same year, when he was about the age of forty-four. Soon after his death, Dr. Anthony Horneck published several of his sermons, and other pieces, with the title of, Some Discourses, Sermons, and Remains, &c. 1681, 4to. Soon after he had settled in Bath, he engaged in a controversy with Crosse, vicar of Chew, in Somersetshire, in defence of the Royal Society, and against the Aristotelian philosophy; and the raillery used on both sides brought forward a fresh antagonist, Dr. Stubbe, physician at Warwick, who treated Glanvill with more vehemence and scurrility than propriety could countenance. Glanvill forgot his resentment in the attentive performance of his ministerial duty; and when Stubbe was unfortunately drowned near Bath, and his remains were brought to be interred in the Abbey church, he preached a very pathetic and eloquent sermon on the occasion, and spoke in terms of commendation of his departed antagonist.

GLAPTHORNE, (Henry,) a dramatic writer in the time of Charles I. Winstanley speaks of him with commendation, but Langbaine allows him little merit. Besides plays, he wrote poems to his mistress Lucinda.

GLAREANUS, (Henry Loris, or Lorit,) so called, because he was of Glaris, in Switzerland, where he was born in 1488. He first taught music at Cologne, and afterwards at Basle, Paris, and Friburg, where he died in 1563. His music-master was J. Cochlæus, and his preceptor in literature was Erasmus, with whom he was united in the strictest friendship. The emperor Maximilian I. gave him a crown of laurel, and a ring, as marks of his esteem. The Swiss, assembled at Zurich, recompensed magnificently the Panégyrique de l'Alliance des Cantons, which Glareanus put into verse. In 1547, his Dodecachordon was published at Basle. The author establishes the twelve tones of the ecclesiastical chant, and gives on each of them a choice of musical pieces, for two, three, four, and frequently more parts, selected from the chef-d'œuvres of the best masters of his time. In this work are to be found documents respecting many of the best composers. Choron has republished much from this writer, in his great work on music.

GLASER, (Christopher,) apothecary to the duke of Orleans, was a native of Switzerland, and wrote an elegant and valuable treatise on chemistry, translated into English and German. He died about 1679.

GLASS, (John,) a Scotch divine, born at Dundee in 1638, and educated in the New college, at St. Andrew's. In 1727 he published a treatise to prove that the civil establishment of religion was inconsistent with Christianity; for which he was deposed, and became the father of a new sect, called from him Glassites; and afterwards from another leading propagator, Sandemanians. Glass wrote a great number of controversial

tracts, which were published at Edinburgh, in 4 vols, 8vo. He died in 1773.

GLASS, (John,) son of the above, born at Dundee in 1725, and brought up a surgeon, in which capacity he went several voyages to the West Indies; but not liking his profession, he accepted the command of a merchant's ship belonging to London, and engaged in the trade to the Brazils. He published, A Description of Teneriffe, with the manners and customs of the Portuguese who are settled there, 4to. In 1763 he went to the Brazils, taking along with him his wife and daughter; and in 1765 he set sail for London, bringing along with him all his property; but just when the ship came within sight of the coast of Ireland, four of the seamen entered into a conspiracy, murdered him, his wife, daughter, the mate, one seaman, and two boys. Having loaded their boat with dollars, they sunk the ship, and landed at Ross, whence they proceeded to Dublin, where they were apprehended and executed, in October 1765.

GLASSE, (George Henry,) an English divine and classical scholar, educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was presented in 1785 to the living of Hanwell, in Middlesex, and died by his own hand, in 1809. He translated into Greek verse the Samson Agonistes of Milton, and Mason's Caractacus; and published, Contemplations from the Sacred History, altered from the works of Bishop Hall; and Sermons.

GLASSIUS, (Solomon,) an eminent Lutheran divine and critic, born in 1593, at Sondershausen, in Thuringia, and educated at Jena, where he was made professor of divinity. He was also appointed superintendent of the churches and schools in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha. His principal work was published in 1623, 4to, entitled, Philologia Sacra, which is pronounced by Mosheim to be an inestimable and immortal work. There have been several editions of it, the last at Leipsic, in 1776, by Dathe, under the title, Philologia Sacra his Temporibus accommodata; 2 vols, 8vo. Glassius wrote likewise, Onomatologia Messiæ Prophetica; Christologia Mosaica et Davidica; Exegesis Evangeliorum et Epistolarum; and some other pieces. He died in 1656.

GLAUBER, (John Rodolph,) an industrious chemist, born in Germany about the commencement of the sixteenth century. After passing a considerable time in travel, he settled at Amsterdam. He wrote a number of works, mostly infected with the enigmatical jargon and unintelligible theory of the Hermetic philosophy. His name is perpetuated in the purgative neutral salt called Glauber's. Of his works, an abridged collection was made in German, which was translated into English by Christopher Packe, and published in London in 1689, fol.

GLAUBER, (John,) a painter, born at Utrecht in 1646. He was placed under the care of Nicholas Berghem, and soon made rapid progress in the art. Having determined on a visit to Italy, he left Holland in 1671, and, after passing three years in Paris, he arrived at Rome. On his return to Holland, he settled at Amsterdam, where he met with the greatest success. He died in 1726.—His younger brother, JOHN GOTTLIEB, who accompanied him in his travels, became a clever painter of seaports. He died in 1703.

GLEDITSCH, (John Gottlieb,) an eminent naturalist, born at Leipsic in 1714. He took his degree of M.D. at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1740, and there became lecturer in botany, physiology, and materia medica. He was afterwards member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, anatomical professor, and director of the botanical garden. He wrote, Treatises on the Management of Trees; On the Means of destroying Locusts; On Funguses; Miscellaneous Essays on Medicine, Botany, Economy; On Bees; On the System of Plants, &c. He died in 1786. Catesby has given his name to a species of plant.

GLEICHEN, (Frederic William von,) a nobleman, born at Bayreuth in 1714. After serving his country, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he retired from public life in 1756, and, satisfied with the title of privy-counsellor, devoted himself to the study of natural history. He was very ingenious in the delineation of plants, and well acquainted with chemistry, and he constructed a curious microscope, with which he made observations on seminal animalcules, and on the putrefaction of vegetables, of which he published an account. These, and other works on subjects of natural history, are written in German. He died in 1783.

GLEIM, (John William Lewis,) a celebrated German lyric poet, born in 1719 at Ermsleben, and educated at Halle. In 1747 he was appointed secretary to the chapter of Halberstadt, and soon after canon of that of Walbeck. He died in 1803, at the age of eighty-four, having

been afflicted with loss of sight towards the end of his life. His war songs, composed for the Prussian army, were very popular, and his lighter airs obtained for him the designation of the Anacreon of Germany. His fables, tales, epigrams, and songs for children, are greatly admired, and have been often reprinted. His poems originally appeared in periodical publications, but were republished at Leipsic, 1798, 6 vols, 8vo. A complete edition of his works was printed at Halberstadt, 1811-12, in 7 vols, 8vo.

GLEN, (John de,) an engraver on wood, born at Liege towards the close of the sixteenth century. He published, in 1601, a curious work on ancient and modern dresses, with 103 engravings, 8vo. It is now very scarce.

GLENDOWER, or GLENDWR, (Owen,) a celebrated Welsh chieftain, born in Merionethshire in 1349 (some say in 1354), and descended, by the mother's side, from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. He received a liberal education, and was entered at the inns of court in London, but soon quitted the law, and was appointed scutiger to Richard II., whom he adhered to in all his unhappy fortunes with desperate fidelity. On the 20th of September, 1400, availing himself of the spirit excited in his favour by the songs of the bards, and especially by some prophecies of Merlin, he boldly laid his claim, by right of birth, to the throne of Wales, and then prepared to assert it with the sword; and in the summer of 1401 he marched to Plinlimmon, ravaged the surrounding country, sacked Montgomery, burned the suburbs of Welsh Pool, destroyed Abbeycwm-Hir, and took the castle of Radnor. In 1402 the appearance of a comet was interpreted by the bards as an omen most favourable to his cause. Predictions gave new energy to his followers, and Glendwr advanced towards Ruthyn, drew lord Grey into the field, surprised him with an ambush, and carried him off captive to his camp near Snowdon. Being now free from English opponents, he turned his arms against such of his countrymen as had adhered to the English, or forsaken his cause; he marched upon Caernarvon, and closely blockaded the castle. The cathedral of Bangor, and the cathedral, palace, and canons' houses at St. Asaph, were destroyed at his command. Henry, determining upon a third expedition into Wales, called upon his principal subjects to assemble at Lichfield. In the mean time Glendwr had defeated Sir Edmund Mortimer at Pilleth Hill, not far from Knighton, in Radnorshire. Instead of assembling one army at Lichfield, Henry determined to raise three separate divisions, and to attack the Welsh from three different quarters at the same time. Glendwr, too prudent to hazard an encounter with a superior force, concealed himself among the hills, and, with his confederates, Mortimer and the Percies, determined to seize upon the whole kingdom. He then called together the estates of Wales at Machynlleth, in Montgomeryshire, and there was formally crowned and acknowledged Prince of Wales. In 1403 he and Mortimer marched towards Shrewsbury, in order to join their troops to the army of Percy, which was encamped near that town. Before the arrival of Owen's army an engagement took place at Battle-field, three miles from the town, in which Percy fell. In the following year Owen entered into a treaty with Charles VI. of France, and then opened the campaign with fresh vigour, ravaged the enemy's country, and took the castles of Harlech and Aberystwyth, and several others. In the beginning of the year 1405 Glendwr made an unsuccessful attempt to liberate the young earl of March, with the intention of making him contest the crown with Henry. His fortunes now began to decline; he was attacked at Grosmont Castle, near Monmouth, and driven back by Henry, the young prince of Wales, then only seventeen years of age; and soon after he suffered a second defeat at Mynydd pwl Melyn, in Brecknockshire. Glamorganshire submitted to the king, and Owen was compelled to wander over the country, concealing himself in remote and unfrequented places. There is a cave in the county of Merioneth, known by the name of Ogof Owain (Owen's Cave), in which he was secretly maintained by an old and trusty adherent. The French now sent out a fleet of 140 ships, commanded by Renaud de Trie, admiral of France, and 12,000 men disembarked at Milford Haven. At Tenby, Glendwr joined them with 10,000 men, and from thence the whole army marched through Glamorganshire to Worcester, whence they were forced to retire. After various unsuccessful struggles against the king's troops, and several abortive attempts to terminate the difference by negotiation, Glendwr closed a life of turbulence on the 20th of September, 1415. There is a tombstone in the churchyard of Mornington-on-Wye, which is believed to mark his

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grave, but no inscription attests the truth of the tradition.

GLENIE, (James,) a mathematician, born in Scotland in 1750, and educated at St. Andrew's, whence he removed to a cadetship at Woolwich. He was a member of the Royal Society, and was one of the most active opponents of Sir Joseph Banks in 1784. The next year he opposed the duke of Richmond's plan of fortifications, for which he lost his situation. He then went to America, and was employed for some time on the works of Halifax; but here also he became involved in disputes, and was obliged to return to Europe. After this he was appointed preceptor in the military academy of the East India Company; which place he also lost by his indiscretion. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published, A History of Gunnery; The Doctrine of Universal Comparison and General Proportion; The Antecedential Calculus; Observations on Construction, 8vo. He died in 1817.

GLISSON, (Francis,) an eminent English physician and anatomist, born in 1596 at Rampisham, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He took his degrees in physic, and became, in the room of Winterton, regius professor of physic to the university, an office which he held for forty years. He was elected fellow of the College of Physicians in 1634, and in 1639 he was chosen anatomy-reader in the college, and acquired great reputation by his lectures De Morbis Partium. During the civil wars he removed to Colchester, where he practised physic, and he was present at the siege and surrender of that important place in 1648. He then removed to London. He distinguished himself by the great attention he paid to the progress of the rickets, a disorder which then first began to appear in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and he communicated his observations and discoveries to the world in his Anatomia Hepatis, 1654, in which he described that prolongation of the cellular tissue, since called "the capsule of Glisson." He anticipated Haller in pointing out that property of muscular fibre to which the latter gave the name of irritability; and he distinguished accurately between perception and sensation. He was for several years president of the College of Physicians, and died in 1677, in the parish of St Bride, London, in the eighty-first year of his age.

GLOUCESTER. See ROBERT OF.

GLOUCESTER, (William Frederic, duke of,) son of prince William Henry, third son of Frederic, prince of Wales, and brother of George III., was born at Rome in 1776, and was educated at Cambridge. He was destined to the profession of arms, and had scarcely completed his studies before he entered the army as captain in the 1st foot guards. In March 1794 he went to Flanders, where he distinguished himself. In February 1795 he received the rank of major-general, and in November he was appointed colonel of the 6th foot. In November 1799 he received the rank of lieutenant-general, and in April 1808 that of general. In May 1816 he was made field-marshal. In July following he married his first cousin, the princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., and is said to have stipulated that it should by no means be expected to influence his parliamentary votes, which he for the most part gave to the Whigs. But he opposed the Reform Bill when brought in by them. He succeeded the marquis of Camden in the chancellorship of the university of Cambridge. He died in 1834.

GLOVER, (Thomas,) a herald and heraldic writer, born in 1543 at Ashford, in Kent. He was first made Portcullis pursuivant, and afterwards, in 1571, Somerset herald. In 1582 he attended lord Willoughby with the order of the Garter to Frederic II. of Denmark. In 1584 he waited with Clarencieux on the earl of Derby, with that order to the king of France. He wrote, De Nobilitate Politica vel Civili; and A Catalogue of Honour; published by his nephew, Mr. Thomas Milles, the former in 1608, the latter in 1610, fol. His answer to the bishop of Ross's book, in which Mary queen of Scots' claim to the crown was asserted, was never published. He assisted Camden in his pedigrees for his Britannia; communicated to Dr. David Powell, a copy of the history of Cambria, translated by H. Lloyd; made a collection of the inscriptions upon the funeral monuments in Kent; and, in 1584, drew up a survey of Herewood castle, in Yorkshire. He died in 1588. His Ordinary of Arms was augmented and improved by Edmondson, who published it in the first volume of his Body of Heraldry.

GLOVER, (Richard,) an English poet, born in 1712, in St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, in the city of London, where his father was a Hamburgh merchant, and was educated at the school of Cheam, in

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Surrey, where, in his sixteenth year, he wrote a poem to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton. Though, according to his destination, he in due time engaged in mercantile pursuits, he continued his attachment to literature, and was, says Warton, "one of the best and most accurate Greek scholars of his time." In 1737 he married a lady with a handsome fortune; and in the same year he published his epic poem of Leonidas, consisting of nine books, afterwards (in 1770) enlarged to twelve. Its reception was highly flattering, and it soon ran through six or seven editions. The time of its first appearance was peculiarly favourable to those writings which were formed upon high notions of liberty. While the crown and ministry were obliged from peculiar circumstances to favour popular principles of government, the opposition, composed of an union of parties, headed by Frederic prince of Wales, made use of the same principles to promote a jealousy of existing power. They likewise endeavoured to combat the pacific policy of Walpole, by exciting a martial spirit in the people, and inculcating the loftiest ideas of the national rights, and Glover's poem, founded upon the patriotic struggles of free Greece against Asiatic despotism, was admirably calculated to serve the cause of that party. It therefore received the highest commendations from Lyttleton, Fielding, and other writers on that side. The fame it first acquired, however, soon subsided. A sort of sequel to it, called the Athenaid, in thirty books, was published posthumously in 1788, in 3 vols, 12mo. London, or the Progress of Commerce; and the song called Hosier's Ghost, beginning

"'Twas near Portobello lying,"

were written to rouse the nation to a Spanish war. The latter is a fine effective ballad, and will probably be read and remembered long after Leonidas is forgotten. Glover took an active part in city politics as an opponent of Walpole. Such was the credit he gained for the extent of his information, that he was appointed by the London merchants to conduct an application to parliament, complaining of the neglect with which their trade had been treated. The speech which he pronounced at the bar of the House of Commons on this subject in January 1742, was much admired. In 1744 Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, bequeathed 500*l.* to Glover, and a like sum to Mallet, on condition of their writing the life of the duke. Glover renounced his share in the concern and the legacy; but Mallet took the money, and never wrote a line for it. In 1751, having sustained losses in trade, Glover was an unsuccessful candidate for the chamberlainship. Two years after this he wrote his tragedy of Boadicea, which was performed only nine nights. His next composition was his tragedy of Medea. In 1760 he was returned to parliament for Weymouth. He died in 1785. After his death was published his diary, entitled, Memoirs of a distinguished literary and political Character. This was followed by a futile attempt to show that he was the author of the Letters of Junius.

GLUCK, (Christopher,) a most eminent composer of opera music, born in 1714 in the Upper Palatinate, on the borders of Bohemia. At an early age he learned the rudiments of music at Prague and Vienna. He then made a tour to Italy, and brought out his first opera at Milan, where he had received instruction from Martini. In 1745 he visited England, where the Opera-house, which had been shut on account of the rebellion, was reopened at the beginning of 1746 with his La Caduta dei Giganti. He produced several other pieces in this country, which he at length quitted for Germany, and fixed his principal residence at Vienna. An acquaintance which he formed at that city with the French poet Bailli de Roulet, for whom he set to music his opera of Iphigénie en Aulide, drew him to Paris in 1774, where his arrival proved a remarkable era in the musical annals of that capital, and where he excited an unprecedented degree of enthusiasm. The Iphigénie reached its hundred and seventy-fifth representation in 1782. This unanimity was however disturbed by the arrival of Piccini from Naples. The admirers of Italian music rallied round this excellent master, and excited a furious musical war, which was carried on with all the fire and vivacity that characterise the French nation in their disputes upon matters connected with the theatre. The unfortunate Marie Antoinette took an active part in favour of the German stranger, and all Paris was divided between Gluckistes and Piccinistes; no one was suffered to be neutral. Upon the whole, it seems to be the opinion of impartial judges, that Gluck's excellence consisted less in knowledge of counterpoint and general science, than in the power of expressing the passions. Dr. Burney terms him the Michael Angelo

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of music. After furnishing the French opera with a number of compositions, the best of which are Armide, Iphigénie en Tauride, and Echo et Narcisse, Gluck returned to Vienna, where he was carried off by a fit of apoplexy in November 1787. His Letters on Music were published in the Mercure de France and the Gazette de Littérature; and, together with the Dedications and Prefaces to his works, were published collectively at Paris in 1781.

GLYCAS, or GLICAS, (Michael,) a Byzantine historian, who is supposed to have lived in the twelfth or thirteenth century, though he is referred by Cassimer Oudin (Script. Eccles.) to the fifteenth. He was a native of Byzantium, but spent great part of his life in Sicily. His Annals, in four parts, contain the history of the world from the creation to the birth of Christ, and that of the Byzantine emperors down to the death of Alexius Comnenus in 1118. Labbe gave an edition of the Annals of Glycas, Gr. et Lat., fol., Paris, 1660, with notes; the translation is by Leunclavius, but corrected by the editor. Meursius published separately the third part of the Annals (from Cæsar to Constantine), with a version and scholia, Leyden, 1618, 4to. Several letters of Glycas have also been published in different collections, especially by Lami, Matthæi, and Fontana.

GLYNN, (Robert,) a native of Cambridge, educated at Eton, and at King's college, of which he became fellow. He studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in 1752; but he preferred a college life to the labours of practice. He is known as the author of The Day of Judgment, a poem of singular merit, which obtained the Seatonian prize in 1757. He died in 1800.

GMELIN, (John George,) a German botanist, born in 1709 at Tubingen, where he received his education. He went to Petersburg, where he was honoured with a place among the regular members of the Academy, and in 1731 was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history. In 1733 he joined an expedition sent by the government to explore the boundaries of Siberia, and arrived in Petersburg in January 1747. He then returned to Tubingen, where he was appointed professor of botany and chemistry. He died in 1755. He wrote, Flora Siberica, sive Historia Plantarum Siberiæ, 1747—1770, 4 vols, 4to; Travels through Siberia, 4 vols, 8vo; and a Life of Steller. Linnæus has named a species of plant after him.

GMELIN, (Samuel Gottlieb,) nephew of the preceding, was born in 1745 at Tubingen, where he studied, and in 1763 obtained the degree of M.D. He travelled through France and Holland, and in 1766 he was appointed professor in the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg. In 1768 he was sent, along with Guldenstadt, to travel through the eastern provinces of the Russian empire. In 1773 he had examined the eastern side of the Caspian Sea, so dangerous to travellers, and had arrived within three days' journey of Kislar, a fortress on the Russian borders, when he was seized by the khan of the Kaitaks, who treated him with great barbarity, and required thirty thousand roubles for his ransom. The empress gave orders to rescue him by force; but the rebellion which at that time had been excited by Pugatchef rendered this impossible. He died at Achmetkent, a village of Mount Caucasus, on the 27th of June, 1774. His death was much regretted by Catharine II., who made a liberal provision for his widow. He wrote, Historia Fucorum, 1768, 4to; Travels through Russia for the purpose of exploring the three Kingdoms of Nature; Journey from Astracan to Czarizyn; and also, A Second Persian Journey, 1772—1774, 1786, 4to.

GMELIN, (John Frederic,) born at Tubingen in 1748, and educated there, was the author of several works on vegetable physiology, the classification of plants, materia medica, chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the System of Nature of Linnæus, Leipsic, 1788—1793.. Of this work Cuvier has spoken in terms of merited disparagement. He was also the author of a History of Chemistry. He was professor of medicine at Tubingen, and afterwards at Göttingen. He discovered several excellent dyes, extracted from vegetable and mineral substances. He died in 1805.

GNEISENAU, (Augustus, count Heidart de,) a distinguished Prussian officer, born in 1760 at Schilda, near Torgau, and educated at Erfurt. He served in America in 1780, in the army of the margrave of Anspach Bareith, and in the Polish campaign in 1793 and 1794. In 1806, on the breaking out of the war with France, he displayed consummate skill and bravery, especially in his brilliant defence of Colberg, which he held until the peace of Tilsit, in spite of all

the efforts of the French, who for a long time directed against the place a terrific cannonade. In 1809 he visited England upon a secret mission, which did not terminate until 1813, when he returned to Prussia with promises of assistance from the British cabinet. He was immediately made major-general, and, in concert with Blucher, organized the Landwehr, and greatly distinguished himself at Katzbach, (where Macdonald was totally defeated,) at the passage of the Elbe, and at Leipsic. In December 1813 he was made lieutenant-general, and gained fresh laurels at Brienne, Laon, and Paris, upon which capital the allied forces had marched at his suggestion. After the peace he was made general of infantry, and elevated to the dignity of a count of the Prussian empire. On Napoleon's return from Elba, he was placed at the head of Blucher's staff, and was mainly instrumental in bringing up the Prussian troops in time to join the British at the battle of Waterloo, and took a vast amount of booty in the subsequent pursuit of the fugitives, which he most ably conducted. He was afterwards made governor of Berlin, and field-marshal. In 1831, on the breaking out of the Polish insurrection, he took the command of the army that was sent to the grand duchy of Posen, and died of cholera, on the 24th of August in the same year.

GOAD, (John,) an eminent classical teacher, born in London in 1615, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1643 he was made vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford, and in 1646 vicar of Yarnton. He also taught at Tunbridge School until 1661, when he was made head-master of Merchant Taylors' School, over which he presided for nearly twenty years, but was dismissed in consequence of his embracing Popish tenets. He then opened a school in Piccadilly. He died in 1689. He published, besides some single sermons, Genealogicon Latinum; Declamation, whether Monarchy be the best form of Government? Astro-Meteorologica, or aphorisms and discourses of the Bodies Celestial, their natures and influence, &c. 1686, fol.; this gained him great reputation; Autodidactica, or a Practical Vocabulary, &c. After his death was published, Astro-Meteorologia sana, &c.

GOADBY, (Robert,) a printer of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, author of an Illustration of the Scriptures, 3 vols, fol.; The Universe Displayed, and other books. He wrote also the Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, the King of the Beggars; and he acquired some property by the establishment of a provincial paper at Sherborne. He died in 1778.

GOAR, (James,) a learned Dominican monk, born at Paris in 1601. He entered into the order of preaching friars in 1619, and was sent on a mission into the Levant, where he made the doctrines and ceremonies of the Greek church the subjects of his investigation; and in 1647 he published at Paris, in Greek and Latin, his Eucologion, sive Rituale Græcorum, fol., reprinted at Venice in 1730. He also translated into Latin some of the Byzantine historians, which form the curious collection printed at the Louvre. He spent some time in Rome, where his talents and virtues obtained for him the friendship of the pontiff and of the learned in that city. He died in 1653.

GOBBO, (Andrea,) a painter, born at Milan about 1470. He was contemporary with Correggio, and is celebrated for his agreeable manner of colouring, and the elaborateness of his finish. One of his best pictures is that of the Assumption, in the Carthusian convent at Pavia. He died in 1527.

GOBBO, (Cortona, Il,) called also Paolo Bonzi, a painter, born in 1580, and instructed in the school of the Caracci. He excelled in the representation of fruits, which he executed in a manner that, to the eye, seemed to rival nature herself. He also painted floral festoons in a very graceful style. He died in 1640.

GOBEL, (John Baptist Joseph,) an agent in the French Revolution, born at Thann, in Alsace, in 1727, and educated at Rome. In 1772 he was made bishop of Lydda; and in 1791, Constitutional bishop of Paris. But the wretched man afterwards publicly abjured his functions and his religion. He did not long survive his apostasy; and was guillotined, along with Chaumette and other revolutionists, on the 13th of April, 1794; betraying in his last moments a wish for the consolation of that faith which he had previously renounced.

GOBELIN, (Giles,) an ingenious dyer of scarlet, who, in concert with his brother John, introduced his art from Venice into France, in the reign of Francis I., and established extensive works upon the brook Bièvre, (in the Faubourg S. Marceau,) which at this

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place takes his name. The brilliancy and permanence of the colour produced, led the astonished Parisians to say, that Gobelin had made a compact with the devil. In 1677, Colbert purchased the dye-house from the Gobelin family, and styled it the Hôtel Royal des Gobelins, and established on the ground a manufactory of tapestry, similar to that of Flanders, and Le Brun was appointed director-in-chief of the weaving and dying patterns. Under his administration were produced those well-known pieces of tapestry, representing Alexander's battles, the four seasons, the four elements, and the history of the principal events in the reign of Louis XIV. There is an academy within the Gobelins for the instruction of youth in the various branches of the fine arts, in physical science, and mechanics. Gobelin died in the middle of the seventeenth century.

GOBIEN, (Charles le,) a Jesuit historian, born in 1653 at St. Malo. He went to Paris, where he was appointed secretary, and afterward procureur, of the missions to China. He published, Lettres sur les Progrès de la Religion à la Chine; Hist. de l'Edit de l'Empereur de la Chine en faveur de la Religion Chrétienne; and Hist. des Isles Marianes. He commenced the well-known Lettres édifiantes et curieuses, which contain accounts of the history, geography, and government of the various countries visited by the Jesuits. He died in 1708.

GOBRYAS, one of the seven Persian noblemen who conspired against Smerdis (B.C. 521), after the death of Cambyses. He married the sister of Darius, by whom he had the celebrated Mardonius.

GOCLENIUS, (Conrad,) a learned philologist, born in 1485 in Westphalia. He taught for a considerable time at the college of Bois-le-Duc, in Louvain, where he died in 1539. Erasmus, who was his intimate friend, highly valued his character, and respected his erudition. He wrote notes on Cicero's Offices, edited a new edition of Lucian, and published a Latin translation of Lucian's "Hermotimus," a dialogue on the sects of philosophers.

GOCLENIUS, (Rodolph,) professor of logic at Marburg, born at Corbach in 1547. He wrote, Spongia Errorum Heiz. Buscheri; Adversaria ad Exotericas aliquot Exercitationes Scaligeri; Miscellanea Philosophico-theologica; and other works. He died in 1628.

GOCLENIUS, (Rodolph,) son of the preceding, born at Wittemberg in 1572, and educated at Marburg, where he took the degree of M.D., and became professor of natural history, and of mathematics. He was addicted to the study of animal magnetism, upon which, as well as upon the medicinal virtues of the magnet, he wrote several treatises. He died in 1621.

GODDARD, (Jonathan,) an English physician and chemist, and promoter of the Royal Society, born at Greenwich about 1617, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, whence, after travelling for a short time on the continent, he went to Cambridge, and took the degree of bachelor in the faculty, as a member of Christ's college, and he afterwards obtained his doctor's degree, as a member of Catharine hall. He was chosen fellow of the College of Physicians in 1646. In the next year he was appointed lecturer in anatomy at the college; and it was from these lectures that his reputation took its rise. He sided with the parliament, and was made head-physician in the army, and was taken, in that station, by Cromwell to Ireland in 1649, and to Scotland in the following year. He was appointed warden of Merton college, Oxford; and in the Little Parliament, summoned in 1653, he sat sole representative of the university, and was appointed one of the council of state the same year. He continued at the head of Merton college till the Restoration, when by a letter from Charles II. dated July 3, 1660, Dr. Reynolds was appointed warden, as successor to Sir Nathaniel Brent, no notice being taken of Dr. Goddard, whose election was considered as illegal, and the place, of consequence, vacant. After this he fixed himself at Gresham college, and was continued a fellow of the College of Physicians by their new charter in 1663. He was likewise nominated one of the council of the Royal Society at its first institution in the same year. On the fire of London in 1666, Dr. Goddard, with the other professors, removed from Gresham college, to make room for the transaction of public affairs there, which was continued for some years, till the city was rebuilt. After this he returned to his former lodgings, where he remained till his death, which took place unexpectedly on March 24, 1674, from an apoplectic stroke, which attacked him at the end of Wood-street, Cheapside, as he was going home from a society of his philosophical friends, which used sometimes to meet at the Crown tavern

in Bloomsbury. He wrote, A Discourse concerning Physic, and the many Abuses thereof by the Apothecaries; and, A Discourse, setting forth the unhappy Condition of the Practice of Physic in London. In these he expatiates largely on the ignorance of the apothecaries, and the mischiefs attending their encroachments in the practice of physic; and proposes, as the only remedy, that physicians should make up their own medicines. This he himself actually did. He published also three papers in the Philos. Transactions. The first is a short piece, selected by Dr. Sprat, in his History of the Royal Society, as a specimen of their most useful inquiries, containing, A Proposal for making Wine of the Juice of Sugar-canes. The next is, Some Observations on the Texture and similar Parts of the Body of a Tree, quoted with much applause in Evelyn's Sylva; and the third, Experiments on a Stone called Oculus Mundi, which has the singular property of being opaque in the air, but becoming transparent after remaining some time in water. Other papers published in the Transactions after his death, are, Observations of a Cameleon; Experiments of refining Gold with Antimony; Experiments of weighing Glass Canes, with the Cylinders of Quicksilver in them, according to the Torricellian Experiment.

GODEAU, (Anthony,) a French prelate, born at Dreux in 1605. He frequented the hôtel of Julie d'Angennes, mademoiselle de Rambouillet, and was one of those learned men who met at the house of M. Conrart, to discuss subjects of science and philosophy; and to their zeal in the cause of literature the French Academy owes its origin; and Godeau became one of its first and brightest ornaments. In 1636, he was raised by Richelieu to the bishopric of Grasse, which he relinquished for that of Vence. He was an active prelate, attentive to the duties of his station, and exemplary in every part of his conduct. He died in 1672. The most important of his productions is, The History of the Church, from the Commencement of the World to the End of the ninth Century, 5 vols, fol. He had laboured on a continuation of this work; but as his MSS. were left in a very unfinished state, they have not been committed to the press. This is the first ecclesiastical history written in the French language; and though composed with less precision than that of the Abbé Fleury, will be perused with more pleasure by the generality of readers. Dupin characterises it as being "exact, faithful, complete, and agreeable;" and he adds, that "though after the author many able persons have laboured on the same subject, yet the History of M. Godeau has, and always will have, its merit, which neither time, nor any other history, will ever be able to efface." He was also the author of Paraphrases on the Epistles of St. Paul, and the canonical Epistles, 4to; The New Testament translated and explained, in 2 vols, 8vo, to which are subjoined, Meditations on the Epistle to the Hebrews; Christian Morality, for the Instruction of the Curés and Priests of the diocese of Vence, in 3 vols, 12mo; the Lives of St. Paul, St. Augustine, and St. Carlo Borromeo; Panegyrics on such Bishops as in all Ages of the Church have been eminent for Learning and Sanctity, 4to; Homilies; The Psalms of David, translated into French verse, 12mo, which were in general well received at the time when they were published, and even commonly substituted in their families by those of the reformed religion, in the room of Marot's translation, used in their places of public worship.

GODEFROY, (Denys,) counsellor in the parliament of Paris, where he was born in 1549. As he was a Protestant, he left France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and retired to Geneva, and afterwards to Strasburg, where he died in 1622. He wrote, Corpus Juris Civilis, 4to; Notæ in Quatuor Libr. Institut.; Opuscula Varia Juris, &c. He was considered the ablest jurist of his age.

GODEFROY, (Theodore,) son of the preceding, born at Geneva in 1580, and educated at Strasburg. In 1602 he went to Paris, abjured the Protestant religion, and was made advocate to the parliament. In 1632 he was appointed historiographer; and in 1648, after being made counsellor of state, he attended the cardinal of Lyons to Munster, where he died in the following year. He was a profound historian and antiquarian, and left 88 folio vols, in MS., which are preserved in the Bibliothèque du Roi.

GODEFROY, (James,) brother of the preceding, born at Geneva in 1587; imitated his father in adherence to the reformed religion, and in the studies of law, history, and philosophy. He was created professor of law at Geneva in 1619, and entered into the council in 1629. He was made secretary of state,

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and syndic of the republic, and was employed in various negotiations in France, Piedmont, Switzerland, and Germany. He published, Fragmenta duodecim Tabularum, 1616, 4to; Fontes Juris Civilis; Animadversiones Juris Civilis; Commentar. de Regulis Juris; De Salario; De Suburbicariis Regionibus; De Statu Paganorum sub Imp. Christ.; Fragmenta Legum Juliæ et Papiæ; Codex Theodosianus; this is a posthumous work, the labour of thirty years, and is accounted a most valuable monument of ancient jurisprudence. Gibbon speaks of it in the highest terms. Ritter republished it at Leipsic, in 7 vols, fol., 1736—1745. Godefroy edited the works of Cicero, cum notis Lambini and Gothofredi: Descriptio Orbis, Gr. and Lat.; and Philostorgii Cappadocis Hist. Ecclesiast. He was one of the most distinguished men that Geneva has produced. He died in 1652.

GODEFROY, (Denys,) son of Theodore, born at Paris in 1615, was author of Mémoires and Instructions concerning the Affairs of the French King, fol. He also edited the Mémoires of Philip de Comines. He died in 1681.—His son JOHN, born at Paris in 1660, also edited the Mémoires of de Comines, the Letters of Rabelais, the Mémoires of Margaret de Valois, &c. He died in 1732.

GODESCHALC, surnamed Fulgentius, a monk of Orbais, in Saxony, in the ninth century, known for his controversy about predestination and grace. He was attacked by Maurus, archbishop of Mentz, and thrown into prison, where, after being degraded from his ecclesiastical offices, he died; but his doctrines as well as his sufferings gained him followers. Maguin published in 2 vols, 4to, an edition of all the treatises written on both sides of this agitated question. He died about 869.

GODEWYCK, (Margaret.) This lady, who attained some celebrity by her skill in landscape painting, was born at Dort in 1627. Her instructor in the art was Nicholas Maas, and the style she acquired is admirably displayed in the arrangement and general effect of her pictures. She also excelled in works of embroidery, in which she copied with wonderful truth her performances in oil painting. She died in 1677.

GODFREY, of Bouillon, an illustrious and active chieftain during the crusades, son of Eustace II. count of Boulogne. He was, after the fall of Jerusalem, elected by the Christians king of that city, and of the adjacent country, but, from motives of piety and humility, he declined the lofty title, and was satisfied with the appellation of Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. He defeated the armies of the Egyptian sultan with great slaughter at the battle of Ascalon, and made himself master of all the Holy Land. He made an excellent code of laws for his subjects, and died, after enjoying his dignity little more than a year, in 1100. He is one of the heroes of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.

GODFREY, of Viterbo, the author of an ancient Chronicle, is supposed to have been born in the twelfth century, at Viterbo, in Italy, and educated in his youth, at least, at Bamberg. He was afterwards chaplain and secretary to king Conrad III. the emperor Frederic, and his son Henry VI. His Chronicle, upon which he tells us that he spent upwards of forty years, begins with the creation of the world, and ends with 1186. It is written in Latin prose and verse, and entitled, Pantheon. It was first printed at Basle in 1559, reprinted at Frankfort in 1584, and at Hanover in 1613, in Pistorius's collection of German writers. Muratori has inserted it in his Collection.

GODFREY, (Sir Edmundbury,) an able and upright magistrate, who exerted himself in the discovery of the Popish Plot. He was soon after found dead, pierced with his own sword, and with many marks of violence. His death was imputed to the resentment of the Papists, and his funeral was performed with great pomp, and no less than 72 clergymen preceded his corpse, and 1000 persons of rank attended the procession. He died 17th Oct. 1678.

GODFREY, (Thomas,) a self-taught mathematical genius, born in Philadelphia, where he carried on the business of a glazier. To enable him to read the Principia he learnt Latin by his unaided exertions. In 1730 he made an improvement in the quadrant, which was communicated in 1732 to Dr. Halley, who in the preceding year had communicated to the Royal Society a paper in which he described an improvement of the quadrant similar to that of Godfrey. The claims of both parties were afterwards investigated, and it was decided that they were both entitled to the honour of the invention, and a present to the value of 200*l.* was sent to Godfrey by the Royal Society. He died in 1749.—His son THOMAS, who died in his twenty-seventh year, wrote a tragedy called, The

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Prince of Parthia, said to be the first drama written by an American.

GODIN, (Louis,) an able mathematician and astronomer, director of the Spanish naval academy, born at Paris in 1704. He studied astronomy under the De l'Isles, and in 1725 was made adjunct of the Academy of Sciences. The Academy afterwards entrusted him with the care of editing its Mémoires, and he superintended the publication of eleven volumes. In 1735, when the Academy sent some of its members to Peru, to measure a degree of the meridian, Godin was placed at the head of the undertaking. He was some time professor of mathematics at Lima; and, having returned to Europe in 1751, he was next year appointed a colonel in the Spanish service, and director of the Naval Academy at Cadiz, where he died in 1760. He wrote, Machines et Inventions approuvées par l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, 1735; Index to the Mémoires of the Academy from 1666 to 1740; Connaissances des Temps; and, Cours de Mathématiques.

GODINOT, (John,) an ecclesiastic, distinguished for his philanthropy, born in 1661 at Rheims, where he was canon of the cathedral. He was also a wine merchant, and devoted to works of charity the large profits he made in that business. He opposed the bull Unigenitus, and was zealously attached to the tenets of the Jansenists. He died in 1749.

GODIVA, a lady of great beauty, and greater celebrity, who lived in the reign of Edward the Confessor. She was sister to Therald de Burgenhall, sheriff of Lincolnshire, and wife of Leofric, earl of Leicester, the son of the earl of Mercia. She solicited her husband to exonerate the people of Coventry from a heavy tax which he had imposed upon them in consequence of some offence, and he consented to grant her petition, provided she rode naked through the streets; which from her generous affection towards the city she condescended to do. The adventure was painted in one of the windows of Trinity church, Coventry, with these words:—

> I Luric, for the love of thee,
> Do make Coventry toll-free."

GODOI, (Don Manuel,) a Spanish statesman, born in 1764, of a noble family, in narrow circumstances. By his intrigues he became prime minister and favourite of Charles IV. and his queen. But the hatred of the prince of Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII., himself governed by a favourite (see Escoiquitz) proved the ruin of Godoi, whom the prince represented to the Spaniards as the cause of all their misfortunes. Charles IV. gave him, in 1795, the title of "The Prince of Peace," because he had made peace with France. In the insurrection at Aranjuez in 1808, he lost all his property, and narrowly escaped with his life. He attended the king and the queen to France, and afterwards to Rome, where he died soon after his royal master.

GODOLPHIN, (John,) an eminent civilian, born in 1617, at Godolphin, in the island of Scilly, and educated at Gloucester hall, Oxford, where he applied himself particularly to the study of the civil law, which he chose for his profession; and accordingly took his degrees in that faculty. He has usually been ranked among Puritans for having written two treatises published by him in 1650 and 1651, entitled, The Holy Limbec, or an extraction of the Spirit from the Letter of certain eminent Places in the Holy Scripture, or, The Holy Limbec, or a Semicentury of Spiritual Extractions; and The Holy Harbour, containing the whole Body of Divinity, or the Sum and Substance of the Christian Religion. He went to London, sided with the antimonarchical party, and, taking the oath called the Engagement, was by an act passed in Cromwell's convention, or short parliament, July 1653, constituted judge of the Admiralty. Notwithstanding these compliances with the powers then in being, he was much esteemed for his knowledge in the civil law, which obtained him the post of king's advocate at the Restoration: after which, he published, A View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction; The Orphan's Legacy, &c. treating of last wills and testaments; and Repertorium Canonicum, &c. 1678, 4to. In this last piece he strenuously and learnedly asserts the king's supremacy, as a power vested in the crown, before the Pope invaded the right and authority, or jurisdiction. He died in 1678.

GODOLPHIN, (Sidney,) a poet, born in Cornwall in 1610, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In the Rebellion he joined the king's army, and fell in an engagement at Chagford, in Devonshire, in 1643. He wrote several poems, and translated, The Loves of Dido and Æneas, from Virgil, 1658, 8vo. Hobbes, in his Leviathan, gives him a high character both for the extent of his acquirements, and the elegance of his fancy.

GODOLPHIN, (Sidney,) earl of Godolphin, and lord high treasurer of England, was born in Cornwall, but the date of his birth is not known. He was educated at Oxford, and entered early into the service of Charles II. who, after his restoration, made him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. In 1678 he was sent envoy to Holland, and the next year he was made one of the commissioners of the treasury, and was soon after sworn of the privy council. In 1680 he openly declared for the bill of exclusion of the duke of York. In April 1684 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, but he soon resigned the office for that of first commissioner of the treasury, and was created baron Godolphin of Rialton, in the county of Cornwall. He had hitherto sat in the House of Commons as representative for Helston and for St. Mawe's. On the accession of James II. he was appointed lord chamberlain to the queen, and on the removal of the earl of Rochester, was again made one of the commissioners of the treasury. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he was one of the commissioners sent by James II. to treat with that prince. In the debate concerning the vacancy of the throne, he voted for a regency; yet when the prince of Orange was advanced to the throne, Godolphin was appointed a lord of the treasury, and a privy-counsellor, and in 1690 he was appointed first lord of the treasury. In 1695 he was one of the seven lords justices for the administration of the government, during the king's absence, as he was likewise the year following, and again in 1701, when he was restored to the place of first commissioner of the treasury, from which he had been removed in May 1697. On the accession of queen Anne he was made lord high treasurer, which post he had long refused to accept, till the earl (afterwards duke) of Marlborough declared that he could not go to the continent to command the armies, unless the treasury were put into his hands; for then he was sure that remittances would be punctually made to him. And so true a friend was he to the Established Church, that he prevailed upon the queen to devote the first-fruits and tenths to the augmentation of the smaller livings. In July 1704 he was made knight of the Garter, and in December 1706 he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Godolphin and viscount Rialton. But notwithstanding all his great services to the public, he was removed, on the 8th of August, 1710, from his post of lord high treasurer, when the interest of the duke and duchess of Marlborough was supplanted by that of Mrs. Masham and Harley. He died at St. Albans, of the stone, on the 15th of September, 1712, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. By his lady, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Blague, Esq., he had issue Francis, second earl of Godolphin, on whose death the title became extinct. Bishop Burnet says, "that he was the silentest and modestest man who was perhaps ever bred in a court. He had a clear apprehension, and despatched business with great method, and with so much temper, that he had no personal enemies. He had true principles of religion and virtue, and never heaped up wealth. So that, all things being laid together, he was one of the worthiest and wisest men who was employed in that age." Tindal adds, that "he loved gaming beyond what men of business usually do, and gave one reason for it—because it delivered him from much talking." His administration was made glorious by the victories of Marlborough, and by the Union with Scotland, which was accomplished chiefly through his exertions.

GODOONOFF, (Boris,) Czar of Moscow, was born in 1552. At the age of twenty-two he was attached to the court of Ivan Vassilevich the Terrible, who, in 1582, made him a member of the supreme council of state. He became, in effect, supreme governor under the reign of the imbecile Fedor, the successor of Ivan, and brother-in-law of Godoonoff, and amassed a prodigious fortune. In 1591 he caused Demetrius, the step-brother of Fedor, to be murdered. In 1598 Fedor died, and his widow Irene having declined the sovereignty, her brother Godoonoff was elevated to it by the unanimous desire of the people, on the 21st of February, 1599. He immediately after defeated the khan of Crimea, and completely reduced Siberia; he also stood on terms of amity with England, and received proposals in 1603 from queen Elizabeth, for a marriage between his son and a young English lady of rank. In 1604 it was reported that prince Demetrius, who was believed to have been murdered at Uglich, was alive and making preparations in Poland to recover the throne of his ancestors. It is a matter of historical doubt whether that celebrated character was really the prince

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Demetrius, or an impostor. However, he found many partisans in Poland, levied an army, entered Russia, and was in full march upon Moscow, when Godoonoff suddenly died upon the 13th April, 1605, under a strong suspicion of having destroyed himself by poison.

GODWIN, (earl,) a powerful Saxon baron, son of Ulnoth, or Wolfnoth, earl of Sussex, who flourished in the reign of Ethelred II. He went in 1017, with Canute, against Sweden, and for his valour in the expedition received that monarch's daughter in marriage. On the king's death he supported Hardicanute against his brother Harold, but soon after changed sides. After Hardicanute's death he declared himself in favour of Edward, who had married his daughter, but, with a fickleness peculiar to his character, he afterwards conspired against him, and escaped to Flanders to avoid punishment. Bent, however, on revenge, he invaded the kingdom from the continent, and spread such terror by sailing up the Thames to London, that the king yielded to his wishes, and received him again into his protection. He died at Winchester suddenly, while dining with the king, in 1054.

GODWIN, (Thomas,) an English prelate, born at Ockingham in Berkshire, in 1517, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1544. He early embraced the tenets of the Protestants, quitted Oxford, and became master of the grammar-school at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, where he lived in comfortable independence in the reign of Edward VI. At the accession of Mary he was exposed to persecution, and, leaving his school he began to practise physic, and took his bachelor's degree at Oxford in 1555. On Elizabeth's accession he took orders, and by the friendship of Bullingham, bishop of Lincoln, he was introduced to the queen, who admired his eloquence in the pulpit, and rewarded him with the deanery of Christ Church, in 1565, and that of Canterbury the next year. In 1584 he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, but he soon after fell under the queen's displeasure, for taking a second wife. He died in 1590.

GODWIN, (Francis,) son of the preceding, was born at Havington, in Northamptonshire, in 1561, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became student in 1578. He was rector of Samford Orcais, in Somersetshire, prebendary of Wilts, and subdean of Exeter. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and accompanied Camden in his travels into Wales in search of antiquities; but, while he left his friend to record the features of the country, he turned his thoughts to the history of some of the inhabitants, and published, in 1601, A Catalogue of the Bishops of England, since the first planting of Christianity in the Island, with an History of their Lives and Memorable Actions, 4to. This valuable work gained him the friendship of lord Buckhurst, and the patronage of Elizabeth, who made him bishop of Llandaff. In 1615 he published a second edition of his work, which, however, was so erroneously printed, from his distance from the press, that he gave another edition in Latin, dedicated to James I., who was so pleased with it, that he translated Godwin to the see of Hereford, in 1617. He died in 1633. After his death, was published, in 1638, The Man in the Moon, by Domingo Gonsales, 8vo; an entertaining piece on a philosophical subject, which he had written in 1583. He wrote also, Annals of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Mary, in Latin, the third edition of which was published in 1630, with an English translation by his son Morgan; also a computation of the value of the Attic Talent and Roman Sesterce; and Nunciatus Inanimatus, or, The Inanimate Messenger.—His son Morgan was archdeacon of Shropshire, and was deprived for his loyalty in the civil wars. He died in 1645.

GODWIN, (Thomas,) a learned divine, born in Somersetshire in 1587, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1609 and that year he was elected master of Royse's free school, in Abingdon. He wrote for the use of his school, Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia, 1613, 4to, and in 1616 published at Oxford his Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum, &c., dedicated to his patron Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells. Some time after he obtained from his patron the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire, and resigned his school. In 1637 he published his Moses and Aaron. He died in 1643. He was, on account of his book called Three Arguments to prove Election upon Foresight, by Faith, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Twisse of Newbury.

GODWIN, (Mary,) better known by her maiden name of Wollstonecraft, was born in or near London in 1759, of poor parents, who then resided at Epping, but afterwards removed to a farm

near Beverley, in Yorkshire, where she frequented a day-school in the neighbourhood. From this place her father again removed to Hoxton, near London, and afterwards to Walworth. In her twenty-fourth year she formed the plan of conducting a school at Islington, in conjunction with her sisters, which in the course of a few months she removed to Newington-green, where she was honoured by the friendship of Dr. Price. In 1785 she went to Lisbon as companion to a lady, leaving to her sisters the management of the school, which soon after her return she was compelled to abandon. She now turned to literary employment as a source of profit, and published, Thoughts on the Education of Daughters, 12mo. After this she was employed for some months as a governess in the family of lord Kingsborough, an Irish nobleman, and then returned to literary pursuits, and from 1787, when she came to reside in London, produced Mary, a fiction; Original Stories from real Life; made some translations from the French; and compiled The Female Reader, on the model of Dr. Enfield's Speaker. She wrote also some articles in the Analytical Review. She likewise published a reply to Mr. Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution. This was followed by her Vindication of the Rights of Woman, in which she put forward several wild theories on the duties and character of her sex. She now fell in love with Fuseli, the painter, though a married man; and not meeting with any return to her passion, she went to France in 1792. Here within a few months she formed a connexion with one Imlay, an American, by whom she was afterwards abandoned. She now made two attempts at suicide, and next became attached to Mr. William Godwin, (the subject of the following article,) whom she afterwards married. In August 1797 she was delivered of a daughter, and died September 10 of the same year, at the age of thirty-nine. Besides the works already noticed, she published, A Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution; and Letters from Norway. The latter contains much elegant description and just remark. After her death some miscellanies, letters, and an unfinished novel, were published by her husband, in 4 vols, 12mo, with a Life of the authoress.

GODWIN, (William,) husband of the preceding, was born in 1756 at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was educated at Norwich, and afterwards at a dissenters' college, at Hoxton, then conducted by Drs. Kippis and Rees. In 1778 he became minister to a congregation in the vicinity of the metropolis, to which, in about five years after, he removed, with the view of supporting himself by writing for the press; and he soon obtained much notoriety by his Political Justice, published by him in 1793, and suggested by the proceedings of government with reference to those writers of the day who advocated or excused the principles of revolutionary France. In 1794 he published his Caleb Williams, a novel, in which he has depicted the character of Falkland with consummate skill. About this time some of his friends, Holcroft, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, Hardy, and others, were brought to trial on charges of high treason. To them he now tendered his assistance in his Cursory Strictures on the charge delivered by judge Eyre to the jury, which were published in the Morning Chronicle, and were thought at the time to have contributed to the acquittal of the accused. In 1797 he published the Enquirer, a collection of moral essays; and about the same time he married Mary Wollstonecraft, having previously cohabited with her for a period of six months. She died in childbed in September of the same year, leaving Godwin a daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Mr. Shelley. In 1798 Godwin edited the posthumous works of his wife, and also published a small memoir of her. In 1799 he published his novel of St. Leon. In 1800 he visited Ireland, where he resided principally with Curran, and associated intimately with Grattan. In 1801 he married a second time. His Life of Chaucer appeared in 1803, and was followed the next year by a third novel, bearing the name of Fleetwood, or the New Man of Feeling. He now entered into business as a bookseller, in Skinner-street, and employed himself in the composition of school-books, which were published under the assumed name of Baldwin. In 1808 he published his Essay on Sepulchres, or a Proposal for erecting some Memorial of the Illustrious Dead in all ages on the spot where their Remains have been interred. In 1816 he visited Edinburgh, where he formed an acquaintance with Walter Scott and other celebrated Scotch writers; and here also he entered into a treaty with Mr. Constable, the bookseller, for the composition of a new novel. Mandeville,

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published in 1817, was the result. In 1820 appeared his Treatise on Population, in reply to Mr. Malthus. He afterwards devoted himself to his History of the Commonwealth of England, the four volumes of which appeared successively between the years 1824 and 1828. In 1830 he published his fifth and last novel, entitled Cloudesley. In 1831 he published a volume of essays under the title of Thoughts on Man; and in 1834 his last work, the Lives of the Necromancers. Shortly after the accession of lord Grey to power, Godwin was appointed to the situation of yeoman usher of the Exchequer. He died in 1836.—His son, WILLIAM, became an expert parliamentary reporter, and contributed several clever and lively articles to the periodicals. He died of cholera in 1832.

GOECKINGK, (Leopold Frederic Gunther,) a German poet, born in 1745 at Groningen, in the territory of Halberstadt, and educated at Halle. In 1799 he was appointed minister of police at Berlin. He was the friend of Bürger, and contributed to the Muses' Almanack of Hamburg. His Leider zweyer Liebenden is esteemed among the best lyric productions of Germany. It is a poetical version of the correspondence which took place between Mlle. Fernande Vopel (afterwards Madame Goeckingk) and himself. He died in 1828. His wife, the Nantchen of the above-mentioned poem, was styled by Wieland the Sappho of Germany.

GOEREE, (William,) a learned Dutch bookseller and miscellaneous writer, born at Middleburg, in Zealand, in 1635. He had the misfortune to lose his father when very young, and to fall into the hands of an illiterate step-father, who would not permit him to be educated to any learned profession, according to his early wishes. Being obliged, contrary to his inclination, to enter into trade, he chose that of a bookseller, as being best adapted to furnish him with the means of improving his leisure hours in the acquisition of knowledge, and also of deriving advantage from an intercourse with men of learning. He died at Amsterdam in 1711. His works are, Jewish Antiquities; The History of the Jewish Church, founded on the Mosaic Records; History, Sacred and Profane; An Introduction to the Art of Painting; A Treatise on Architecture, according to the Principles of the Ancients and Moderns. —His son, JOHN, rose to high reputation as a painter, and produced the beautiful pictures which adorn the Burghers' Hall in the Stadthouse at Amsterdam. He died in 1731.

GOERTZ, (George Henry, baron de Schlitz, de,) minister of finance to Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he joined at Stralsund, on the return of the latter from Bender. He urged Charles and the czar Peter to make a descent upon Scotland in favour of the Pretender, but his plans were defeated by the vigilance of the English cabinet. He was arrested at Frederickshall immediately after the death of Charles, and was beheaded at Stockholm on the 2d of March, 1719, on a charge, originated by the jealousy of the Swedish nobles, of having engaged his sovereign in a ruinous war, which had impoverished the national exchequer.

GOES, (Hugo van der,) a painter, born at Bruges about the beginning of the fifteenth century. He studied under John Van Eyck, from whom he learnt the art of painting in oil. He gave elegance and grace to the heads of his figures, especially the females, and finished his pictures with extraordinary neatness of pencil. Many of his works are preserved at Bruges, particularly a picture of Abigail in the presence of David; and in the church of St. James in that town is a Descent from the Cross by him. In the monastery of Sion, near Brussels, are two of his pictures—a Resurrection, and a Transfiguration. He died about 1480.

GOES, (William van der,) Lat. *Goesius*, an eminent Dutch philologist and jurist, born at Leyden in 1611. He was a magistrate of his native place, and afterwards counsellor of the Supreme Court of Justice at the Hague. He married a daughter of Daniel Heinsius. He died in 1686. He published, among other works, Pilatus Judex, in which he attempts, from his acquaintance with the jurisprudence and antiquities of the Romans, to throw light upon several of the circumstances attending the Passion of our Lord.

GOETHE, or GÖTHE, (John Wolfgang von,) was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine on the 28th of August, 1749. His father was a man in easy circumstances, and joined to a taste for literature a love for the fine arts, which he had cultivated during a sojourn in Italy, whence he brought home a collection of objects of vertù, which exercised an early and powerful effect upon the imagination of his gifted son. Nor were the antiquities of his native place, and the stirring events which had recently occurred

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—the coronation of Francis of Lorraine and of Maria Theresa, and the Austrian war of Succession—without their influence upon his sensitive mind, which appears even in early life to have been no less powerfully affected by the customs and achievements of ancient than of modern times. He cultivated music, drawing, natural history, and the languages, (among which was Hebrew,) and that too in spite of the disadvantage of a constitution naturally delicate, attended with acute physical sufferings, which frequently interrupted his literary pursuits. He evinced also at the early age of six or seven years an uncommon skill in composition, and wrote a species of polyglott romance, in which seven sisters corresponded each in a different language. About this time, too, he conceived a passion for Gretchen, a girl about two or three years older than himself, who gave a name, Margaret, to the heroine of his Faust; but she was separated from him soon after; and on his recovery from a fit of illness, occasioned by his distress on that occasion, he was sent at the age of fifteen to the university of Leipsic, where Gottsched, Ernesti, and Gellert, were the principal professors. Here he gave to poetry, and to the history of the fine arts, that attention which his father wished him to devote to the study of jurisprudence. He next went to Strasburg, where he again turned aside from the study of the law to that of chemistry and anatomy, and made the acquaintance of Herder, at whose recommendation he began to read the Italian poets. In 1771 he removed to Wetzlar, where he witnessed the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem; an incident which he soon after made the subject of a celebrated romance. About this time also he appears to have read Shakspeare in Wieland's translation. In 1773, soon after his return to Frankfort, he published his play of Götz von Berlichingen, and at Leipsic in the following year the novel of Werther, which appeared without his name, and caused an extraordinary sensation all over Germany. It was translated into English by Sir Walter Scott. In 1775 he went to Weimar, at the invitation of the prince of Weimar, who in 1779 made him a privy-counsellor, and took him the same year to Switzerland. In 1786 he travelled into Italy, where he remained two years, the greater part of which he spent at Rome. In 1792 he accompanied the prince to France, and was present with the Prussian army at the siege of Mayence. In 1807 he was introduced, at Erfurt, to Napoleon, who gave him the cross of the Legion of Honour; about the same time the emperor Alexander conferred upon him the order of St. Alexander Newski. In 1817 he was appointed minister. He died at Weimar on the 22d of March, 1832, and his remains were deposited, with princely magnificence, in the grand ducal family vault, near those of Schiller. Of his numerous writings, besides those already mentioned, the most admired are, Faust; Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre; Wilhelm Meisters Wanderjahre; Hermann and Dorothea; the dramas of Iphigenia auf Tauris, Egmont, Clavigo, Stella, and Torquato Tasso; Epigrams from Venice; Elegies; a new form of the old poem of Reynard the Fox; and an account of his life, entitled, Aus meinem Leben. His West-eastern Divan is admired by Oriental scholars, and there are some beautiful passages in the novel Die Wahlverwandtschaften. A complete edition of his works was published by Cotta of Stuttgard, and another in 5 vols, 8vo, at Paris.

GOETZE, (George Henry.) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Leipsic in 1668, and educated at the university of his native place, at Wittemberg, and Jena. In 1690 he was appointed minister of Burg, in the duchy of Magdeburg, whence he removed in the same year to Chemnitz, in Misnia, to fill the post of deacon in the church of that town. In 1702 he was chosen superintendent of the churches at Lubec, where he died in 1729. He wrote numerous Theses, Dissertations, &c., historical, critical, and theological, some on useful, some on curious, and others on whimsical subjects; controversial treatises against the Romanists, Arminians, &c.; Eulogies, &c. principally written in the Latin language, of which Moreri enumerates no fewer than one hundred and fifty-two different articles.

GOETZE, (John Augustus Ephraim,) a celebrated German naturalist, known for his microscopical discoveries, was born at Ascherleben in 1731. He was sent to the university of Halle, where he applied chiefly to theology; and soon after his return, in 1751, he obtained an appointment as a preacher at Quedlinburg, which he retained till his death. He began, about the fortieth year of his age, to turn his attention to natural history. Becoming possessed of a compound microscope constructed by Hoffman of Leipsic, he collected objects of various kinds, and every thing curious that fell in his way

was subjected to examination. His microscopic researches soon conducted him to the study of the natural history of insects, and having collected all his observations, he arranged them, and published them in the Hanoverian Magazine. This led to his commencing a correspondence with Martini, the celebrated naturalist of Berlin. He translated Bonnet's Treatise on Insectology, and published various papers in the Berlin Miscellany, of which Martini was editor. His Entomological Collections, intended as a supplement to Linnæus, appeared between 1771 and 1781, in four parts. In 1782 he published his celebrated work on the natural history of intestinal worms; Versuch über die Naturgeschichte der Eingeweide Wurmer, 4to, with forty-four plates. He obtained the diaconate of the principal church of Quedlinburg, but died soon after, on the 27th of June, 1786.

GOETZE, (John Melchior,) brother of the preceding, born at Halberstadt in 1717, and educated at Halle, where he studied theology under Sigismond Baumgarten. He became an eminent Protestant controversialist, and was appointed pastor of the church of St. Catharine at Hamburgh, where he died in 1786. He attacked Ramler, Basedow, Göthe, and Lessing, and obtained by the earnestness of his zeal the designation of the Pope of Hamburgh.

GOEZ, (Damian de,) a Portuguese writer, born in 1501 at Alanquar, near Lisbon, of a noble family, and brought up as a domestic in the court of king Emanuel. He travelled through almost all the countries of Europe, and at Dantzic became intimate with the brothers John and Olaus Magnus, and spent five months at Friburg with Erasmus. He next went to Padua, and thence to Louvain. After an absence of fourteen years, John III. of Portugal recalled him home, in order to write the history of his own country. He was accidentally burnt to death in 1560. He wrote, Fides, Religio, Moresque Æthiopum; De Imperio et Rebus Lusitanorum; Hispania; Urbis Olissiponensis Descriptio; Chronica do Rey Dom Emanuel; Historia do Principe Dom Juaö; and other works, which have been often printed, and are much esteemed.

GOFF, (Thomas,) a divine, and dramatic writer, born in Essex about 1592, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1623 he was preferred to the living of East Clandon, in Surrey, where he died in 1629. He wrote sermons and tragedies, and two Latin funeral orations.

GOGUET, (Anthony Yves,) born in 1716 at Paris, where his father was an advocate, followed the same profession, and became counsellor to the parliament. He published, in 1758, a work of great reputation, entitled, Origine des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès chez les anciens Peuples, 3 vols, 4to; reprinted in 1778, 1809, and 1820. It has been translated into English. In this work he treats of the origin and progress of human knowledge, from the Creation to the time of Cyrus. He died of the small-pox in 1758, at the age of forty-two. He had made a commencement of a work on the Origin and Progress of the Laws, Arts, Sciences, &c. in France, from the beginning of the monarchy.

GOHIER, (Louis Jerome,) a member of the French Directory, born in 1746 at Semblançay, and educated under the Jesuits at Tours. He afterwards distinguished himself as an advocate, and was, in 1791, appointed a deputy to the Legislative Assembly, and in 1799 a member of the Directory. But after the 18th Brumaire he retired from public life, and died in obscurity at Paris in 1830.

GOICOECHEA, (Joseph Anthony de Lieudoy,) a Franciscan friar, born at Carthagena, in South America, who became professor of philosophy and theology in the university of Guatimala, where he founded the Economical Society. He wrote on botany, agriculture, and the prevention of mendicity; besides sermons, and an eloquent address to Charles IV. in favour of the Indians. He died in 1814.

GOLBERY, (Sylvain Meinrad Xavier,) a French officer, born at Colmar in 1742. He was made librarian of the Hospital of Invalids in 1818, and died in 1822. He published Lettre sur l'Afrique; Fragmens d'un Voyage en Afrique, fait pendant les Années 1785, 1786, et 1787, &c.; translated into English by Blagdon, 1802, and by W. Mudford, 1803, and also into German; and Considérations sur le Département de la Roer, suivies de la Notice d'Aix-la-Chapelle et de Borsette, &c.

GOLDAST, (Melchior Heimensfeld,) a learned civilian, born at Bischoffsel, in Switzerland, in 1576. He was of a very unsettled temper, and passed from St. Gall to Geneva, from Geneva to Lausanne,

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and afterwards he was at Frankfort, Forsteg, and other places. He was some time secretary to the duke of Bouillon. He was an indefatigable student; and, though his writings were drawn from scarce books and old MSS., yet he displayed astonishing judgment and great erudition; and though abused by Scioppius, he probably deserved all that Conringius has said in his praise. In a knowledge of the public law of the empire, and a thorough acquaintance with the affairs of Germany, no man was better entitled to respect; and therefore it might be said that, had he lived in the age of Athens, he would have found an honourable asylum in her Prytanæum. His works are, Monarchia S. Romani Imperii; Alamaniæ Scriptores; Commentarius de Bohemiæ Regno; Scriptores Rerum Suevicarum; Collectio Consuetudinum Leg. Imperial.; Politica Imperialia. He died in 1635.

GOLDING, (Arthur,) a poet, but principally known as a translator, in the sixteenth century, was a native of London. In 1563 he lived with secretary Cecil, at his house in the Strand, and in 1577 in the parish of Allhallows, London-Wall. He was connected with Sir Philip Sydney, and finished an English translation of Philip Mornay's treatise on the Truth of Christianity, which had been begun by Sydney, and was published in 1587. His religious turn appears also from his translating many of the works of the early Reformers and Protestant writers, particularly Calvin, Chytræus, Beza, Marlorat, Hemingius, &c. He also published translations of Justin in 1564, and of Cæsar in 1565; of Seneca De Beneficiis, in 1577; of the Geography of Pomponius Mela; of the Polyhistory of Solinus, in 1587, and of many modern Latin writers. Warton thinks his only original work is a Discourse of the Earthquake that happened in England and other places in 1580, 12mo; and of his original poetry nothing more appears than an encomiastic copy of verses prefixed to Baret's Alvearie in 1580. His chief poetical translation is that of Ovid's Metamorphoses. He also translated a drama of Beza's, called Abraham's Sacrifice.

GOLDMAN, (Nicholas,) a mathematician, born at Breslau, in Silesia, in 1623. He wrote, Elementa Architecturæ Militaris; De Usu Proportionarii Circuli; De Stylometricis; and a treatise On Architecture. He died in 1665.

GOLDONI, (Carlo,) a distinguished Italian dramatist, and the reformer of the Italian stage, was born in 1707 at Venice, where his father was a physician. Comic writers were his study as soon as he could read, and he sketched a plan of a comedy when only eight years of age. He was sent to learn rhetoric at the Jesuits' college of Perugia, and philosophy at Rimini, whence he ran away with a company of comedians. After his father's death he practised as a lawyer at Venice, but he soon quitted the bar, and went to Milan, where he brought out his first drama, entitled, Il Gondoliere Veneziano; and soon after, removing to Verona, he attached himself to a company of players there, for whom he composed several pieces. He accompanied them to Genoa, fell in love, and married. He next returned to Venice, and set himself seriously to reform the Italian stage, which was then overrun with low farce and indecent buffoonery. He studied the true comedy of character, and confined his representations within the limits of nature and decorum. After residing for some time at Florence and Pisa, he returned to Venice; and such was his industry and fertility, that he is said in the course of twelve months to have produced sixteen comedies, besides forty-two other pieces for the theatre. The first edition of his works was printed in 1753, in 10 vols, 8vo. An edition under the title of the New Comic Theatre contained several more pieces, and in 1761 his new pieces amounted to fifty-nine. In that year he was invited to Paris by the Italian comedians of that city; and there he wrote a great number of plays, some of them in French, most of which met with great success. He obtained an introduction to Louis XV., and the appointment of Italian master to the princesses. He had lodgings at Versailles, and a pension, and brought out at the court theatre his French comedy of Le Bourru Bienfaisant, which met with extraordinary success. On the accession of Louis XVI. he was appointed Italian teacher to the princesses Clotilde and Elizabeth. He had the misfortune to be deprived of his pension, in consequence of the Revolution. The Convention, however, on a motion of Chenier, in January 1793, restored it to him; but he died a few days after, at the age of eighty-five. A complete edition of his works was published at Venice in 1794-5, in 44 vols, 8vo. His Memoirs in French, in 3 vols, were reprinted in 1822, with an interesting notice of the Italian theatre by M. Moreau.

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GOLDSMITH, or GOULDSMITH, (Francis,) an able translator of Grotius' play of Sophompaneas, or History of Joseph, into English verse. He lived in the reign of Charles I. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

GOLDSMITH, (Oliver,) was born on the 29th of November, 1728, at Pallice, in the parish of Cloncalla, in the county of Longford. His father, the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, was a clergyman of the Established Church, and held the living of Kilkenny, West. He had five sons and two daughters, and died in 1740. Oliver was the second son, and was originally intended for some mercantile employment; but he evinced a disposition less suited to commercial than to literary pursuits, and after attending a school at Athlone, and another at Edgworthstown, he was sent in June 1744, when in his fifteenth year, to Trinity college, Dublin, where he entered as a sizer, under the tutorship of the Rev. Theaker Wilder. He made but slow progress in his academical studies, and in 1747 he was elected one of the exhibitioners on the foundation of Erasmus Smyth; and in 1749, two years after the regular time, he was admitted to the degree of B.A. His uncle, the Rev. Thomas Contarine, who had hitherto borne the chief part of the expense of his education, sent him to the Temple to study law; but on his way to London, he met at Dublin with a sharper, who tempted him to play, and stript him of fifty pounds, with which he had been furnished for his voyage and journey. His uncle, generously overlooking his folly and improvidence, now sent him to Edinburgh to study medicine, and he arrived there in 1752 or 1753. After he had gone through the usual course of lectures, he went to Leyden, whence, after he had studied chemistry and anatomy for about a year, he set out with "only one clean shirt, and no money in his pocket," to make the tour of Europe on foot, trusting to his wits for support. At one time he is said to have accompanied a young Englishman as a tutor. He contrived, however, to travel through Flanders, and part of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. It was probably at Padua that he took a medical degree, as he remained there about six months. His generous uncle dying while he was in Italy, he was obliged to travel through France to England on foot, and landed at Dover in the autumn of 1756. He arrived in London in the extremity of distress, and became first an usher in a school, and next an assistant to a chemist in Fish-street. While there, he was found out by Dr. Sleigh, (who had been his fellow-student at Edinburgh,) who encouraged him to commence practitioner. With this view, he settled in Bankside, Southwark, and afterwards in the neighbourhood of the Temple. In 1758 he obtained, by means of Dr. Milner, a dissenting minister, who kept a school at Peckham, which Goldsmith superintended during the doctor's illness, the appointment of physician to one of the factories in India. In order to enable himself to meet the expenses of the voyage, he issued proposals for printing by subscription, The Present State of Polite Literature in Europe. Being unable, however, to avail himself of the appointment, he made an engagement with Griffiths to contribute to the Monthly Review; but at the end of seven or eight months it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Goldsmith took lodgings in Green Arbour-court, in the Old Bailey, where he completed his Present State of Polite Literature, printed for Dodsley, in 1759, 12mo. He afterwards (1761) removed to Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, where he wrote The Vicar of Wakefield, attended with the affecting circumstance of his being under arrest. When the knowledge of his situation was communicated to Dr. Johnson, he disposed of his MS. for 60*l.* to Newbery, and procured his enlargement. The book was not published until some time after, when The Traveller, which appeared in 1765, had established his fame. Newbery employed him in compiling or revising many of his publications, particularly, The Art of Poetry; a Life of Beau Nash; Letters on the History of England, which have been erroneously attributed to lord Lyttelton, the earl of Orrery, and other noblemen. He had before this been employed by Wilkie, the bookseller, in conducting a Lady's Magazine, and published with him a volume of essays, entitled, The Bee. To the Public Ledger, a newspaper, he contributed those letters which were afterwards (1762) published under the title of The Citizen of the World. In the spring of 1763 he had lodgings at Canonbury House, near Islington, where he wrote his Letters on English History, erroneously ascribed to lord Lyttleton. In 1765 he published, The Traveller, and his ballad of The Hermit. His comedy of the Good-natured Man, which Garrick had declined, was produced at Covent-garden theatre in 1768, and in the following year he published his

Deserted Village. About this time too he entered into engagements with Thomas Davies for writing the Histories of Rome, Greece, and England. His pen was also occasionally employed on introductions and prefaces to books compiled by other persons; as Guthrie's History of the World, and Dr. Brooks's System of Natural History. In this last preface he so far excelled his author in the graces of a captivating style, that the booksellers engaged him to write a History of the Earth and Animated Nature. He also drew up a Life of Dr. Parnell, prefixed to an edition of his poems; and a Life of Bolingbroke, originally prefixed to the Dissertation on Parties. At the establishment of the Royal Academy of Painting in 1770, his friend Sir Joshua Reynolds procured for him the appointment of professor of ancient history, a complimentary distinction, which entitled him to a seat at some of the meetings of the Society. In the month of March 1773, his second comedy, She Stoops to Conquer, was performed at Covent-garden, and was received with the greatest applause. One of his last publications was the History of the Earth and Animated Nature before mentioned, in 8 vols, 8vo, for which he received 850*l*. Such was the confidence he acquired in his skill at compilation, that he formed a plan for a much greater work—A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in which he was to receive assistance from some of his literary friends; but this design was intercepted by his untimely death. A despondence of mind, probably owing to consciousness of the embarrassed state of his affairs, had been secretly preying upon him, when, in March 1774, he was attacked with the symptoms of a low fever. An over-dose of a powerful remedy, taken upon his own judgment, brought him to such a state of debility, that he sunk under the disease on the tenth day, (April 4,) in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was buried in the Temple church-yard, and a monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with a Latin inscription by Dr. Johnson.

His stature was under the middle size, and his body strongly built; his complexion was pale, his forehead low, his face almost round, and pitted with the small-pox, but marked with strong lines of thought. His first appearance was not captivating; but when he grew easy and cheerful in company, he relaxed into such a display of good-humour, as soon removed every unfavourable impression. Yet it must be acknowledged that in company he did not appear to so much advantage as might have been expected from his genius and talents. He was too apt to speak without reflection, and without a sufficient knowledge of the subject; which made Dr. Johnson observe of him that, "No man was more foolish when he had not a pen in his hand, or more wise when he had." Some time before his death, although they were not printed until after that event, he wrote his poems, The Haunch of Venison, Retaliation, and some other smaller pieces.

GOLDSMITH, (Lewis,) a Jewish political writer, born in England in 1763. He followed the occupation of a notary in London, until the French revolution, when he fled to France to escape from the sentence of a fine to which he was sentenced for writing a seditious paper entitled, Crimes of Cabinets. In Paris he edited the Argus, in which he assailed the English government. He afterwards returned to London, and commenced the Antigallican Monitor, a weekly journal, which he kept up until the fall of Napoleon. He is said to have received a pension from Louis XVIII. The date of his death is not known.

GOLIUS, (Theophilus,) was born in 1528 at Strasburg, where he became professor of moral philosophy. He published a Greek Grammar, and an abridgment of Aristotle ad Nicomachum. He died in 1600.

GOLIUS, (James,) a learned orientalist, born at the Hague in 1596. He studied at Leyden, and travelled afterwards to France with the duchess de la Tremouille, and was invited, in his twenty-first year, to teach Greek at Rochelle, where he staid till that city was reduced by the French arms. He afterwards returned to Holland, and, by the advice of his friend and preceptor, the learned Arabic professor Erpenius, he accompanied the Dutch ambassador, in 1622, to the court of Morocco, to enrich his mind with a more intimate knowledge of the Arabic language. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from Erpenius to the Moorish prince, with a present of a grand atlas, and of a New Testament in Arabic, which was received with great satisfaction by Muley Zidan. During his residence at Morocco, Golius devoted himself assiduously to the Arabic, and in an audience which he had with the king he was admired for the facility with which he understood the language.

On his return to Holland he brought home with him a valuable collection of books and MSS. hitherto unknown to Europe, and among them the Annals of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. On the death of Erpenius, in 1624, Golius was chosen as his successor in the Arabic chair; but so great was his thirst for knowledge, that he asked and obtained permission to travel into the East. He was fifteen months at Aleppo, and made various excursions into Arabia and Mesopotamia, and then came by land to Constantinople, and at last, in 1629, he returned to Leyden, bringing with him such curious and valuable MSS. as have ever since been the pride and glory of the university. With indefatigable zeal he now converted the treasures he possessed to the general good, and, nobly patronized by the States, he began and finished a New Testament in the Arabic language, with a translation into the vulgar Greek, besides the Confession of the Reformed Protestants, and a Catechism and Liturgy, to be dispersed among the Greeks and Mahometans in every part of the world. During his absence his countrymen had appointed him mathematical professor, and soon after he was nominated interpreter in ordinary to the States for the eastern languages. He died in 1667, deservedly respected for his learning, virtue, meekness, and piety. Besides his celebrated Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, published at Leyden, 1653, fol., and principally formed on the basis of the Arabic Lexicon of Jauhari, entitled Al Sihah, *i. e.* The Purity, he published Proverbia quædam Alis Imperatoris et Carmen Tograi, Leyden, 1629, 8vo; Ahmedis Arabsiadæ Vitæ et Rerum Gestarum Timuri, Leyden, 4to, 1636; and a reprint of the Arabic grammar of Erpenius, Leyden, 1656. He had commenced before his death a Geographical and Historical Dictionary of the East. He also compiled a Persian Lexicon, which was used by Castell as the basis of the Persian Lexicon in his Lexicon Heptaglotton.

GOLIUS, (Peter,) brother of the preceding, was born at Leyden, embraced the Romish faith, and established a monastery of the barefooted Carmelites on the summit of mount Libanus. He was an excellent orientalist, and published some books in Arabic and Latin, and assisted in the editing of the great Arabic Bible, printed at Rome, 1671. He died at Surat in 1673. He translated Thomas à Kempis into Arabic.

GOLTZ, or GOLTZIUS, (Henry,) an eminent painter and engraver, born at Mulbrecht, in the duchy of Juliers, in 1558. He was the son of a painter on glass, from whom he learned the rudiments of the art, and then studied under Cuernhert, an engraver. Having subsequently taken lessons in the art of design from Jacques Leonhard, he went to Rome, and became an enthusiastic admirer of the works of Michael Angelo. Like that great master he was a good anatomist, and so anxious was his desire to excel, that he frequently sat in the galleys to observe and note down the actions of the muscles, and the bend of the limbs, as the men worked at the oars. He was, notwithstanding, frequently extravagant in his drawing, and he failed as a colourist. On his return from Rome he settled at Haerlem, where he died in 1617. His engravings are very numerous, and are remarkable for great boldness and freedom.

GOLTZIUS, (Hubert,) a German antiquary, born at Venloo, in the duchy of Gueldres, in 1526. Though brought up a painter under his father, he devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and particularly of medals, and travelled through France, Germany, and Italy. He was so devoted to his favourite science, that he gave to his children the names of ancient Romans, such as Julius, Marcellus, &c.; and he married a second wife, the widow of Smetius, more for the antiques which her husband had possessed than for love, and the union proved so disagreeable, that the violent temper of his bride shortened his days. He died at Bruges in 1583. His chief publications were, Imperatorum fere omnium vivæ Imagines à J. Cæsare ad Carolum V. ex Veter. Numismatibus; Fasti Magistratuum, &c.; De Origine Populi Romani; Fasti Consulares; Thesaurus Antiquitatum. All his works were published together at Antwerp, in 1644, in 5 vols, fol.

GOMAR, (Francis,) a distinguished opponent of Arminius, and from whom the Calvinists were at one time called Gomarists, was born in 1563 at Bruges, and educated at Strasburg under the celebrated John Sturmius, and at Neustadt, where the professors of Heidelberg found a refuge when Lewis, the elector palatine, had banished them. In 1582 he came to England, and attended at Oxford the divinity lectures of Dr. John Rainolds, and at Cambridge those of Dr. William Whittaker, and at this latter university he was admitted to the degree of B.D. in 1584. The elector

Lewis dying in 1583, prince Casimir, his brother, restored the professors of Heidelburg, to which place Gomar returned from Cambridge, and spent two years there. In 1587 he became pastor of the Flemish church at Frankfort, and exercised the functions of that office until 1593, and in the following year he was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden. Here he remained quietly until 1603, when he became the zealous opponent of his colleague Arminius. Vorstius, who held the same tenets with Arminius, having succeeded him in 1609, Gomar retired to Middleburg, whence he was invited by the university of Saumur to be professor of divinity, and four years after he exchanged this office for the professorship of divinity and Hebrew at Groningen. He attended the synod of Dort in 1618, and visited Leyden in 1633, to revise the translation of the Old Testament. He died at Groningen in 1641. His works were published at Amsterdam in 1645, fol.

GOMBAULD, (John Ogier de,) a French poet, born at St. Just de Lussac, in Saintonge, in 1567, and educated at Bordeaux and at Paris. His sonnets and epigrams gained him applause, and the verses which he wrote on the assassination of Henry IV. by Ravaillac, in 1610, so pleased the queen regent, Mary de Medicis, that she granted him a pension of 1200 livres. He charmed every company with his wit and his elegant manners, and was one of those whose meetings gave rise to the French Academy in 1626, under the patronage of Richelieu, and he became one of its first members. Though a Protestant, he offended no party, but, on the contrary, he gained universal esteem. By an accidental fall in his room he was confined for some of the last years of his life to his bed. He died in 1666, aged 99. At the age of 90 he published a collection of epigrams, and some few years after, the tragedy called Danaides. Among his chief productions are, Endymion, a romance, in prose; Amarintha, a pastoral; Letters; Poems, &c. His posthumous works appeared in Holland in 1678.

GOMBERVILLE, (Marin le Roi de,) a French writer, born at Chevreuse in 1599, was one of the first members of the French Academy. He wrote, La Doctrine des Mœurs, tirée de la Philosophe des Stoïques; Romances; A Relation of the River Amazons; Memoirs of Louis de Gonzaga; and various pieces of sacred poetry. He died in 1674.

GOMERSALL, (Robert,) a divine and poet, born in London in 1600, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was presented to the vicarage of Thorncombe, in Devonshire. He left, Sermons; Lodowick Sforza, duke of Milan; A Tragedy; The Levite's Revenge, poetical meditations on the nineteenth and twentieth chapters of Judges; this is his best piece. He died in 1646.

GOMEZ DE CIUDAD REAL, (Alvarez,) a modern Latin poet, born in 1488 at Guadalaxara, in Spain. He was page of honour to the archduke Charles, afterwards Charles V. He served in the wars of Naples and Florence, and was wounded at the battle of Pavia, 1525. He wrote, Thalia Christiana; Musa Paulina, in elegiac verse; The Proverbs of Solomon; The Seven Penitential Psalms; De Principis Burgundi Militiâ, quam Velleris Aurei vocant, Lib. V. This last is reckoned his masterpiece. He also composed poems in the Spanish language. He died in 1538.

GOMEZ DE CASTRO, (Alvarez,) a learned Spaniard, born in 1515 at St. Eulalia, near Toledo, and educated at Alcala. He was professor of Greek and Latin at Toledo, and was recommended to Philip II., who engaged him to prepare an edition of the works of St. Isidore, of Seville, which death prevented him from completing. His best work is his Life of Cardinal Ximenes. He died in 1580.

GOMEZ, (Magdalen-Angelica Poisson, Madame de,) born at Paris in 1684, was the daughter of Paul Poisson, an actor, and married Don Gabriel de Gomez, a Spanish gentleman, whom she erroneously took for a man of fortune; but finding her mistake, she determined to obtain a livelihood by writing. Her productions, which are of the romantic class, and were much read at the time, are, Les Journées Amusantes; Anecdotes Persanes; Histoire Secrète de la Conquête de Granade; Histoire du Comte d'Oxford, avec celle d'Eustache de St. Pierre au Siége de Calais; La Jeune Alcidiane; Les Cent Nouvelles nouvelles. She also wrote some unsuccessful tragedies. She died in 1770.

GOMEZ, (Sebastiano,) known as El Mulato de Murillo, was the servant of that celebrated painter; and from his constant association with him imbibed a taste for the art. On the death of Murillo, Gomez was employed at the churches in Seville, where several of his works may be seen.

GONDEBAUD, third king of the Burgundians, by the massacre of his

brother Chilperic, after a civil war between them, obtained the crown of Burgundy in 491. In 499 he assembled a council at Lyons, in the vain hope of effecting a reconciliation between the Catholics and Arians. He himself adhered to the latter party, in which he had been educated. He was afterwards defeated by Clovis at Dijon; but having effected a reconciliation, he thenceforward reigned peaceably over the whole Burgundian nation, whom he rendered flourishing by the arts of civilization, and by a regular system of laws, well known by the name of the Burgundian Code, or La Loi Gombette. He died in 516.

GONDEBAUD, or GONDEVALD, surnamed Ballomer, natural son of Clotaire I., was acknowledged king after the death of Chilperic, king of Austrasia, in 584; but Gontran, king of Burgundy, made war against him, and he fell in battle in May in the following year.

GONDI. See RETZ.

GONET, (John Baptist,) a learned Dominican, born at Beziers in 1616. He held the professorship of theology in the university of Bordeaux till 1671, when he was appointed provincial among the Dominican friars. He wrote a system of divinity, entitled, Clypæus Theologiæ Thomisticæ, contra novos ejus Impugnatores, Bordeaux, 1666, 18 vols, 12mo, afterwards enlarged to 5 vols, fol.; a Manuale Thomistarum, seu brevis Theologiæ Cursus; and, Dissertatio Theologica de Probabilitate. He died in 1681.

GONGORA, (Luis Gongora y Argote,) a Spanish poet, born of a distinguished family, at Cordova, in 1561, and educated at Salamanca. He was intended for the bar, but he preferred the study of polite literature, and in his forty-fifth year he took orders, and was made chaplain to Philip III., and prebendary of the church of Cordova, in which station he died in 1627. His publications are all posthumous, and consist of sonnets, elegies, heroic verses, a comedy, a tragedy, &c., and have been published several times under the title of Obras de Dom. Luis de Gongora y Argote, 4to. The best edition is that with notes by D. Garcia de Salcedo Coronel, Madrid, 1636—1648, 3 vols, 4to. His style is turgid and obscure. The earliest German romances were imitations of Gongora by Gleim.

GONNELLI, (Giovanni,) a sculptor, called Il Cieco di Cambassi, from the place of his birth, near Volterra, in Tuscany. He was a pupil of Pietro Tacca, and lost his sight at the age of twenty, but, endowed with extraordinary patience, he modelled figures in clay by the sole assistance of touch, and acquired great skill. He executed, from statues, a good likeness of Urban VIII., and of Cosmo I. grand duke of Florence. He died in 1664, in the thirty-second year of his age.

GONSALVA, GONSALVO, or GONZALO, (Hernandez y Aguilar,) of Cordova, called the Great Captain, was born at Montilla, near that city, on the 16th of March, 1443, and was brought up to the profession of arms. He distinguished himself in the support of Isabella of Castile against the Portuguese, whom he defeated at Albuera, contributed to the conquest of Granada, and struck terror into the hearts of the Moors. In 1495 he was sent by Ferdinand the Catholic to Naples to expel the French, and to restore the king to his throne, from which he had been driven by Charles VIII. of France. He next, in 1498, at the request of Alexander VI., recovered Ostja; and in 1500, having returned to Spain, he repressed a revolt of the Moors. Immediately afterwards he was again sent to Italy to depose the king of Naples, and to effect a partition of that kingdom between Ferdinand and Louis XII. of France. He wrested Cephalonia from the Turks, took Apulia and Calabria, and compelled Taranto to capitulate. But he tarnished his fame by sending the hereditary prince Alphonso, duke of Calabria, as a prisoner to Spain, although he had sworn upon the holy sacrament that his liberty should not be infringed. The French, however, soon quarrelled with the Spaniards, but were routed by Gonzalo, and driven out of Naples. But Ferdinand, becoming jealous of Gonzalo's renown, and distrustful of his fidelity, recalled him from Italy. He died of chagrin, on the 2d of December, 1515, at his estate in Granada, whither he had been commanded to retire. His obsequies were celebrated with fitting magnificence, and two hundred banners and two royal pennons, once unfurled by the enemy, waved over the tomb of the hero who raised the Spanish soldiery to that superiority which they maintained in Europe for nearly two hundred years.

GONTHIER, one of the best poets in the thirteenth century, a native of Germany, who died in 1223. His principal poem, in hexameter verse, is entitled Ligurinus, sive de Rebus à Friderico I. gestis. It was published at Augsburg in 1507, fol., and Tubingen, 1598, 8vo. He also wrote, Historia Constantinopo-

litana, anno 1204; and, De Tribus usitatis Christianorum Actibus, Oratione, Jejunio, et Eleemosynâ. The last-mentioned work is inserted by Conrad Gesner in his Bibliotheca.

GONTHIER, (John,) an eminent physician, anatomist, and Greek scholar, born at Andernach in 1487. He studied the classics at Utrecht, and natural philosophy at Deventer and Marburg. He was next made Greek professor at Louvain, where he had Sturmius and Vesalius for his pupils. In 1525 he went to Paris, and was appointed physician to Francis I. in 1535, and gave lectures in anatomy. Being a Lutheran, he was obliged by religious persecution to take refuge at Metz, and afterwards at Strasburg, where he was appointed Greek professor. He afterwards received letters of nobility from the emperor Ferdinand I. He died in 1574. His works, which are numerous, were once held in high estimation.

GONTHIER, (Leonard, and John,) two brothers, eminent for their skill in the art of staining or painting on glass. The dates of their birth and death cannot be ascertained.

GONTRAN, second son of Clotaire I., king of France, had for his share the kingdom of Burgundy and Orleans, which fell to him in 561, when he was in his thirty-sixth year, and fixed his residence at Challon sur Saone. He defeated the Lombards, and caused his nephew, Clotaire II., to be crowned king of Soissons. He died in 593.

GONZAGA, (Lucretia,) a learned woman of the sixteenth century, of the illustrious house of Gonzaga, which gave a long line of dukes to Mantua and Montferrat, from 1328 to 1708, when, on the death of the last Gonzaga, without issue, at Venice, the duchy was united to Austrian Lombardy. She was a pupil of the celebrated Bandelli; and at the age of fourteen she married John Paul Manfroni, who conspired against the life of the duke of Ferrara, and was discovered and imprisoned. Lucretia applied to every European power for his deliverance, and even solicited the Grand Seignior to seize the castle where he was confined; but her endeavours were fruitless, and her guilty husband died in prison. Though afterwards solicited in marriage, she lived in widowhood, and of her four children only two daughters survived, whom she placed in monasteries. She was so elegant a writer, that her epistles were collected and published at Venice in 1552. Though she did not profess to be learned, yet she infused spirit, and all the graces of composition, into her letters, and deserved the commendation of the wits of her time, among whom were Julius Cæsar Scaliger, and Hortensio Lando. She died at Mantua in 1576.

GONZAGA, (Vespasian,) duke of Sabbioneta, born in 1531, obtained great reputation as a commander in the service of Charles V. and Philip II., but is chiefly worthy of commemoration as a promoter of the arts and sciences. He built from the ground the little city of Sabbioneta, and founded in it a public school for the Latin and Greek languages, to which he invited as a professor Mario Nizzoli, one of the most learned men of the age. He employed the celebrated Scamozzi in the erection of a noble theatre; and he was himself an elegant Italian poet. Tasso mentions him with high commendation. He died in 1591.

GONZAGA, (Scipio,) a cardinal, born in 1542, and educated at Padua, where he instituted the academy Degli Eterei, of which he was the head and patron; and some of his verses appear in their first publication in 1567. He afterwards directed his attention to theology and philosophy, in which he acquired a great name. Muretus, in 1571, dedicated to him the first volume of his Orations; Guarini submitted his Pastor Fido to his criticism; and he held an intimate correspondence with Tasso. He died in 1593.

GONZALES DE BERCEO, (Juan,) the earliest Spanish poet, born at Avila, in Castile, in 1196. He was a monk of the Benedictine convent of San Millan, and wrote poems on the Signs of the Day of Judgment, the Tears and Sorrows of our Lady, and the Lives of San Millan, and San Domingo de Silos. He died in 1266.

GONZALEZ, (Thyrus,) a Spanish Jesuit, who became general of his order, and died at Rome in 1705. He was the author of an acute treatise On the Doctrine of Probability, 1694, fol.—He had a contemporary, named Emmanuel Gonzalez-Tellez, who was a professor of law in the university of Salamanca, and published, A Commentary on the Decretals, 1693, in 4 vols, fol.

GOOCH, (Benjamin,) an eminent surgeon, who practised at Shottisham, in Norfolk. He published; in 1758, Cases and Remarks in Surgery; On Wounds and other Chirurgical Subjects, with an Account of the Rise and Progress of Surgery and Anatomy, 2 vols, 8vo; besides other tracts. His writings were

reprinted collectively, in 1792, 3 vols, 8vo.

GOOD, (John Mason,) an eminent surgeon and physician, distinguished for his indefatigable industry and varied attainments, was born in 1764, at Epping, in Essex, where his father was minister of an Independent congregation. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a surgeon in Gosport, and after studying for a short time at Guy's Hospital, he, in 1784, commenced practice at Sudbury. In 1793 he removed to London, where he carried on business for several years as a surgeon and apothecary. In the winter of 1810 he commenced a series of physiological lectures at the Surrey Institution, which he afterwards published. Having obtained a diploma from the university of Aberdeen, he commenced practice as a physician in 1820. He wrote, Dissertation on Diseases of Prisons and Poor-houses, a prize essay; A Short History of Medicine; Translation in verse of the Song of Solomon; Memoirs of Dr. Geddes; Translation of Lucretius; Translation of the Book of Job; Physiological System of Nosology, with a corrected and simplified nomenclature; Translation of the Book of Proverbs; Study of Medicine; Book of Nature, 3 vols, 8vo. This last work contained the lectures, already noticed, which he delivered at the Surrey Institution on the phenomena, 1st, of the material world; 2d, of the animate world; 3d, of the mind. His Translation of the Book of Psalms was just completed at the time of his death. He was also a contributor to the World, a daily newspaper, and to the Analytical and Critical Review, of which he was for a considerable time the editor, and to the British and Monthly Magazines. He was engaged at the same time in the editing of the Pantologia, in conjunction with Mr. Bosworth and Dr. O. Gregory, the latter of whom wrote an account of his life and writings. His skill as a linguist is attested by his knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and Portuguese, as well as of Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Russian, Sanscrit, and Chinese. He died in 1827.

GOODAL, (Walter,) a Scotch antiquary, born in Banffshire in 1706, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. In 1730 he was employed in the Advocates' library, at Edinburgh, and assisted Ruddiman in the compilation of his Catalogue. He published, An Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary to James earl of Bothwell, 2 vols, 8vo, in which he endeavoured to prove these letters to be forgeries. In 1754 he published an edition, with emendatory notes, of Sir John Scot's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen, and wrote a preface and life to Sir James Balfour's Practicks. He contributed also to Keith's New Catalogue of Scotch Bishops, and published an edition of Fordun's Scotichronicon. He died in 1766.

GOODMAN, (Christopher,) a noted Puritan, classed among the reformers of religion in Scotland, was born at Chester about 1520, and educated at Brazennose college, Oxford. In 1547 he was constituted one of the senior students of Christ Church, of the foundation of Henry VIII. About the end of the reign of king Edward VI. he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and chosen divinity lecturer of the university. On the accession of queen Mary he retired to Frankfort, where he became involved in disputes with those of the English exiles who adhered to the model of the Church of England, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. He next went to Geneva, where he and John Knox were chosen pastors of the English church, and remained there until the death of queen Mary. He assisted Knox in compiling The Book of Common Order, which was used as a directory of worship, and he is said to have taken a part in the Geneva translation of the Bible. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he went to Scotland, where, in 1560, he was appointed minister at St. Andrew's. About 1565 he removed to England, and accompanied Sir Henry Sidney in his expedition against the rebels in Ireland. In 1571 he was cited before archbishop Parker for having published, during his exile, a book answering the question, How far superior powers ought to be obeyed of their subjects, and wherein they may be lawfully, by God's word, obeyed and resisted? This had been written against the tyrannical proceedings of Mary; but he consented to a recantation, and an avowal of his loyalty to Elizabeth. He afterwards became preacher at Chester, where he died in 1601, or 1602. He wrote, A Commentary on Amos; but The first Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women, attributed to him by Wood, was written by Knox.

GOODMAN, (Godfrey,) an English prelate, and the only one who forsook the Church of England for that of Rome since the Reformation, was born at Ruthvyn, in Denbighshire, in 1583, and was

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educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1607 he got the living of Stapleford Abbots, in Essex; in 1617 a canonry of Windsor; in 1620 the deanery of Rochester; and in 1625 the bishopric of Gloucester. In 1639 he refused to sign the seventeen canons of doctrine and discipline drawn up in a synod, and enjoined by archbishop Laud, who, after admonishing him three times, caused him to be suspended. Soon after he became a Roman Catholic. He thenceforth lived privately in Westminster, employing much of his time in researches in the Cottonian library. He died in 1655. He wrote, The Fall of Man, and Corruption of Nature, proved by Reason; Arguments and Animadversions on Dr. George Hakewil's Apology for Divine Providence; The two Mysteries of Christian Religion, viz. the Trinity and Incarnation, explicated; An Account of his Sufferings; The Court of King James by Sir Anthony Weldon reviewed, and printed from a MS. in the Bodleian Library.

GOODRICH, (Thomas,) an eminent English prelate, born at East Kirby in Lincolnshire, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. He became fellow of Jesus college in 1510; and in 1515 he was proctor of the university. In 1529 he was appointed one of the syndics to return an answer from the university of Cambridge concerning the lawfulness of king Henry VIII.'s marriage with queen Catharine, and on that occasion recommended himself to the royal favour. He was presented to the rectory of St. Peter's Cheap, in London, by cardinal Wolsey, and soon after was made canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and chaplain to the king. In 1534 he was chosen bishop of Ely, and became a zealous promoter of the Reformation. In 1540 he was appointed by the convocation to be one of the revisers of the translation of the New Testament, and St. John's Gospel was allotted to his share. He was also named one of the commissioners for reforming the ecclesiastical laws, both by Henry VIII. and Edward VI., as well as by the university of Cambridge; and was employed with others in compiling the Common Prayer Book of 1548, and in The Institution of a Christian Man, called the Bishops' Book, because it was composed by archbishop Cranmer, and the bishops Stokesly, Gardiner, Sampson, Repps, Goodrich, Latimer, Shaxton, Fox, Barlow, &c. He was also of the privy-council to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and employed by them in several embassies, and other affairs of state. In 1551 he was made lord-chancellor of England; but though, upon the accession of Mary, the seals were taken from him, he was suffered to retain his bishopric till his death, which took place in May 1554.

GOODWIN, (John,) a noted republican sectary, of the Independent persuasion, in the time of Charles I., born in 1593, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1633 he was presented to the living of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, from which he was ejected by what was called the "committee for plundered ministers," because he refused to baptize the children of his parish promiscuously, and to administer the sacrament to his whole parish. He was a zealous Arminian, and promoted the condemnation of the king, which he afterwards endeavoured to justify in a highly reprehensible pamphlet, called, The Obstructors of Justice. After the Restoration he kept a private conventicle in Coleman-street, where he died in 1665. He wrote, Redemption Redeemed; The divine Authority of the Scriptures; and, An Exposition of the Ninth Chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans.

GOODWIN, (Thomas,) a famous Calvinist nonconformist of the Independent class, born in 1600 at Rolesby, in Norfolk, and educated at Christ Church college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Catharine hall, of which he became a fellow. He was elected lecturer of Trinity church, Cambridge, in 1628, to the vicarage of which he was presented by the king in 1632; but, in 1634, becoming dissatisfied with the terms of conformity, he relinquished his preferments, and went to Holland, where he was chosen pastor to an Independent congregation at Arnheim. When the parliament had usurped all church authority, he returned to London, and became a member of the Assembly of Divines. His attachment to the Independent party made him a favourite with Cromwell, through whose influence he was, in 1649, chosen one of the commissioners for the approbation of public preachers, and president of Magdalen college, Oxford. When he attended Cromwell upon his death-bed, he was overheard to express himself with presumptuous confidence on the protector's recovery; and when the event proved him to be mistaken, he exclaimed in a subsequent prayer to God, "Thou hast deceived us, and we are deceived." After

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the Restoration he was ejected from Oxford, and retired to London, where he died in 1679, and was buried in Bunhill-fields, where a monument was erected to his memory. His works were published after his death in 5 vols, fol.

GOOGE, (Barnaby,) a poet and translator, born about 1538, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Staples-inn. He was a relation and retainer to Sir William Cecil, and was gentleman-pensioner to queen Elizabeth. In 1563 he published, Eglogs, Epitaphs, and Sonnetes, now very scarce. One of the sonnets is addressed to Alexander Nowell, afterwards the celebrated dean of St. Paul's, and is reprinted in Churton's life of that divine. Googe's principal translation was the Zodiake of Life, from Marcellus Palingenius Stellatus, printed in 1565, 12mo. He also translated from Naogeorgus, a poem on Antichrist; Herebach's Œconomical Treatise on Agriculture; Lopes de Mendoza's Spanish Proverbs; and Aristotle's Table of the Ten Categories.

GOOL, (John van,) a painter, and biographer of the artists of Holland, born at the Hague in 1685. His works are chiefly landscapes with cattle, well designed, and admirably coloured. He died in 1757.

GORDIANUS, (Marcus Antoninus Africanus,) son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan, by the mother's side, was distinguished for the magnificence and liberality that marked his quæstorship, and for the zeal with which he cultivated polite literature, and especially poetry. While he was pro-consul in Africa (A.D. 237) he was proclaimed emperor, along with his son, GORDIAN THE YOUNGER, by the Roman troops, who rebelled against the Maximini, on account of their exactions. But Capellianus having marched against him, his son came out of Carthage to oppose that officer, and was slain; whereupon Gordianus, then in his eightieth year, strangled himself in a fit of desperation.

GORDIANUS, (Marcus Antonius Pius,) grandson of the preceding, born A.D. 224, was saluted with the title of Cæsar when he was twelve years old, on the arrival of the news of the death of the elder Gordianus and his son. On the murder of his colleagues, Maximus and Balbinus (A.D. 238), he was proclaimed emperor. In the eighteenth year of his age he married Fabia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Misitheus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues, to whom he entrusted the most important offices of the state. After a reign of six years, rendered glorious by his victories over Sapor, king of Persia, he was murdered (A.D. 244) in the twentieth year of his age, to the great regret of the senate, and of his soldiers, to whom he had endeared himself by his talents and virtues.

GORDON, (Bernard,) a French physician of the thirteenth century, who taught at Montpellier, and left numerous treatises, which were published together at Ferrara in 1487, at Venice in 1494, at Paris in 1542, and at Lyons in 1550. He died, according to some authorities, in 1305; others say in 1318.

GORDON, (James,) a learned Scotch Jesuit, born in 1543, and educated at Rome, where he was created D.D. in 1569. He was professor of Hebrew and divinity for nearly fifty years in several parts of Europe, and was employed as a missionary in England and Scotland, and was twice imprisoned for his zeal in making converts. He died at Paris in 1620. He wrote, Controversiarum Fidei Epitome.—There was another JAMES GORDON, of the family of Lesmore, also a Scotch Jesuit, born at or near Aberdeen in 1553. He published, Biblia Sacra, cum Commentariis, &c. Paris, 3 vols, fol., 1632, which is commended by Dupin. He wrote also some historical and chronological works. He died in 1641.

GORDON, (Robert,) of Stralogh, was author of an excellent work, entitled, Theatrum Scotiæ, with maps, printed at Amsterdam, and dedicated to Cromwell. He died about 1650.

GORDON, (Thomas,) a Scotch writer on political and religious subjects, born at Kircudbright about 1684. When young he came to London, and supported himself at first by teaching the languages, and afterwards by his pen, as a party writer. He wrote, in the Bangorian controversy, two pamphlets in defence of bishop Hoadly, which recommended him to Trenchard, an author, who took him into his house as his amanuensis, and afterwards as a partner. In 1720 they began to publish a series of political letters, under the name of Cato, and a periodical paper, under the title of The Independent Whig, a reprehensible publication, which was continued some years after Trenchard's death by Gordon alone. Sir Robert Walpole took him into pay, and he wrote for that minister several pamphlets in defence of his measures. He was for several years first commis-

sioner of the wine licences. His second wife was the widow of his friend Trenchard. A collection of his tracts, entitled, A Cordial for low Spirits, and another, entitled, The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken, were published after his death, which took place in 1750. His translation of Tacitus, published by subscription, and patronized by Sir Robert Walpole, appeared in 1728—1731, in 2 vols, fol. It is spoken of in terms of commendation by Brotier, and, notwithstanding the grotesqueness of its style, is in general characterised by fidelity. Gordon also translated Sallust, and Cicero's Orations against Catiline; to both of which works he has annexed political essays.

GORDON, (Andrew,) professor of philosophy in the Scots monastery of the Benedictines at Erfurt, and correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born in 1712, near Aberdeen, and was educated at Ratisbon. His discoveries in electricity made his name well known, not only in Germany, but also in Holland, England, France, and Italy. He wrote, Phenomena Electricitatis exposita; Philosophia utilis et jucunda; Impartial Account of the Origin of the present War in Great Britain; and Physicæ experimentalis Elementa. He is mentioned by Dr. Priestley as the first person who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus. He died in 1751.

GORDON, (Alexander,) a Scotch antiquary, who resided many years in Italy, and travelled into France, Germany, &c. In 1736 he was appointed secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, and succeeded Dr. Stukeley as secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. He was also secretary to the Egyptian Club; and in 1741 he went with governor Glen to Carolina, where, besides a grant of land, he had several offices, and died about 1750. He published, Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a Journey through most parts of the counties of Scotland; Additions and Corrections, by way of Supplement, to the Itinerarium Septentrionale; The Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia; A complete History of the Ancient Amphitheatres, more particularly regarding the Architecture of these buildings, and in particular that of Verona, by the marquis Scipio Maffei, translated from the Italian; An Essay towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of an ancient Mummy; Twenty-five Plates of all the Egyptian Mummies and other Egyptian Antiquities in England.

GORDON, (William,) an Anglo-American divine and historian, born at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, in 1729, and educated at a dissenting academy in or near London. He was afterwards pastor of an Independent congregation at Ipswich. In 1772 he went to America, and settled at Roxburg, in Massachusetts. When the revolution commenced, he took a very active part against his native country, and was appointed chaplain to the provincial congress at Massachusetts. In 1786 he came to England, and in 1788 published in 4 vols, 8vo, The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America. He died in 1807.

GORDON, (George,) commonly known by the title of lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, and was born in London in 1750. When young he entered the navy, which he quitted in the course of the American war, in consequence of a quarrel with lord Sandwich, respecting promotion. He then became member of parliament for the borough of Ludgershall, in Wiltshire, and frequently spoke with great freedom on the proceedings of both parties in the house, insomuch that it was then a common saying that "there were three parties in parliament—the ministry, the opposition, and lord George Gordon." In 1780 he spoke with intemperate warmth in the house against a "Bill for the Relief of Papists from certain Penalties and Disabilities." Not satisfied with this, he collected a formidable mob, consisting of the members of a Protestant association and the rabble of the metropolis, at the head of whom he marched to the House of Commons, to present a petition against the proposed measure. The riots which ensued, and which were not suppressed till after the destruction of many Roman Catholic chapels and dwellings, the house of the chief-justice, (lord Mansfield,) and the prison of Newgate, led to his arrest, and his trial on a charge of high treason; but he was acquitted, on the ground that his intentions in assembling the people were not malicious and traitorous. On the 4th of May, 1786, he was excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury, for contempt, in not appearing in court as witness in a cause. He then published a Letter from Lord G. Gordon to the Attorney-General of England, in which the motives of his Lordship's public

Conduct from the beginning of 1780 to the present Time are vindicated, 1787, 8vo. In the beginning of 1788, having been twice convicted of libelling the French ambassador, the queen of France, and the criminal justice of this country, he retired to Holland, but he was arrested, sent home, and committed to Newgate, where he passed the remainder of his life. In July 1789 he presented a petition to the National Assembly of France, for its interference in his behalf; but lord Grenville informed the French ambassador that the application in his favour could not be admitted, and the ambassador acquainted him with it. He died in Newgate on the 1st of November, 1793, and his last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the Jews, of whose religion he had become a zealous professor during his imprisonment.

GORE, (Thomas,) a heraldic writer, born at Alderton, in Wiltshire, in 1631, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, whence he went to Lincoln's-inn, but retired afterwards to his patrimony at Alderton. He was appointed high sheriff of Wiltshire in 1680, at which time some unjust aspersions on his character induced him to write a defence, entitled, Loyalty displayed, and Falsehood unmasked, &c. London, 1681, 4to. He died in 1684. He wrote, A Table showing how to blazon a Coat ten several Ways, a single sheet copied from Ferne; Series Alphabetica, Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gentilitiorum, sive Cognominum plurimarum Familiarum, quæ multos per Annos in Anglia floruere, (a copy of this rare book is in the British Museum;) Catalogus in certa Capita, seu Classes, alphabetico ordine concinnatus, plerorumque omnium Authorum (tam antiquorum quam recentiorum) qui de Re Heraldica, Latinè, Gallicè, Ital. Hisp., &c. scripserunt; Nomenclator geographicus.

GORE, (Sir John,) a British naval officer, whose father was a colonel in the army, and lieutenant of the Tower of London. He entered the service in early life, and was with Sir Samuel Hood in the actions at St. Christopher's; and with Rodney in his encounters with De Grasse. He next attended lord Hood, as lieutenant on board the *Lowestoffe*, 32, from which he was removed to the *Victory*, his lordship's flag-ship, in which he greatly distinguished himself. After the surrender of Bastia in 1794 he was promoted to post rank, and was appointed successively to the *Windsor Castle*, 98; *Le Censeur*, 74; and the *Robust*, 74. In 1796 he was employed in the *Triton* frigate, on Channel service, until the escape of the French fleet from Brest, April 25, 1799; when he was despatched with the important information to earl St. Vincent, commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station. He was now sent with two frigates to reconnoitre the coasts of France and Spain, from Toulon to Cadiz, in which latter port he at length discovered the enemy's combined fleets, amounting to thirty-eight sail of the line, besides frigates, corvettes, &c. Waiting till they set sail, he observed their destination round Cape St. Vincent, and then hastened to Plymouth with the intelligence. Upon this he was placed in command of a squadron of five frigates, to observe the enemy's movements; and, while cruising near Ferrol, he had the good fortune to assist at the capture of the *Santa Brigada*, Spanish treasure ship, his prize-money from which exceeded 40,000*l*. In 1801 he commanded a light squadron, in watching Boulogne; and his vessel, the *Medusa*, a 32-gun frigate, to which he had been recently appointed, bore the flag of Nelson. In 1805 he received the honour of knighthood, and sailed to Bengal; and on his return he was removed into the *Revenge*, 74, and formed part of the squadron under Sir S. Hood. In 1807 he was sent to join lord Collingwood, who gave him the command of the in-shore squadron off Cadiz. In 1813 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and in 1825 he became a vice-admiral. He died in 1836.

GORELLI, or GREGORIO, an Italian poet, born at Arezzo, in the fourteenth century. He wrote the history of his country in verse, and unfortunately took Dante for his model, whom he was unable to follow. The events he relates concern the period from 1310 to 1384. Muratori has inserted his history in his Collection.

GORGIAS, surnamed LEONTINUS, from Leontium, in Sicily, the place of his birth, was a learned sophist and celebrated orator, who flourished in the fifth century B.C. He is said to have been a disciple of Empedocles, and was one of the earliest writers on the art of rhetoric; he was also one of the first who introduced numbers into prose, and who treated of common places, and showed the use of them for the invention of arguments. On this account, Plato gave the name of

Gorgias to his elegant Dialogue on this subject, which is still extant. A war having taken place between Syracuse and Leontium, Gorgias was sent by his townsmen to solicit the aid of Athens, where he arrived in the eighty-eighth Olympiad, (about 427 B.C.) On the successful termination of his mission, he withdrew from public life and returned to Athens, dividing his time between it and Larissa, in Thessaly, where he is said to have died about the time of the death of Socrates. He is the author of a philosophical work, entitled, Of the Non-being, or of Nature; and according to Cicero (De Orat. i. 22; iii. 32,) he was the first who engaged to deliver, impromptu, a public address upon any given subject. These oratorical displays were characterised by the poetical ornament and elegance of the language and the antithetical structure of the sentence, rather than by the depth and vigour of the thought; and the coldness of his eloquence *soon* passed into a proverb among the ancients. Two orations, the one entitled, The Encomium of Helen, and the other, The Apology of Palamedes, have been ascribed by some authors to Gorgias. His eloquence at the Olympic and Pythian games is said to have made such an impression on all Greece, that a golden statue was erected in his honour at Delphi.

GORI, (Giovanni Antonio,) a learned antiquary, born at Florence in 1691. He wrote an account of the grand duke's cabinet, entitled, Musæum Florentinum, continued to 11 vols, fol.; Musæum Etruscum; Musæum Cortonense, Romæ, 1750, fol. He also published the ancient Inscriptions which are found in the cities of Tuscany, and other books on Tuscan antiquities. He died in 1757.

GORION. See JOSEPH BEN GORION.

GORLÆUS, (Abraham,) a celebrated medallist, born at Antwerp in 1549. He devoted himself to the collection of ancient medals, seals, rings, and other similar curiosities. He fixed his residence at Delft, where he died in 1609. He wrote, Dactyliotheca, seu Annulorum Sigillorumque e Ferro, Ære, Argento, atque Auro, Promptuarium; often reprinted; Thesaurus Numismatum familiarum Roman.; Paralipomena Numismatum. His large collection was sold by his heirs to the prince of Wales. It is intimated in the Scaligeriana that he sometimes fabricated counterfeit medals.

GOROUCHIN, (—) a Russian lawyer, born in 1747, professor of practical jurisprudence at Moscow. He wrote, A Manual of Russian Legislation; and, A Description of Judicial Actions, 1812, 3 vols, 4to. He died in 1821.

GORRAN, (Nicholas de,) a Dominican, confessor to Philip the Fair of France. He was an admired and eloquent preacher, and his sermons, together with a Commentary on the Gospels, appeared at Paris, 1523 and 1539. He died in 1295.

GORRIS, (John de,) Lat. *Gorreus*, an eminent physician, born at Paris in 1505. He wrote commentaries on different portions of the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, and Nicander. During the civil war, he was stopped by a party of soldiers, when on his journey to Melun to visit the bishop of Paris, and the fright which he sustained is said to have deprived him of his reason. This occurred in 1561, and he lived in this deplorable condition *until* his death at Paris, in 1577.

GORSKIUS, (James,) a learned Polish Roman Catholic divine, who flourished in the sixteenth century, was born in a town belonging to the province of Massovia, and educated in the university of Cracow, where he filled the chair of professor of law. He afterwards became vice-chancellor of the university. He died in 1585. He published, Animadversiones, seu Crusius in Theologos Wittembergenses, &c.; De Usu legitimo Eucharistæ; De Pastore; De Baptismo Prædestinatorum; Victoria Regis Stephani; Præstantissimorum Polonorum Epistolæ, Lib. XXX.

GORTER, (John de,) a Dutch physician, born in 1688 at Enkhuysen, was a disciple of Boerhaave, and became a distinguished teacher of medicine at Harderwick, and was elected a member of the academies of Petersburg, Rome, and Haerlem, and obtained the title of physician to Elizabeth, empress of Russia. He died in 1762. He wrote, De Perspiratione Insensibili, Leyden and Padua; often reprinted; De Secretione Humorum in Sanguine; Medicinæ Compendium; Exercitationes quatuor Medicæ.—His son, DAVID, professor of physic and botany in the Dutch university of Harderwick, was author of several local Floras of that neighbourhood, and of Elementa Botanica. He died in 1783, aged sixty-six.

GOSELINI, (Giuliano,) an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Rome in 1525. He was taken into the service of Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, and governor of Milan, to which city he accompanied that nobleman in 1546, and became his secretary. He

was afterwards taken to the court of Spain, where he obtained the esteem and favour of Philip II. After being imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy, he was admitted to public employment at Milan. He wrote, The Life of Ferdinand Gonzaga; Three Conspiracies, &c.; Rime, or a Collection of Poems, often reprinted; Discourses, &c. He died in 1587.

GOSLICKI, (Laurentius Grimalius,) a learned Pole, born in the sixteenth century, and educated at Cracow, and at Padua, where he published his work, De Optimo Senatore, printed at Venice, and published in London, 1733, 4to, under the title of the Accomplished Senator, Laurentius Goslicki, Bishop of Posnania, done into English by William Oldisworth. Goslicki became successively bishop of Caminiek, Chelm, and Posen, was made secretary to Sigismund Augustus, and in the reign of Stephen Bathon was frequently employed in political affairs.

GOSSEC, (Francis,) a musical composer, born in 1734 at Vergnies, in Hainault, and instructed in music at the Cathedral of Antwerp. In 1751 he settled at Paris, where La Popelinière appointed him director of his orchestra. He afterwards became director of music to the prince de Conti. In 1770 he founded the Concert of Amateurs, in 1773 he became manager of the concerts of Sacred Music, and in 1784 he was appointed chief professor of the school of singing and declamation founded by Baron de Breâteuil. At the beginning of the Revolution he was made master of the band to the National Guard, and composed the martial airs which produced such prodigious effects at the Champ-de-Mars. He wrote several funeral hymns, and numerous pieces of church music. He died in 1829.

GOSSELIN, (Anthony,) born about 1580 near Amiens, and educated at Paris, was appointed in 1605 professor of rhetoric in the College du Bois, at Caen. He published, Historia Veterum Gallorum, 1636, 8vo. He died in 1645.

GOSSELIN, (Pascal Francis Joseph,) an eminent geographer, born at Lisle, in 1751. After travelling for eight years in different parts of Europe, he was sent in 1789 as a deputy to the National Assembly, and in 1791 was nominated by the king a member of the central administration of commerce. In 1794 the Committee of Public Safety employed him in the war department, and in 1799 he received a place in the cabinet of medals. He wrote, Géographie des Grecs analysée; and, Recherches sur la Géographie systematique et positive des Anciens. He was also chosen in 1801, by Buonaparte, to assist in the translation of Strabo, which was undertaken by the order of the French government, and published at Paris, 1805 to 1819, in 5 vols. He died in 1830. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Göttingen, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres.

GOSSON, (Stephen,) a divine and poet, born in Kent in 1554, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, whence he went to London, where he commenced poet, and after writing some dramatic pieces he took orders, and obtained the living of Great Wigborow, in Essex, and not long after the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate-street, London, where he died in 1623. He was a contemporary of Spenser and Sir Philip Sidney, whom he imitated, and was thought to have excelled in pastoral poetry. He wrote, Play confuted in five several Actions; The School of Abuse; and the Ephemerides of Phialo. He also published a sermon, entitled, The Trumpet of War.

GOSTLING, (William,) an English divine and antiquary, born in 1705. He became vicar of Store, in the island of Oxney, and minor canon of the cathedral of Canterbury. He wrote, A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury, &c. 1774, 8vo. He died in 1777.

GOTH, (Stephen,) archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden, in the sixteenth century. He concurred in the measures adopted by king John, insensibly to restore Popery in that country. For this purpose he gave his sanction to a new liturgy, which, under the pretence of bringing the Lutheran Church more near to the simplicity of the earlier ages of the Gospel, artfully assimilated the doctrines and ceremonies of worship to those of Rome, with the omission of some particular forms and expressions which would have too plainly disclosed the object in view. This liturgy was ordered to be used in all the churches. The king's brother, Charles, however, and the clergy within his jurisdiction, were alarmed at the attempt, and so effectually roused the jealousy of the people, and of the states, that after repeated efforts to carry his point, which had nearly produced a civil war, the king was obliged to relinquish his scheme, and the liturgy was sup-

pressed. It is entitled, Liturgia Sueceanæ Ecclesiæ, &c. cum Præfatione et Notis Laurentii Upsaliensis Episcopi, 1576, 4to, and is now very scarce.

GOTHOFRED. See GODEFROI.

GOTTER, (Frederic William,) a German poet, born at Gotha in 1746, and educated at Göttingen. He was sent to Wetzlar as secretary of legation, and afterwards formed a close intimacy with Goethe, Gesner, and Lavater. His translations are commended for their spirit and fidelity, and his version of Gray's Elegy has been much admired. He died in 1797.

GOTTESCHALC. See GODESCHALC.

GOTTI, (Vincenzo Luigi,) a learned cardinal, born at Bologna in 1664. When he was about sixteen years of age he joined the Dominicans, and when he had completed his philosophical course at Bologna, he was sent to study theology at Salamanca. Upon his return to Italy in 1688, he was appointed professor of philosophy at Bologna, and in 1728 Benedict XIII. raised him to the dignity of the purple; and three years afterwards appointed him member of the congregation for examining bishops. He died at Rome in 1742. He wrote, De verâ Christi Ecclesiâ; Theologia Scholastico-dogmatica, juxta Mentem divi Thomæ Aquinatis, &c.; Colloquia Theologico-polemica, in tres Classes distributa, &c.; De Eligendâ inter Dissidentes Christianos Sententiâ, 1734, written in answer to a piece with the same title by Le Clerc. He also wrote an elaborate work in defence of the Christian religion against Atheists, Idolaters, Mahometans, Jews, &c. Rome, 1735—1740, in 12 vols. At the time of his death he was employed in writing, A Commentary on the Book of Genesis, which he carried on to the xxvth chapter.

GOTTIGNIEZ, (Giles Francis,) a mathematician, born at Brussels in 1630, and educated under the Jesuits at Malines. He afterwards settled at Rome, where he taught mathematics. He wrote, Elementa Geometriæ Planæ; Figura Cometarum qui apparuerunt Ann. 1664, 1665, and 1668; Arithmetica Introductio ad Logisticam universæ Mathesi servientem; Epistolæ Mathematicæ. He died in 1689.

GOTTLEBER, (John Christopher,) a learned philologist, born at Chemnitz in 1733. He was successively rector of the schools of Annaberg and Meissen. He died in 1785. Of his works, the best known are his Animadversiones ad Platonis Phædonem et Alcibiadem Secundum, cum Excurs. in Phædonem, Leipsic, 1771, 8vo.

GOTTSCHED, (John Christopher,) a German poet, born at Königsberg in 1700. He was professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics at Leipsic, where he died in 1766. His works contributed greatly to diffuse a taste for elegant literature in Germany, as well as to refine the German language; but he was too servile an imitator of the classics and of the French writers, and the strictness of his adherence to the rules of the great literary authorities led him into an absurd pedantry. His principal publications are, Essay towards a History of Poetry; The Death of Cato, a tragedy; A Critical History of the German Language; Introduction to Dramatic Poetry; The German Poets; Principles of Philosophy. He died in 1766.—His wife, LOUISA MARIA, had also considerable literary talents, and had studied philosophy, the mathematics, the belles-lettres, and music, with success. She published a metrical translation of Pope's Rape of the Lock; and since her death, in 1762, a collection of her letters has been printed.

GOUDELIN, (Peter,) a distinguished Gascon poet, born at Toulouse in 1579, and educated for the law, which he quitted for the cultivation of polite literature and poetry. After his death, which took place in 1640, his townsmen, who called him the Homer of Gascony, placed his bust in the gallery of the town-hall, among those of other illustrious men whom Toulouse had produced. His works were published in a single volume, and have often been reprinted at Toulouse; they were published at Amsterdam in 1700.

GOUDIMEL, (Claude,) one of the early and most celebrated composers of music to the metrical French translations of the Psalms for the use of the Protestants, was born at Besançon in 1520, and was cast into the Rhone at Lyons, on the day of the massacre of Paris in 1572, for having set to music the psalms of Beza and Marot.

GOUDT, (Henry, count de,) a member of a noble family of Holland, who became an admirable amateur artist, was born at Utrecht in 1685. Early in life he went to Rome, where he was an attentive student at the academy. He also became a superior engraver, his plates possessing not only a high finish, but a great freedom of hand. He died in London in 1763.

GOUFFIER, (Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent, count de Choiseul,) distin-

guished for his love of the fine arts, was born in 1752. At the age of twenty-two he travelled into the Levant, and his work, entitled Voyage en Grèce, fol. 1782, procured him admission into the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and also into the French Academy. In 1784 he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, where he established a printing-office in his palace, and took several men of letters and artists into his service, for the purpose of illustrating the antiquities of Asia and Greece. He afterwards went to Russia, where he was made a privy-counsellor, director of the Academy of Arts, and superintendent of the imperial libraries, by Paul I. In 1802 he returned to France, and was chosen a member of the National Institute in 1803. In 1809 he published a continuation of his work upon Greece; but engaged in a literary quarrel with Le Chevalier and Cassas. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was made a peer of France. He died in 1817.

GOUGE, (William,) a celebrated Puritan divine, born at Bow, in Middlesex, in 1575, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, where by close application to study he accumulated a great fund of learning. It was his invariable rule to read fifteen chapters in the Bible every day, at three times. He was chosen reader of logic and philosophy in the college; and after leading an academical life for nine years, he took orders, and was in 1608 presented to the rectory of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, London, where he became extremely popular; and having instituted a lecture on Wednesday mornings, it was frequented by many persons of the first rank. In 1643 he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines, and took an active part in the various proceedings instituted by the then ruling powers for the reformation of the Church. But in 1648 he united with a large body of his brethren in declaring against putting the king to death. He died in 1653. He was offered the provostship of King's college, but declined it; his usual saying was, that it was his highest ambition "to go from Blackfriars to heaven." His principal work is, A Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1655, fol. He had also a share in the commentary on the Bible, usually called The Assembly's Annotations.

GOUGE, (Thomas,) son of the preceding, was born at Bow in 1605, and was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow, and was afterwards presented to the living of Colsden, near Croydon, in Surrey, whence, in 1638, he was removed to the living of St. Sepulchre's, London, where for twenty-four years he discharged his clerical duties with exemplary zeal. When the Act of Uniformity was passed, he quitted his living of St. Sepulchre's, and devoted his time to acts of beneficence and charity, employing his own fortune, which was considerable, in relieving the wants of his poorer brethren. In 1671 he set about a plan for introducing knowledge and religion into the different parts of Wales, and with the assistance of his friends he printed eight thousand copies of the Bible in the Welsh language, as well as the Book of Common Prayer, the Practice of Piety, the Whole Duty of Man, and other practical pieces, which he distributed among the poor. He was accustomed to say, "that he had two livings which he would not exchange for two of the greatest in England:" these were, Wales, where he travelled every year to diffuse the principles of knowledge, piety, and charity; and Christ's Hospital, where he catechized and instructed the children in the fundamental principles of religion. He died suddenly October 29, 1681, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who observed, at the conclusion, that "all things considered, there have not, since the primitive times of Christianity, been many among the sons of men, to whom that glorious character of the Son of God might be better applied, that 'he went about doing good.'" He wrote, The Principles of Religion explained; A Word to Sinners; Christian Directions to walk with God; The surest and safest Way of Thriving, viz. by Charity to the Poor; The Young Man's Guide through the Wilderness of this World. These were collected and published in London in 1706, 8vo.

GOUGES, (Marie Olympe de,) born at Montauban in 1755, at first so far admired the principles of the Revolution, that she made Mirabeau the hero of her writings. Reflection, however, and the enormities of the times, cooled her prejudices, and when Louis XVI. was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, she had the courage to demand of the Convention the privilege of defending an innocent monarch. This heroic conduct, and her attacks upon Marat and Robespierre,

marked her out for death. She was guillotined on the 4th of November, 1792, aged thirty-eight. She wrote some dramatic pieces, which were collected in 3 vols, 8vo.

GOUGH, (Richard,) a distinguished antiquary, born in London in 1735, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge; but he left the university without a degree. His first regular publication was anonymous, The History of Carausius; or an examination of what has been advanced on that subject by Genebrier and Dr. Stukeley, 1762, 4to, a very elaborate and critical disquisition. In February 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and in 1771, on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, master of the Temple, he was nominated director of that society. In 1775 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1768 he published in 1 vol. 4to, his Anecdotes of British Topography, which was reprinted and enlarged in 2 vols, 1780. In 1773 he first formed the design of a new edition of Camden's Britannia, which he had partly begun to translate before, and accomplished in about seven years, and which was at length published in 3 large folio volumes, in 1789. He afterwards superintended the first volume of a new edition; but in 1806 he declined proceeding any farther. In 1779 he edited Martin's History of Thetford, published a new edition of Vertue's Medals, Coins, and Great Seals, by Simon, and in the same year contributed to Mr. Nichols's Collection of Royal and Noble Wills. In 1786 he published the first volume of the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, applied to illustrate the history of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts, at the different periods from the Norman Conquest to the Seventeenth Century. This splendid folio volume, which contains the first four centuries, was followed in 1796 by a second, containing the fifteenth century; and in 1799 by an introduction to it, with which he thought proper to conclude his labours. Among his latest separate publications were, An Account of the beautiful Missal presented to Henry VI. by the duchess of Bedford, purchased at the duchess of Portland's sale by James Edwards, Esq. in whose possession it remains; The History of Pleshy, in Essex, 1803, 4to; and the same year, and in the same form, the Plates of the Coins of the Seleucidæ. He drew up, at the united request of the president and fellows, the History of the Society of Antiquaries of London, prefixed to the first volume of their Archæologia, in 1770, and to the eleven succeeding volumes. He died in 1809. By his last will he bequeathed to the university of Oxford all his printed books and MSS. on Saxon and Northern literature; all his MSS., printed books, prints, maps, and drawings illustrative of or relating to British topography; his interleaved copies of his three greater works already mentioned, and all his unengraved drawings of sepulchral monuments; with fourteen volumes of drawings of sepulchral and other monuments in France; the engraved copper-plates of his greater works, &c. The remainder of his library and collections was sold by auction in April 1810 and July 1812; the printed books producing 3,552*l.* 3*s.*, and the prints, drawings, coins, and medals, 517*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

GOUJET, (Claude Peter,) an industrious and prolific French writer, born at Paris in 1697, and educated in the Jesuits' college. He became a canon of the church of St. Jacques de l'Hôpital in Paris. He wrote, among other works, L'Histoire du Collége Royal de France; Hist. du Pontificat de Paul V.; Les Vies des Saints; Supplement to Moreri's Dictionary, displaying much industry, but little judgment; De l'Etat des Sciences en France; Bibliothèque des Ecrivains Ecclésiastiques. This author was by no means friendly to the Jesuits, though educated among them. He died in 1767.

GOUJON, (John,) a celebrated French sculptor, born at Paris. So highly were his abilities rated by his countrymen, that he was called the Phidias of France, and the Correggio of sculpture. Though not deserving of this extravagant praise, he has left several works of great excellence in his art. The best known is the Fountain of the Innocents in Paris. He was a favourite of Francis I. and Henry II., and was one of the many Protestants who fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

GOULART, (Simon,) a French Protestant divine and indefatigable writer, born at Senlis in 1543. He studied the law at Paris, whence he went to study divinity at Geneva, and was chosen pastor of the church of which Calvin had been minister, and discharged the duties of his office with great diligence till within seven days of his death, which took place in 1628, when he was about eighty-five years of age. The titles of his numerous publications may be seen in the twenty-ninth volume of Niceron's Mémoires.

GOULIN, (John,) a French writer,

born at Rheims in 1728. He studied medicine, but was more distinguished as an author. In 1795 he was appointed professor of the history of medicine in the medical school of Paris. He was a sound classical scholar. Whenever he met with a passage that puzzled him, he went to bed, and there (like our Brindley) he lay for a day, or for two or three days, musing upon the passage, until a meaning that satisfied him occurred to his mind. He published various works of merit, and died at Paris in 1799.

GOULSTON, GOULSON, or GULSON, (Theodore,) an eminent English physician in the seventeenth century, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He afterwards applied himself to the study of physic, which he practised first in Oxford, and afterwards at Wymondham. In 1610 he took the degree of M.D., and in the following year he was made a fellow and censor of the College of Physicians. He had very extensive practice in the city of London, where he died in 1632. By his will he gave 200*l.* to purchase a rent-charge for the maintenance of an annual pathological lecture in the College of Physicians, to be read yearly between Michaelmas and Easter. He left likewise several books to Merton college. He wrote, Versio Latina et Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Rhetoricam; Aristotelis de Poeticâ Liber Latinè conversus, et Analyticâ Methodo illustratus; Versio, variæ Lectiones, et Annotationes Criticæ in Opuscula varia Galeni; this was published by his friend Mr. Thomas Gataker, rector of Rotherhithe.

GOULU, (John,) a French writer, son of Nicholas Goulu, royal professor of Greek in the university of Paris, was born at Paris in 1576, and educated for the bar; but, having failed in the first cause he pleaded, he relinquished the profession, and in 1604 entered the order of the Feuillants, of which he was at last made general. He translated into French Epictetus's Manual, Arrian's Dissertations, some of St. Basil's treatises, and the works attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite, to which last he added a vindication. He also revised his father's Latin translation of St. Gregory Nyssen against Eunomius, and wrote a book against Du Moulin's treatise, De la Vocation des Pasteurs; the Life of Francis de Sales, bishop of Geneva; and a Funeral Oration on Nicholas le Fevre, preceptor to Louis XIII. He did not, however, gain so great reputation by all those writings as by his angry controversy with Balzac, to which his Douze Livres des Lettres de Philarque à Ariste gave rise. (See BALZAC). Goulu died in 1629.

GOUPIL, (James,) a learned physician of the sixteenth century, was born, of a good family, near Lyons, and educated at Poitiers and Paris. In 1555 he was appointed royal professor of physic on the death of James Sylvius. He particularly distinguished himself by his editions of the Greek medical authors, and translated from the Italian the work of Alex. Piccolomini, On the Sphere of the World. In 1564, during the violence of the civil wars, his library was plundered by the populace, which so much affected him, that he died soon after. He was then engaged on a Commentary upon all the works of Hippocrates.

GOUPY, (Joseph,) a painter, born at Nevers in 1729. In early life he visited England, where he afterwards resided. His landscapes in water colours were much admired for their freedom and spirit; and his etchings, from his own designs, are executed in a masterly style. He died in 1747.

GOURDAN, (Simon,) a learned French monk, born at Paris in 1646. When he was about fifteen years of age he entered among the canons regular of St. Victor, at Paris, where he practised austerities and mortifications of the most rigorous kind. He was also the author of numerous hymns, printed in the different offices of the Gallican Church, and chaunted throughout the capital and the provinces. Towards the latter end of his life he engaged in the theological contests of the times, and published a volume of Letters, &c. on the subject of the Constitution Unigenitus, for which he was zealous to fanaticism. He died in 1729.

GOURNAY, (Mary le Jars de,) celebrated for her wit, born at Paris in 1566, and allied to several illustrious families. She had a great partiality for literature, and she felt such respect for Montaigne upon reading his first Essays, that she solicited his friendship; and on the death of her father, adopted him as her own parent. On Montaigne's death, in 1594, she crossed the kingdom to mingle her tears with those of his widow and daughter, who resided at Bourdeaux; and as a proof of her great gratitude and affection, she reprinted his Essays in 1634, with an elegant preface. Her works, in prose and verse, were published in 1636. Baudius called her the Tenth Muse, and the Syren of France. She died in 1645 at

Paris, and her memory was honoured with various epitaphs from the pens of Menage, Valois, Patin, La Mothe le Vayer, and others.

GOURVILLE, (John Herauld, Sieur de,) a French politician and financier, born at Rochefoucauld in 1625, and was taken by the celebrated duke of that name into his service as valet de chambre, from which situation he rose to be his confidential friend. He was also honoured by the great Condé, and was employed by the superintendent Fouquet in public business, and was involved in his disgrace. But such was the value set upon his political talents and integrity, that he was proposed to Louis XIV. as successor to Colbert in the ministry. He died in 1705, leaving his Mémoires from 1642 to 1698, 2 vols, 12mo, of which Voltaire is said to have made much use in his Siècle de Louis XIV.; they were also greatly admired by madame de Sévigné.

GOUSSET, (James,) an eminent Protestant divine, and distinguished Hebrew scholar, born in 1635, of a good family, at Blois. He studied Hebrew at Saumur, under Capellus, and was appointed minister at Poitiers in 1662, and remained there till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, when he went to England, and thence to Holland, where he was chosen minister of the Walloon church at Dort. Five years after he was appointed professor of Greek and divinity at Groningen, where he died in 1704. His principal works are, a Hebrew Dictionary, or Commentarii Linguæ Hebraicæ; a valuable work, the best edition of which is that of Leipsic, 1743, 4to; a Refutation, in Latin, of Rabbi Isaac's Chizzouck Emounak, or Shield of Faith, Dort, 1688, 8vo, and Amsterdam, 1712, fol. The book against which it was written may be found in Wagenseil's Tela Ignea Satanæ. He also published, Considerations théologiques et critiques contre le Projet d'une nouvelle Version de la Bible, 1698, 12mo. This last was written against Charles le Cene's project of a translation of the Bible, which should favour the Arminian doctrines.

GOUSSIER, (Louis James,) a physician, professor of mathematics, and a member of several learned societies, born at Paris in 1722. He was chosen by D'Alembert for the department of the mechanic arts in the Encyclopédie, and his numerous articles are remarkable for accuracy and perspicuity. In connexion with the unfortunate baron de Marivetz, he published a learned and elaborate work, entitled, Physique du Monde. In 1779 he published, Prospectus d'un Traité de Géographie physique particulière du Royaume de France, 4to. He died in the same year.

GOUTHIERES, or GUTHIERES, (James,) a learned antiquary and lawyer, born at Chaumont, in Bassigni, in the sixteenth century. He became advocate to the parliament of Paris, and after having attended the bar for forty years, he retired into the country, and devoted himself wholly to study. His principal works are, De Veteri Jure Pontificio Urbis Romæ; De Officiis Domûs Augustæ, publicæ et privatæ; De Jure Manium. He wrote also, De Orbitate tolerandâ, and Laus Cæcitatis. Some of his Latin verses have been admired for their elegance. He died in 1638.

GOUVEST DE MAUBERT. See MAUBERT.

GOUVION SAINT CYR, (Laurence,) marshal of France, was born, of poor parents, at Toul, in 1764. He at first cultivated a taste for painting, as a means of support, and with a view to his improvement in the art he visited Italy and Sicily, and in 1784 studied under Brenet, at Paris. He afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt as an actor. In 1792 he became a subaltern in the national guard, and in the following year he was appointed adjutant-general, and made his first campaign on the eastern frontiers under Custine. In 1795 he was made general of division. He took part in the Italian, Prussian, Spanish, and Russian campaigns, in the last of which, at the head of the Bavarian troops, he gained the battle of Polotsk, and rescued Napoleon from imminent peril at the passage of the Beresina. For these services he was rewarded with a maréchal's baton. He was afterwards taken prisoner, with 23,000 men, at Dresden, and was detained at Carlsbad. On the fall of Napoleon he gave in his adhesion to Louis XVIII., who made him a peer of France, and gave him the cross of St. Louis. After the battle of Waterloo he was made minister of war, and a marquis; having refused the title of duke. He was next appointed minister of the marine, but returned to the war department, from which he retired into private life after the assassination of the duc de Berri, and chiefly occupied himself with his Mémoires until his death, in 1830. He published accounts of the campaigns in Catalonia, on the Rhine, and in Russia. His narrative of the campaign in Saxony was published after his death, in 1831.

GOUX, (Francis le, de la Boulaye,) a celebrated traveller, born at Baugé, in Anjou, about 1610. He spent ten years in rambling through most parts of the world, and published in 1653 an account of his travels, which contains some interesting particulars. When he returned from his first voyage he was so altered, that his mother would not own him, and he was obliged to commence a suit against her to recover his right of eldership. In 1688 Louis XIV. sent him as ambassador to the Turks, and to the great Mogul. He died of a fever in Persia in the following year.

GOUYE, (Thomas,) a mathematician, born at Dieppe in 1650. He entered among the Jesuits in 1667, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1699, being the only individual of his order whom that body had ever received. He died at Paris, in the professed house of the Jesuits, in 1725. He wrote, Observations Physiques et Mathématiques, pour servir à la Perfection de l'Astronomie, et de la Géographie, envoyées de Siam à l'Academie des Sciences de Paris, par les PP. Jésuites Missionnaires; with notes and remarks, which may also be found in vol. vii. of the Mémoires of the Academy.

GOUYE DE LONGUEMARE, a French advocate, born at Dieppe in 1715. He became register of the bailiwic of Versailles, where he died in 1763. He published several interesting Dissertations relative to the early history of France.

GOVEA, (Andrew de,) a learned Portuguese, of the fourteenth century, born at Beja, and appointed principal of the college of St. Barbe at Paris, where he educated three nephews, who became celebrated for their learning.—Martial, the eldest, was a good Latin poet, and published a Latin Grammar at Paris.—Andrew, his next brother, a priest, born in 1498, succeeded his uncle as principal of St. Barbe, and gained so great a reputation there, that he was invited, in 1534, to accept the same office in the college of Guienne, at Bordeaux, where he continued till 1547, when John III. of Portugal recalled him to his dominions, to establish a college at Coimbra, where he died in 1548.—Anthony, the youngest of these three brothers, and the most eminent of all, was born at Beja, in 1505, and educated at Paris. After teaching the classics for some time, he went, in 1537, to study the law at Toulouse, which he also pursued at Avignon and at Lyons, where he acquired much reputation by defending the philosophy of Aristotle against Ramus. In 1548 he obtained a professorship of law at Toulouse, which he quitted the next year, and successively occupied chairs at Cahors, Valence, Grenoble, and Turin, where he died in 1565, being then a privy-counsellor of Philibert duke of Savoy. He was a man of great erudition, and by some has been esteemed superior to Cujas in ability, though inferior in industry. It has been said of him that he was the only jurist who ought to have written more. His works were printed at Lyons, in 1562, under the title of Antonii Goveani Jurisconsulti Opera Juriscivilis, fol. He also published a commentary on the Topica of Cicero, and editions of Virgil and Terence.—His son Manfred, born at Turin, became distinguished for his knowledge of the belles-lettres, civil and canon law, and was counsellor of state at the court of Turin. He died in 1613, leaving, Consilia; Notes on Julius Florus; some Poetry; and a funeral oration on the death of Philip II. of Spain.

GOW, (Neil,) a Scotch violinist, born in 1727 at Strathband, in Perthshire. The patronage of the dukes of Athol and Gordon introduced him to the notice of the fashionable world, by which his skill was greatly admired and liberally encouraged. He died in 1807.

GOWER, (John,) an early English poet, supposed to have been born before Chaucer, but of what family, or in what part of the kingdom, is uncertain. Weever asserts that he was of a Kentish family; and in Caxton's edition of the Confessio Amantis he is said to have been a native of Wales. He appears, however, to have studied the law, and was a member of the society of the Middle Temple, where it is supposed he met with, and acquired the friendship of, Chaucer. The similarity of their studies, and their taste for poetry, were not the only bonds of union: their political bias was nearly the same. Chaucer attached himself to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Gower to Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, both uncles to king Richard II. The tendency of the Confessio Amantis, in censuring the vices of the clergy, coincides with Chaucer's sentiments; and although we have no direct proof of those mutual arguings and disputes between them which Leland speaks of, there can be no doubt that their friendship was at one time interrupted. Chaucer concludes his Troilus and Cressida with recommending

it to the corrections of moral Gower, and philosophical Strode; and Gower, in the Confessio Amantis, introduces Venus praising Chaucer as her disciple and poete. Such was their mutual respect; its decline is less intelligible. In the new edition of the Confessio Amantis, which Gower published after the accession of Henry IV., the verses in praise of Chaucer (fol. 190, b. col. 1, ed. 1532) are omitted. As to their poetical studies, it is evident that there was a remarkable difference of opinion and pursuit. Chaucer had the courage to emancipate his muse from the trammels of French, in which it was the fashion to write, and the genius to lay the foundation of English poetry, taste, and imagination. Gower, probably from his closer intimacy with the French and Latin poets, found it more easy to follow the beaten track. Accordingly the first of his works, entitled, Speculum Meditantis, is written in French measure. It embraces ten books, and is a compilation of precepts and examples, from a variety of authors, in favour of the chastity of the marriage bed. His next work is in Latin, entitled, Vox Clamantis; this is a poem, in seven books, on the insurrection of the commons under Richard II. The Confessio Amantis, which entitles him to a place among English poets, was finished probably in 1393, after Chaucer had written most of his poems, but before he composed the Canterbury Tales. It is said to have been begun at the suggestion of king Richard II. who meeting him accidentally on the Thames, called him into the royal barge, and enjoined him "to booke some new thing." It is written for the most part in English octave verse, with interspersed Latin elegiacs and Latin prose tables of contents, something like the well-known running commentary to the Ancient Mariner. It consists of eight books and a prologue, and in some parts takes the form of a conversation between the lover and his priest, where story and disquisition are heaped on each other in the most unsparing profusion, with the intention apparently of solacing the lover. It was first printed by Caxton in 1493. Gower was esteemed a man of great learning, and lived and died in affluence. That he possessed a munificent spirit we have a most decisive proof, in his contributing largely, if not entirely, to the rebuilding of the conventual church of St. Mary Overy, or, as it is now called, St. Saviour's church, Southwark, and he afterwards founded a chauntry in the chapel of St. John, now used as a vestry. He appears to have lost his sight in the first year of Henry IV. and did not long survive this misfortune, dying at an advanced age in 1402. He was interred in St. Saviour's church, where his monument is still preserved. Besides his larger works, some small poems are preserved in MS. in the library of Trinity college, Cambridge, but they possess little merit. Mr. Warton speaks more highly of a collection contained in a volume in the library of the marquis of Stafford, of which he has given a long account, with specimens. They are sonnets in French, and certainly are more tender, pathetic, and poetical than his larger poems. Mr. Hallam observes that he "had some effect in rendering the language less rude, and exciting a taste for verse; if he never rises, he never sinks low; he is always sensible, polished, perspicuous, and not prosaic in the worst sense of the word."

GOYEN, (John van,) a painter, born at Leyden in 1596. He learned the rudiments of the art from Schilperoot, and then became a pupil of John Nicolai, whom he left to study under Esaias Vandervelde. His pictures, which are chiefly views on the banks of the canals in Holland, are exquisitely painted. He had a thorough knowledge of perspective, and was well acquainted with the principles of chiaroscuro. He died at the Hague in 1656.

GOZON, (Dieudonné de,) grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, celebrated for his courage and other virtues. The artifice by which he is said to have succeeded in destroying an enormous monster that infested the Isle of Rhodes, has been represented by the pen of Schiller, and the etching of Retsch. Gozon died in 1353.

GOZZI, (Gaspare,) an Italian poet and critic, born at Venice in 1715, and educated in a college at Murano. So great were his indolence and aversion to business, that he suffered his property to go entirely to wreck, leaving himself no other resource than his pen. He married Luigia Bergalli, a lady of considerable literary attainments, who, besides many original dramas and comedies, made a translation of Terence in blank verse, and likewise one of Racine. She also displayed some skill in painting. She unfortunately undertook the management of the theatre of San Angelo at Venice; whereby he was reduced to such extremity, that he was compelled to make

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a subsistence by literary occupation, and is said to have assisted Foscarini in his Storia della Letteratura Veneziana. At length, on the suppression of the order of Jesuits, he was entrusted, in 1774, with drawing up a plan for the new public schools, of which he was appointed prefect, and he was afterwards commissioned to re-establish the university of Padua, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in December 1786. His works were first published in a collected form by the abbate Dalmistro, 1818, in 16 vols. His Osservatore Veneto, a series of periodical papers, in imitation of The Spectator, have been much admired, and have obtained for him the designation of the Addison of Italy. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Lucian and Dante; and he translated into Italian the Daphnis and Chloe of Longus, the Table of Cebes, Pope's Essay on Criticism, Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, and Marmontel's Tales.

GOZZI, (count Carlo,) brother of the preceding, born at Venice in 1722, evinced at a very early age a taste for literature, an intense application to study, and such a passion for literary composition, that before he had completed his sixteenth year he produced four poems of considerable length, besides a number of pieces both in prose and verse, and a translation of Marivaux's Pharsamon. He next accompanied the proveditor Querini to Dalmatia, where he continued about three years, applying himself to the study of mathematics and fortification. In 1761, some time after his return to Venice, he became a member of the Granelleschi Society, and brought out his first dramatic piece, entitled, Amore delle tre Melarance, written for the purpose of supporting the Sacchi company, whose theatre had become almost deserted for that of Goldoni, who, among other alterations, had banished the impromptu dialogue, which Gozzi was anxious to revive. Nor was he less the opponent of Chiari. He afterwards composed a number of other dramas, partly borrowed from various Spanish authors; and also a humorous poem, entitled, Marfisa Bizzarra. He also published his autobiography, Memorie Inutili della sua Vita, scritte da lui medèsimo, e pubblicate per Umiltà. He died in 1806.

GOZZOLI, (Benozzo,) a painter, of the Italian school, born at Florence in 1400. He was instructed by Fra Giovanni da Fiesole, but he seems to have adopted a style approaching that of Masaccio. His best works are at Pisa, where he resided the greater part of his life, and where he died in 1478.

GRAAF, (Regnier de,) a celebrated Dutch physician and anatomist, born at Schoonhoven in 1641. After studying physic at Leyden and Angers, he returned to Holland in 1666, and settled at Delft, where he had very extensive practice, but was prematurely cut off in 1673, when he was only thirty-two years of age. He had a warm controversy with Swammerdam, and his early death has been attributed to the vexation which it occasioned him. His works, with his life prefixed, were published in 8vo, at Leyden, in 1677 and 1705; and were translated into Flemish, and published at Amsterdam in 1686.

GRAAF, (John.) a painter, born at Vienna in 1680. He studied under Van Alen. His subjects were chiefly markets and fairs, the representation of which afforded him an opportunity of introducing a great variety of figures, with horses and other animals. He had also a good taste for landscape. He died in 1734.

GRAASO, or GRAUW, (Henry,) a painter of the Dutch school, born at Hoorn, in North Holland, in 1627. He was instructed by Grebber and Kampen, and afterwards went to Rome, where he studied for three years. On his return to his native country he resided at Amsterdam. He died in 1682.

GRAAT, (Barent, or Bernard,) a painter, born at Amsterdam in 1628. He followed the style of Bamboccio, and his landscapes are executed with great taste, and with a wonderful truth to nature. In the painting of sheep and goats he has not been surpassed; and he excelled as a draughtsman. He aimed in after life at a higher branch of art, in which, to some extent, he succeeded, as may be seen by his picture of Time discovering Truth, which is placed in the Council Chamber at Amsterdam. He died in that city in 1709.

GRABE, (John Ernest,) son of Martyn Sylvester Grabe, professor of divinity and history in the university of Königsberg, was born there in 1666. After completing his education at the university of his native place, he devoted himself to the study of the fathers, whom he regarded as the best instructors upon the subject of religion. Among the principles put forward by them, he observed the uninterrupted succession of the ministry to be universally laid down as

essential to the being of a true church; and this discovery so powerfully impressed his mind, that at length he thought himself obliged, in conscience, to quit Lutheranism, the religion in which he had been bred, and enter the Roman Church, where that succession was preserved. Accordingly he gave in to the electoral college at Sambia, in Prussia, a memorial, containing the reasons for his change, in 1695, and thereupon he left Königsberg. While he was on the road to Erfurt, there were presented to him three treatises in answer to his memorial, written respectively by Philip James Spener, Bernard van Sanden, and John William Baier, three Lutheran divines, whom the elector of Brandenburg had commanded to reply to Grabe's memorial. Staggered by the arguments contained in these treatises, Grabe immediately sought a personal interview with Spener, who, having failed in his attempts to remove his scruples respecting the Lutheran communion, sought to prevail upon him at least to relinquish his design of going among the Papists, "In England," says this friend, "you will meet with the outward and uninterrupted succession which you require; take your route thither; this step will give much less dissatisfaction to your friends, and at the same time equally satisfy your conscience." Moved by Spener's recommendation, he came to England, where he was well received by William III., who settled upon him a pension of 100*l.* a-year. In 1700 he was ordained a deacon, and was presented to a chaplaincy of Christ Church, Oxford, which was the only ecclesiastical appointment he ever held. Upon the accession of queen Anne his pension was continued; and in 1706 the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He died in London in 1711, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory at the expense of the lord treasurer Harley. Of his numerous works the most celebrated is his edition of the Septuagint, the text of which is founded upon the Alexandrine MS. then in St. James's Library, but now in the British Museum. The first volume, printed at Oxford in 1707, contains the Pentateuch and the three following books. The second volume was to contain all the historical books of the Old Testament, whether canonical or apocryphal; the third, all the prophetical books; and the fourth, the Psalms, the three books of Solomon, &c. But after Grabe had begun to print the second volume, he was induced to postpone the appearance of that, and also of the third volume, by the expectation of being furnished with important MSS. and other materials, which would enable him to render them more complete. That no time might be lost, however, in expediting the whole work, he published in 1709 the fourth volume, Continens Psalmorum, Jobi, ac tres Salamonis Libros, cum Apocrypha ejusdem, necnon Siracidæ Sapientia, in fol. and 8vo. In the following year he published a Latin dissertation, giving a particular account of the reasons why he had departed from his original order of publication, and of the materials which he expected to receive in order to perfect his plan. These were, a Syriac MS. of the historical books of the Old Testament, with Origen's remarks upon them; and two MSS., one belonging to Cardinal Chigi, and the other to the college of Louis XIV. Afterwards he received these MSS. and made collations from them; in the mean while he had prepared a volume of annotations upon the whole work, and also collected the materials for the Prolegomena. It required, however, so much time to digest the whole into proper method, that the second and third volumes were not published till after his death; the former in 1719, and the latter in 1720. He also published *Spicilegium* SS. Patrum; Justini Apologia Prima; Irenæi adversus Hæreses Libri V.; Epistola ad Millium; to show that the Alexandrian MS. of the Septuagint contains the best version of the Book of Judges, and that the version of the Vatican MS. is almost a new one, made in the third century; An Essay upon two Arabic MSS. of the Bodleian Library, and the book called the Doctrine of the Apostles; De Formâ Consecrationi Eucharistiæ, hoc est, Defensio Ecclesiæ Græcæ contra Romanam. He had also published in 1705 a beautiful edition of bishop Bull's works, in fol., with notes, for which he received the author's thanks; and he was likewise concerned in preparing for the press archdeacon Gregory's edition of the New Testament in Greek, which was printed the same year at Oxford. Grabe had so great a zeal for promoting the ancient government and discipline of the church, among all those who had separated themselves from the corruptions and superstitions of the Church of Rome, that he formed a plan, and made some advances in it, for restoring the episcopal order and office in the

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territories of the king of Prussia, his sovereign; and he proposed, moreover, to introduce a liturgy, much after the model of the English service, into that king's dominions.

GRACCHUS, (Tiberius Sempronius,) a celebrated Roman, who was censor and twice consul, and, according to Plutarch, obtained two triumphs. He was distinguished for his integrity as well as for his prudence and superior ability, both in the senate and in the field. He made war in Gaul, and met with much success in Spain. He married Cornelia, of the family of the Scipios, a woman of great virtue, piety, and learning.

GRACCHUS, (Tiberius Sempronius,) son of the preceding, and of the celebrated Cornelia, daughter of the first Scipio Africanus, who devoted herself to the education of her sons with exemplary care. He was born B.C. 163, and began early to exhibit proofs of great talents. He passed his youth in military service; first, in Africa, under his brother-in-law, the younger Scipio, (B.C. 146;) and afterwards, (B.C. 137,) in the Numantian war, he was quæstor to the consul C. Hostilius Mancinus, the most unfortunate general Rome ever had. It is thought that a sense of the injustice of the senate on this occasion, and resentment of the dishonour they had thrown upon his treaty with the victorious Numantines, were the principal motives that led Tiberius to adopt that line of politics by which he sought to curb the influence of the nobles. By a long series of usurpations, the patricians and men of opulence had appropriated to themselves all the public lands, in contempt of the Licinian law, which had forbidden any citizen to possess more than five hundred acres. Almost all Italy was cultivated by the slaves of the nobility, and the lower class of Roman citizens was abandoned to a state of abject poverty. Lælius, surnamed the Wise, the friend of Scipio, had attempted to introduce some remedy for this evil, but the opposition of men in power had deterred him from persisting in his plans. Tiberius Gracchus now resolved to take up the deserted cause. Having procured himself to be elected a tribune of the people, B.C. 138, he proposed a revival of the Licinian law, but with modifications which greatly softened its operation. Such, however, was the horror entertained by the superior orders of an agrarian law, however qualified, that they gave every possible opposition to the proposal of Gracchus. The nobles, unsuccessful in refuting his arguments, attempted to excite suspicions of his designs. When the day of deciding upon his law arrived, they persuaded one of the tribunes, Marcus Octavius Cæcina, to interpose his negative. As this obstacle was legally insurmountable, Gracchus conjured him to drop his opposition, but without effect. He then took a step which the constitution allowed to any tribune when a law of his proposing was stopped in its progress by chicanery—that of suspending all the magistrates from the execution of their offices. This expedient, however, did not answer the purpose; and thereupon Gracchus, without a colour of justice, proposed to the people a decree for depriving Octavius of his office, and their votes confirming it, he caused him to be dragged from the tribunal. The agrarian law then passed without further opposition; and Appius Claudius, Tiberius Gracchus, and his younger brother Caius, were appointed commissioners to carry its provisions into execution. Tiberius also added to his law a clause for resuming all usurpations upon the republic. This was, in fact, rendering almost all the property of old families insecure. The difficulties it occasioned were, however, suspended by the death of Attalus, king of Pergamus, who made the Roman people his heirs. Gracchus immediately procured a law for the disposal of the revenues of Pergamus, not by the senate, but by the assembly of the people. He also planned other regulations for abridging the authority of the patricians, and throwing more weight into the popular scale. The senators now resolved to make a final stand, and a conspiracy was openly formed against the life of Gracchus. On the day appointed for the election of tribunes, he endeavoured to secure his own re-election to the office. Accompanied by a crowd of partisans, he went to the Capitol; and, on hearing that the senate had determined to oppose him by force, he armed his followers with staves, and prepared to clear the place. At this juncture, Scipio Nasica issued from the Temple of Faith, where the senate had assembled, followed by the whole nobility of Rome, awed the mob into flight, seized their weapons, and attacked all who fell in their way. About three hundred fell, and among the slain was Gracchus, who was killed by repeated blows on the head, and his body was thrown into the Tiber, B.C.133. He was then in his twenty-ninth year. He

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had married Claudia, the daughter of Appius Claudius.

GRACCHUS, (Caius,) brother of the preceding, and his junior by nine years, was appointed quæstor to the consul Aurelius Orestes in Sardinia, (B.C. 126,) and on his return to Rome was elected tribune, (B.C. 123,) and at the end of the year he was re-elected. After the close of his second tribuneship he was sent, with his democratic associate, Fulvius Flaccus, to plant a new colony near Carthage. During his absence his popularity declined, and on his return he found that his professed enemy, Opimius, had been raised to the consulate. As he now foresaw a storm, he wished to retire to his commission at Carthage; but the senate opposed this project, and a tribune of their party moved for the repeal of the law relative to the colonizing of that place. When this subject was to be finally determined, Gracchus made preparation for resistance; and one of the consul's lictors was stabbed in the midst of a sacrifice. This rash action was the signal of civil war. The body of the lictor was publicly exposed, and Opimius was empowered by the senate "to take care that the republic received no detriment," which was, in fact, giving him dictatorial power. A dreadful scuffle ensued, in which many were slain on both sides. Gracchus, whom either timidity or humanity had kept out of the fray, retired for refuge first to the temple of Diana; but, being hard pressed, he fled out of the city across the bridge Sublicius, and in a Grove of the Furies commanded his servant to slay him. He died in the thirty-third year of his age, B.C. 121, about thirteen years after the death of his brother Tiberius.

GRACIAN, (Balthasar,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Calatayud in 1584. He taught the belles-lettres, philosophy, and theology, preached during some years, and was rector of the college at Tarragona, where he died in 1658. His works were published at Madrid, 1664, 2 vols, 4to. Some of them have been translated into French. Among them are, Réflexions politiques sur les plus grands Princes, et particulièrement sur Ferdinand le Catholique; L'Homme de Cour; and Maximes de Balthasar Gracian, avec des Réponses aux Critiques de L'Homme Universel, Paris, 1730, 12mo. His Oraculo Manuel y Arte de Prudencia, or, Manual on the Art of Prudence, was published in English in 1694, 8vo.

GRADENIGO, (Pietro,) doge of Venice from 1289 to 1311, was the author of the revolution that stripped the people of all their privileges, closed the grand council, and made the aristocracy hereditary. On the 28th of February, 1297, while the state was waging a furious war with Genoa, he passed the celebrated decree known by the name of Serrata del maggior consiglio, which took from the people the right of re-election. He died in 1311.

GRADENIGO, (Giovanni Girolamo,) a learned Italian prelate, born at Venice in 1708. He entered when very young into the order De Teatini, and studied at Brescia, where he obtained such reputation for learning, that in 1766 the senate of Venice conferred upon him the title of archbishop of Udine. He died in 1786. He wrote, Raggionamente intorno alla letteratura Greco-Italiana, 1759, 8vo, in which he has endeavoured to refute what he supposes to be the universal opinion, that the Greek tongue was first taught in Italy by Chrysoloras and Gauricio at the end of the fourteenth century; contending that, from the eleventh inclusive, there are numerous instances of persons conversant with it; besides the evidence afforded by inscriptions in Greek characters found in some churches, and by the frequent intercourse between the two countries.

GRÆCINUS, (Julius,) a Roman senator in the reign of Caligula, distinguished for eloquence, and for the study of philosophy: and he carried into practice the moral lessons he had learned; for he refused to obey the command of Caligula to appear as the accuser of Marcus Silanus, and suffered death in consequence. Columella mentions him as having written a treatise concerning agriculture and the management of vines. He was the father of Cn. Julius Agricola.

GRÆME, (John,) a Scotch poet, born at Carnwarth, in Lanarkshire, in 1748, was the youngest of four sons of a poor farmer; but having discovered an uncommon proficiency in learning, he was liberally educated, with a view to the ministry, at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He was prematurely cut off by consumption in 1772, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, were collected, and printed at Edinburgh, 1773, 8vo.

GRÆVIUS, or GREVIUS, (John George,) a celebrated Latin critic, born in 1632, at Naumburg, in Saxony, and educated at Leipsic, under Rivinus and

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Strauchius. He afterwards removed to Deventer, where he attended the lectures of John Francis Gronovius, and then went to Leyden to hear Daniel Heinsius, and next to Amsterdam, where, while attending the lectures of Alexander Morus and David Blondel, he was persuaded by the latter to renounce the Lutheran religion, in which he had been bred, and to embrace Calvinism. He was next nominated to the professorship of Duisburg, and two years after to that of Deventer, where he succeeded Gronovius. In 1661, the States of Utrecht made him professor of eloquence in that university, in the room of Paulus Æmilius, and in 1673 he was made professor of politics and history. After residing at Utrecht for more than forty years, he was suddenly carried off by apoplexy, Jan. 11, 1703. He published several editions of the classics; but his greatest work is his Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum, in 12 vols, fol.; to which he added afterwards, Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiæ, Neapolis, Siciliæ, Sardiniæ, Corsicæ, aliarumque Insularum adjacentium, which was published after his death by Peter Burmann, with additions, in 45 vols, fol., Leyden, 1704-25. Grævius published also a collection of rare and choice treatises, by various writers, on curious subjects connected with ancient history, entitled, Syntagma Variarum Dissertationum, 4to, Utrecht, 1702. T. A. Fabricius published a collection of Latin letters and orations of Grævius, with his éloge, by P. Burmann.

GRAFFIGNY, (Frances d'Issembourg d'Apponcourt, dame de,) a French lady of literary reputation, born at Nanci in 1694. She was married to Hugot de Graffigny, chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, a man of violent passions, from whom, after some years of patient suffering, she was separated. She now came to Paris, where her merit was soon acknowledged, although her first performance, a Spanish novel, did not pass without some unpleasant criticisms, to which she gave the best of all possible answers, by writing a better, which was her Lettres Péruviennes, 2 vols, 12mo, which had great success. She also wrote some dramatic pieces, of which the comedies of Cénie and La Fille d'Aristide were most applauded. Having resided for some time at the court of Lorraine, she became known to the emperor, who engaged her to write some dramatic pieces proper to be performed before the empress and the younger branches of the royal family at court. This she complied with, and sent five or six such pieces to Vienna, and in return received a pension of 1500 livres. She long retained the esteem and patronage of the court of Vienna, and was chosen an associate of the Academy at Florence. She died at Paris in 1758. A complete edition of her works was published at Paris in 1788, 4 vols, 12mo; and her Lettres Péruviennes were translated into English by Ashworth, 1782, 2 vols, 8vo.

GRAFTON, (Richard,) an English printer and historian in the sixteenth century. In 1562 his Abridgment of the Chronicles of England was printed by R. Tottyl. And as Stowe had published his Summarie of the Englyshe Chronicles in 1565, Grafton sent out, as a rival, an abridgment of his Abridgment, which he entitled, A Manuell of the Chronicles of England; and Stowe, not to be outdone, published in the same year his Summarie of Chronicles abridged. In 1569 Grafton published his Chronicles at large, and meere History of the Affaires of England, &c., some part of which seems to have been unjustly censured by Buchanan. In the time of Henry VIII., soon after the death of lord Cromwell, Grafton was imprisoned six weeks in the Fleet, for printing Matthews's Bible, and what was called The Great Bible, without notes. In a few years after he was appointed printer to prince Edward, and, with his associate Whitechurch, had special patents for printing the Church-Service Books, and also the Primers, both in Latin and English. In the first year of Edward VI. he had a special patent granted to him for the sole printing of all the statute books, or acts of parliament. His Chronicle, of which a new edition was published in 1809, in two vols, 4to, was wholly supplanted by those of Holinshed and Stowe. The date of his death is not known.

GRAFTON, (Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of,) was born in 1736, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge. He succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1757, and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state, and soon after became first lord of the treasury, which office he held till 1770. During his administration he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated by personal enmity, no less than by political hostility. In 1771 he was made lord privy seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was again in

place for a short time. After this he was uniformly an opponent of ministers till his death in 1811. Though he was an avowed Socinian, and regularly attended the meeting-house in Essex-street, he was chancellor of the university of Cambridge, to which dignity he was elected in 1768. He was the author of Hints submitted to the serious attention of the Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry newly associated; and of Apeleutherus, a volume on theological subjects. He reprinted an edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament at his own expense.

GRAHAM. See MONTROSE and MACAULEY.

GRAHAM, (George,) an ingenious clock and watch-maker, born at Horsgills, in the parish of Kirklinton, in Cumberland, in 1675. In 1688 he came up to London, and was received into the family of the celebrated Tompion, whom he succeeded in his business. He constructed several astronomical instruments, particularly a great mural arch in the observatory at Greenwich, and the sector by which Dr. Bradley first discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. When the French Academicians were sent to the north, to make observations for ascertaining the figure of the earth, Graham was thought the fittest person in Europe to supply them with instruments. He was a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several ingenious and important discoveries. He died on the 20th of November, 1751, at his house in Fleet-street, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, in the same grave with his predecessor Tompion.

GRAHAM, (Sir Richard, lord viscount Preston,) was born in 1648. He was sent ambassador by Charles II. to Louis XIV., and was master of the wardrobe and secretary of state under James II. When the Revolution took place he was tried and condemned, on an accusation of attempting the restoration of that prince, but, through the queen's intercession, he was pardoned. He spent the remainder of his days in retirement, and published an elegant translation of Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy. He died in 1695.

GRAHAME, (James,) a Scottish poet, born in 1765 at Glasgow, and educated at the university of that city. He was bred to the law, but relinquished it for the church, and became curate of Sedgefield, near Durham. His poetry, all in blank verse, is of a religious character. His principal pieces are, The Sabbath; The Bards of Scotland; and British Georgics. He died in 1811.

GRAIN. See LEGRAIN.

GRAINDORGE, (Andrew,) a physician, born at Caen in 1616, and educated at Montpellier. A few months before his death, which took place in 1676, he was seized with a singular species of delirium, which manifested itself only at night. Huet dedicated to him his book, De Interpretatione. He wrote, besides other treatises, Dissertatio de Naturâ Ignis, Lucis, at Colorum.

GRAINDORGE, (Andrew,) related to the preceding, and, like him, a native of Caen, born in the seventeenth century. He was the inventor of the art of making figured diaper; he did not, however, bring it to perfection, for he only wove squares and flowers; his son Richard Graindorge completed what his father had begun, and found a way to represent all sorts of animals, and other figures. This work he called Haute-lice, perhaps because the threads were twisted in the woof. They are now called damasked cloths, from their resemblance to white damask. This ingenious workman also invented the method of weaving table napkins; and his son, Michael, established several manufactures in different parts of France.

GRAINGER, (James,) a poet and medical writer, born at Dunse, about the year 1723. He was educated for a surgeon, and served in the army in that capacity, first during the rebellion of 1745, and afterwards in Germany. He next practised for a short time in London, and then accepted a situation at St. Christopher's, where he resided until his death, which took place in 1767. His best poem is his Ode on Solitude, the fine exordium of which Mr. Boswell tells us that Dr. Johnson repeated with great energy, adding liberal praise to the whole. Another short piece, entitled, Bryan and Pereene, printed in Percy's Reliques, is a pathetic ballad. His Sugar Cane has few claims to notice. His translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, printed with the original Latin, and with copious and learned explanatory notes, was sharply animadverted upon by Smollett in the Critical Review.

GRAMAYE, (John Baptist,) a writer of history, born at Antwerp, towards the close of the sixteenth century. He studied at Louvain, and taught rhetoric in that university. He was afterwards made historiographer, and travelled through Germany and Italy; and proceeding from the latter country to Spain, he was

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made captive by an Algerine corsair, and carried into Africa. After returning to his native country, he travelled into Moravia and Silesia, and in the latter province was placed by cardinal Dietrichstein at the head of a college. He died, upon a journey, at Lubeck, in 1635. He wrote, Africæ illustratæ Lib. X.; Diarium Algeriense; Peregrinatio Belgica; Antiquitates Flandriæ; and Historia Namurcensis.

GRAMM, (John,) a learned philologist and antiquary, born at Aalburg, in Jutland, in 1685, and educated at the university of Copenhagen, where he very soon distinguished himself as a classical scholar and critic. In 1707 he published Archytæ Tarentini Fragmentum περι της μαθηματικης, cum Disquisitione chronologica de Ætate Archytæ. He was soon after made professor of Greek at Copenhagen, counsellor of justice, archivist, historiographer, and librarian, to the king. In 1745 he was made counsellor of state, and died in 1748, leaving an elaborate work, Corpus diplomatum ad Res Danicas facientium. Gramm laid the first foundation of the Academy at Copenhagen, and contributed to the literary journals of his time.

GRAMMATICA, (Antiveduto,) a painter, born near Rome in 1571. He studied under Perugino, and executed several works of great merit for the public buildings at Rome, and was elected president of the Academy of St. Luke. Of this honourable distinction he was deprived on being detected in the disgraceful act of attempting to dispose of a painting by Raphael, the property of the Academy; having placed in its stead a copy made by himself. He died soon after, in 1626.

GRAMMONT, or GRAMOND, (Gabriel de Barthélemi, seigneur de,) Lat. *Gramundus*, a French historian, of the seventeenth century, descended from an ancient family in Rouergue. He wrote in Latin a History of the Reign of Louis XIII. from the death of Henry IV. to 1629, which he designed as a supplement to that of De Thou, although much inferior both as to style and fidelity. In 1623 he published his Historia prostratæ a Ludovico XIII. Sectariorum in Galliâ Rebellionis, 4to, which contains some interesting facts, mixed with strong prejudices against the Protestants, which led him to vindicate the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. His Historiarum Galliæ ab Excessu Henrici IV. Lib. XVIII. 1643, fol., was reprinted at Amsterdam by Elzevir, 1653, 8vo. He died in 1654.

GRAMONT, (Anthony, duke of,) marshal of France, born in 1604, is known as a warrior and as a writer. He was of the family of Gramont in Navarre, and by marriage was allied to cardinal Richelieu. He wrote two volumes of Mémoires, and was the greatest ornament of the court of Louis XIV. He died in 1678.

GRAMONT, (Philibert, count de,) son of Anthony, duke of Gramont, was born in 1623, and served as a volunteer under the prince of Condé and Turenne, and came into England about two years after the Restoration. He possessed every qualification that could render him agreeable to the licentious court of Charles II.; he was gay, gallant, and well-bred, and had an inexhaustible fund of ready wit and inoffensive vivacity. During his residence in England he had engaged to marry Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of James first earl of Abercorn. Forgetting or neglecting his promise, he set out to return to France, but being joined by two of the lady's brothers at Dover, and asked whether he had not forgotten something, "Yes, indeed, I have forgotten to marry your sister," answered Gramont, and immediately returned to complete his engagement. He died in 1707. His clever and sprightly Memoirs were written from his own information, and probably in much the same language in which they are related, by his brother-in-law Anthony, who following the fortunes of James II. entered the French service, and died at St. Germain's, April 21, 1720. He was generally called count Hamilton. There have been several editions of the Memoirs printed here, both in French and English, and in a splendid form, illustrated with portraits. Of the English editions the best is that of 1811, in 2 vols, with 63 portraits, and many notes and illustrations, some of which are ascribed to Sir W. Scott.

GRANBY. See MANNERS.

GRANCOLAS, (John,) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, who was chaplain to Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV. He was author of many works on ecclesiastical rites, ceremonies, and general history, the principal of which are, De l'Antiquité des Cérémonies des Sacrements; Traité des Liturgies; L'Ancien Sacramentaire de l'Eglise; Commentaire historique sur le Breviaire Romain; Critique des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques; La

Science des Confesseurs; and Hist. abrégée de l'Eglise de Paris. He published a translation of the Imitation of Jesus Christ, with a Dissertation prefixed, in which he ascribes the authorship of that work to Hubertin de Casal, a Franciscan. He died in 1732.

GRAND. See LEGRAND.

GRANDET, (Joseph,) a pious and learned curate of St. Croix, at Angers, born in that city in 1646, and educated at St. Sulpice, in Paris. He died in 1724. He wrote, La Vie de M. Cretey, Curé de Normandie; La Vie de Mademoiselle de Meleun, Princesse d'Espinoy, Institutrice des Hospitalières de Baugé, Paris, 1687, 8vo; La Vie du Comte de Moret, Fils naturel de Henri IV.; and the lives of some other persons held in esteem in the Romish church.

GRANDI, (Guido,) Lat. *Grandius*, a philosopher and mathematician, born in 1671 at Cremona, where his father, a branch of a decayed family, carried on the business of an embroiderer. His mother, a woman of considerable talents, taught him Latin, and gave him some taste for poetry. Being disposed to a studious life, he chose the profession of theology, and in 1687 entered into the religious order of Camaldolites, at Ravenna, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in the different branches of literature and science. Dissatisfied with the Peripatetic philosophy, then dominant in the schools, he sought to introduce a new system of education, and with that view he obtained the professorship of philosophy at Florence, and applied himself to the introduction of the Cartesian philosophy. His first publication was a treatise to resolve the problems of Viviani on the construction of arcs, entitled, Geometrica Demonstratio Vivianeorum problematum, Florence, 1699, 4to. He dedicated this work to the grand duke Cosmo III. who appointed him professor of philosophy in the university of Pisa. From this time Grandi pursued the higher branches of mathematics with the utmost ardour, and had the honour of ranking the ablest mathematicians among his friends and correspondents. Of these may be named Newton, Leibnitz, and Bernoulli. His next publications were, Geometrica Demonstratio Theorematum Hugenianorum circa logisticam, seu Logarithmicam Lineam; Quadratura Circuli et Hyperbolæ per infinitas Hyperbolas et Parabolas geometrice exhibita; Sejani et Rufini Dialogus de Laderchiana Historia S. Petri Damiani; and Dissertationes Camaldulenses. The grand duke next appointed him his professor of mathematics in the university, and he soon after published, Disquisitio geometrica in Systema Sonorum D. Narcissi (Marsh) Archiepiscopi Armachani, in 1709, when he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. This was followed by his principal work, De infinitis infinitorum, et infinite parvorum Ordinibus Disquisitio geometrica, Pisa, 1710, 4to. He was also deeply versed in political economy, and was a theologian, a biographer, an antiquary, and a poet. He died in 1742.

GRANDIER, (Urban,) curate and canon of Loudun, who was condemned, and burnt alive, on a charge of magic, born at Rovere, near Sablé, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and educated under the Jesuits at Bordeaux. He became an eloquent preacher, for which the monks of Loudun soon hated him, especially after he had urged the necessity of confessing sins to the parochial priests at Easter. In 1629 he was accused of having had criminal conversation with some women in the church of which he was curate; on which the official condemned him to resign all his benefices, and to live in penance. He brought an appeal, this sentence being an encroachment upon the civil power; and, by a decree of the parliament of Paris, he was referred to the presidial of Poitiers, in which he was acquitted. Three years after, some Ursuline nuns of Loudun were thought by the vulgar to be possessed with the devil; and Grandier's enemies, the Capuchins of Loudun, charged him with being the author of the possession. To make sure of their victim, they resolved to engage cardinal Richelieu to favour their designs. With this view they found means to inform the cardinal that Grandier was the author of the piece entitled, La Cordonnierre de Loudun, a severe satire upon the cardinal's person and family. The minister, who harboured the most bitter resentment against the authors of libels against him, wrote immediately to De Laubardemont, counsellor of state, and his creature, to make a diligent inquiry into the affair of the nuns. After a tedious process, in which the forms of justice were grossly outraged, Grandier was declared guilty of magic and sorcery, on the 18th of August, 1634, and was sentenced to be burnt alive with the magical covenants and characters which were in the register-office, as also with the MS. written by

him against the celibacy of priests; and his ashes to be thrown into the air. He heard this dreadful sentence without any emotion; and when he went to the place of execution, suffered his punishment with firmness and courage. In 1693 was published at Amsterdam, Histoire des Diables de Loudun; from which very curious account it appears that the pretended possession of the Ursulines was a horrible conspiracy against Grandier's life. As an author he is known only for a funeral oration for Scævola de St. Martha, which is said to be an eloquent performance.

GRANDIN, (Martin,) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born at St. Quentin in 1604, and educated at Noyon and Amiens. In 1638 he was appointed professor of divinity at the Sorbonne, which office he retained until his death, in 1691. His course of theological lectures was published by M. du Plessis d'Argentré, 1710—1712, in 6 vols, 4to, under the title of Opera Theologica.

GRANELLI, (Giovanni,) a Jesuit, distinguished as a divine, orator, and poet, born at Genoa in 1703, and educated at Venice. He became professor of belles-lettres at the university of Padua, where he acquired great reputation for eloquence. He afterwards went to Bologna to study theology, which, however, he soon abandoned for literature and poetry. He wrote, for the public exercises of the Jesuits' colleges, Latin tragedies, which were much admired. Having finished his theological studies, he became a preacher, and was, in 1761, invited to Vienna by the empress Maria Theresa, to become Italian preacher in that capital. The last twenty years of his life were divided between his clerical duties and those of his professorship of theology at Modena. He died in 1770.

GRANET, (Francis,) a French man of letters, born in 1692, at Brignoles, in Provence, of a mercantile family, and educated in his own country. He went while young to Paris, where he entered upon a course of literary labours. He was a contributor to the Bibliothèque Française, a well-known journal printed in Holland, and to Desfontaines' Nouvelliste du Parnasse, and to his Observations sur les Ecrits modernes. He undertook in 1738 the continuation of a journal entitled, Réflexions sur les Ouvrages de Littérature, which he extended to 12 volumes. He also translated Newton's Chronology, Paris, 1728, 4to, to which he prefixed an excellent preface; and published, Remarks on several Tragedies of Corneille and Racine, Paris, 1740, 2 vols, 12mo. He likewise edited several works, particularly those of De Launoy, published at Geneva, in 10 vols, fol., with a valuable preface, a life, and a Launoiana, consisting of very curious articles. He died at Paris in 1741.

GRANGE. See LAGRANGE.

GRANGER, (James,) a biographer and divine, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and presented to the vicarage of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. In 1773 or 1774, he accompanied lord Mountstuart, afterwards the earl of Bute, on a tour to Holland, where his lordship made an extensive collection of portraits. In 1772 he published a sermon, entitled, An Apology for the Brute Creation, or, Abuse of Animals censured. This was followed in 1773 by another, entitled, The Nature and Extent of Industry, preached before the archbishop of Canterbury, in the parish church of Shiplake. The work, however, by which he is best known, is, his Biographical History of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution, published in 4 vols, 4to, in 1769, and afterwards in 8vo. It is a mere catalogue of portraits, enlivened with short sketches of character. He was cut off by apoplexy on the 15th of April, 1776.

GRANT, or GRAUNT, (Edward,) an eminent schoolmaster in the sixteenth century, educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, or Broadgate's hall, Oxford. About 1572 he was appointed master of Westminster School, and in 1575 he published, Græcæ Linguæ Spicilegium, 4to, which was afterwards epitomized by his learned usher, William Camden, and printed in London, 1597, in 8vo, under the title of, Institutio Græcæ Grammatices compendiaria in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis. In 1577 he was made prebendary of the twelfth stall in the collegiate church of Westminster. He resigned his mastership of Westminster School about the month of February, 1591, and was succeeded in March following by Camden: he was then presented to the living of Barnet, in Middlesex; and to the rectory of Toppersfield, in Essex, in 1598. He died in 1601, and was interred in St. Peter's church at Westminster. He collected and published the Letters and Poems of Roger Ascham, to which he subjoined a piece of his own, entitled, Oratio de Vita et Obitu Rogeri Aschami, ac Dictionis elegantiâ, cum Adhorta-

tione ad Adolescentulos, London, 1577, 8vo.

GRANT, (Francis,) lord Cullen, an eminent Scotch lawyer and judge, born about 1660, and educated at Aberdeen and Leyden. On his return to Scotland he attracted the notice of Sir George Mackenzie, and, though then a young man, distinguished himself by the extent and soundness of his knowledge of the principles of the English constitution at the Revolution in 1688. When the convention of estates met to debate concerning the vacancy of the throne, upon the departure of James II. to France, some of the old lawyers, in pursuance of the principles in which they had been bred, argued warmly against those upon which the Revolution, which had taken place in England, was founded, and particularly insisted on the inability of the convention of estates to make any disposition of the crown. Grant opposed these notions with great strength and spirit, and published a treatise, in which he undertook to prove that a king might forfeit his crown for himself and his descendants; and that in such a case the states had a power to dispose of it, and to establish and limit a legal succession, concluding with the warmest recommendations of the prince of Orange to the regal dignity. This brought him into great business, and procured him, by special commissions, frequent employment from the crown; and as soon as the union of the two kingdoms came to be seriously considered in the English court, queen Anne unexpectedly, and without his solicitation, created him a baronet in 1705, in the view of securing his interest towards completing that design; and about a year after she appointed him one of the judges; whereupon, according to the custom of Scotland, he was styled, from the name of his estate, lord Cullen. After twenty years of honourable labour devoted to the good of his country, and to the impartial administration of the laws, he died, after an illness of three days, on the 16th of March, 1726. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his professional business, he found time to write various treatises on different subjects, besides essays on law, religion, and education, which were dedicated to George II. when prince of Wales.

GRANT, (Patrick,) lord Preston-Grange, a Scotch judge, born at Edinburgh in 1698, and educated at Glasgow, Paris, and Leyden. He was member of the House of Commons, and in 1746 was made lord advocate, and in 1754 he was advanced to the bench. He wrote some ingenious pieces against the rebellion of 1745. He died in 1762.

GRANT, (Charles,) an eminent East India proprietor and director, born in Scotland in 1746. He was sent early in life to India in a military capacity. On his arrival, however, he found patronage in the civil service, and in 1770 returned to Scotland. In 1772 he was sent out to Bengal as a writer, and was shortly after appointed secretary to the Board of Trade. While in the East he distinguished himself by his patronage of the Christian missions, and on his return to England, in 1790, obtained a seat in the East India direction. He was also a member of the House of Commons, where his opinions on Indian affairs were listened to with great attention. He wrote a tract, entitled, Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain, which in 1813 the House of Commons caused to be printed for the use of its members. The result of it was the foundation of an ecclesiastical establishment in India, and the appropriation of a sum for the education of the natives. He was one of the commissioners appointed by parliament to superintend the building of new churches, a member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and a vice-president of the Bible Society. He died in 1823.

GRANT, (Anne,) an ingenious lady, distinguished for her writings, was born at Glasgow in 1755. Her father, Mr. M'Vicar, was an officer in the British army, who, shortly after her birth, accompanied his regiment to America, under the auspices of the earl of Eglinton, with the intention of settling there. His wife and infant daughter soon after joined him. With this view he received a large grant of land, to which, by purchase, he made several valuable additions; but, falling into bad health, he returned with his wife and daughter to Scotland about 1768, and a few years afterwards he was appointed barrack-master of Fort Augustus. Soon after this the Revolutionary war broke out, and before his landed property in America could be disposed of, it was confiscated, and thus the chief means to which the family had to look for their support were cut off. In 1779 Miss M'Vicar married the Rev. James Grant, minister of the parish of Laggan, in Invernesshire, who, in 1801, left her a widow with eight children. Being now

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obliged to exert herself for support, she took the charge of a small farm in the neighbourhood of Laggan; but afterwards she found it necessary to remove to the vicinity of Stirling, where she was enabled, with the assistance of her friends, to provide for her family. In 1803, with the patronage of the duchess of Gordon, she published by subscription a volume of poems, which were well received. In 1806 she published her well-known Letters from the Mountains, which went through several editions, and soon raised the writer into much deserved popularity, and procured for her the patronage and friendship of bishop Porteus, Sir Walter Farquhar, Sir William Grant, and many other eminent persons. In the year 1810 she removed to Edinburgh, where she resided till her death, which took place in 1838. She wrote, besides the works already mentioned, Memoirs of an American Lady, 1808, 2 vols, 12mo; and Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland, 1811, 2 vols, 12mo.

GRANT, (Sir William,) an eminent equity judge, born in 1754, at Elchies, in the county of Moray, and educated at the grammar-school of Elgin, and at the old college of Aberdeen, whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed attorney-general of Canada, at that time (1779) traversed in every direction by the rebellious armies of America, and was present at the siege of Quebec, being himself engaged in active military duty. He remained in Canada for a considerable period. On his return to England, he was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's-inn, in 1787. He then took his stand in the common law courts, and joined the home circuit; in consequence, however, of an invitation from lord Thurlow, who was struck with his abilities, he left the common law bar, and practised solely in equity. At the general election in 1790 he was returned for Shaftesbury, and soon distinguished himself as a powerful coadjutor of Mr. Pitt. In 1792 he made an able speech in defence of the ministry, on the subject of the Russian armament. After this his preferment was rapid; he was called within the bar, with a patent of precedence, in 1793, and in the same year was appointed a Welsh judge, and was elected for Windsor. He was at that time solicitor-general to the queen. In 1796 he was returned for the county of Banff; in 1798 he was appointed chief-justice of Chester; in 1799 he succeeded lord Redesdale as solicitor-general, and was knighted; and in May 1801 he was nominated master of the Rolls, from which office he retired in 1817. He died in 1832.

GRANT, (Sir Colquhoun.) a brave British officer. He entered the army in 1793, and served in the East Indies, in the Mysore campaign, and was present at the capture of Seringapatam. After this he was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir David Baird, in 1806. In 1811 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Prince-Regent, and in 1813 he embarked for Spain, and commanded the hussar brigade at the action of Morales; he was present also at the battle of Vittoria, and, as major-general, he commanded a brigade at Waterloo. He died in 1835.

GRANVELLE, (Anthony Perrenot, cardinal de,) a distinguished statesman, born in 1517 at Ornans, a small town in Burgundy, and educated at the universities of Louvain and Padua. He was employed by Charles V. in various embassies, in which he acquitted himself so well, that he gained the confidence of his master. He was made bishop of Arras at the age of twenty-five; and, upon the abdication of Charles, was recommended so strongly by that sovereign to his son, Philip II., that he became his most confidential minister. From the see of Arras he was translated to the archbishopric of Mechlin, and in 1561 was created a cardinal by Pius IV. He possessed great talents for business, and is said to have occupied five secretaries at once, dictating to them in different languages, of which he thoroughly understood seven. He was a master of crafty politics; and in the reign of Charles endeavoured to lull the Protestants into a state of security, with respect to the preparations that were making against them. When Margaret of Austria was placed by Philip at the head of the government in the Low Countries, Granvelle was her principal counsellor. His character is by Grotius represented as a compound of industry, vigilance, ambition, luxury, and avarice, and as equally surpassing the common measure both in good and bad qualities. He at length became so odious to the nobles and people, that in 1566 Philip thought it prudent to recall him. After having retired for some time to Besançon, of which city he was made archbishop, Philip again employed him in public affairs. After he had resided for some time at Naples in quality of viceroy, the king

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called him into Spain, and nominated him ambassador to conclude the marriage of the Infanta Catharine with the duke of Savoy. The fatigue of this journey threw him into an illness on his return, which carried him off at Madrid in September 1586. He was a great patron of learning, and bore part of the expense of printing the Antwerp Polyglott, and was a liberal patron of Plantin, the printer, from whose press it issued.

GRANVILLE, GREENVILE, or GRENVILLE, (George,) viscount Lansdowne, an English poet, was born in 1667, and in his childhood was sent to France, under the tuition of Sir William Ellys, a pupil of Busby, from whom he imbibed a taste for classical learning. At the age of ten he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge; and on account of his extraordinary merit he was created M.A. at the age of thirteen, and left the university soon after. He had a strong passion for a military life, which discovered itself on the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and he requested his father to let him arm in defence of his sovereign; but being then only eighteen years of age, he was thought too young for such an enterprize. It was not without extreme reluctance that he submitted to the tenderness of paternal restraint. He took up his pen after the rebellion was crushed, and addressed some congratulatory lines to the king. When the prince of Orange declared his intended expedition to England, he made a fresh application, in the most importunate terms, to be permitted to prove his loyalty. His letter to his father on this occasion, which is printed by Dr. Johnson, is an elegant composition; but this was likewise unavailing, as the danger was increased in a greater proportion than his age. He now sat down a quiet spectator of the revolution, in which most of his family acquiesced; and resolving to lay aside all thoughts of pushing his fortune either in the court or the camp, he endeavoured to divert his melancholy in the company and conversation of the softer sex. His adopted favourite was the countess of Newburgh, and he exerted all his powers of verse in singing the charms of this inexorable enchantress, and the sweets of his own captivity. In this temper he passed the course of king William's reign in private life, employing his muse in celebrating the reigning beauties of that age, as Waller, whom he strove to imitate, had celebrated those of the preceding. He wrote also several dramatic pieces, and his British Enchanters was introduced by Betterton upon the stage, where it obtained general applause for at least forty successive nights. Addison joined with Dryden in sounding his praises; the former in the epilogue to the British Enchanters, and the latter, in some verses addressed to him upon his tragedy of Heroic Love. Upon the accession of queen Anne he made his court to her in the politest manner in Urganda's prophecy, spoken by way of epilogue at the first representation of the British Enchanters. He entered heartily into the measures for carrying on the war against France; and, with a view to excite a proper spirit in the nation, he translated the second Olynthiac of Demosthenes, in 1702. And when the design upon Cadiz was projected the same year, he presented to Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, an authentic journal of Wimbledon's expedition thither in 1625; in order that, by avoiding the errors committed in a former attempt upon that place, a more successful plan might be formed. But, little attention being given to it, the same mistakes were committed, and the same disappointment ensued; though Vigo fell into the hands of the duke of Ormond. After the death of his father he was returned to the House of Commons, as member for Fowey, in Cornwall, in the first parliament of the queen. In 1706 his fortune was improved farther by the decease of his eldest brother, who died that year, in his passage from Barbadoes. Hence he now stood at the head of his family, with the possession of an ample fortune. A change of administration, however, cut off his prospects of advancement at court. About this time he introduced Wycherley and Pope, then about eighteen years of age, to the acquaintance of Henry St. John, afterwards lord Bolingbroke. Sacheverell's trial (1710) brought Granville's friends again into power, and he was elected for the borough of Helston; but being returned at the same time for the county of Cornwall, he chose to represent the latter; and on September 29 he was declared secretary at war, in the room of Walpole. In December 1711 he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Lansdowne, baron of Bideford, in the county of Devon. In this promotion he was one of the twelve peers who were all created at the same time; and so numerous a creation, being unprecedented, gave much offence; although but little in his case, as already two peerages, that of the earl of Bath,

and that of lord Grenville of Potheridge, had been extinguished almost at the same time in his family. In the succeeding year (1712) he was sworn of her majesty's privy-council, made controller of her household, and about a year after was advanced to the post of treasurer in the same office; and "to his other honours," says Dr. Johnson, "was added the dedication of Pope's Windsor Forest." The death of the queen removed him from his office; but he did not forget his friends, and therefore vehemently protested against the attainting of Ormond and Bolingbroke. He even entered deeply into the scheme for raising an insurrection in the West of England, and was at the head of it, if we may believe lord Bolingbroke, who represents him as possessed now with the same political fire and frenzy for the Pretender, as he had shown in his youth for the father. In consequence, however, of being suspected, he was apprehended September 26, 1715, and committed prisoner to the Tower, where he continued until February 8, 1717, when he was released without any form of trial or acquittal. He continued steady to his former principles, which were so opposite to those of the court, and so inconsistent with the measures taken by the administration, that a watchful eye was kept upon him. Accordingly, when, in 1722, the flame broke out against his friends, on account of what is sometimes called Atterbury's plot, he withdrew to France. He continued at Paris for about ten years, and at his return to England, in 1732, he published his poems, together with a vindication of his uncle, Sir Richard Greenville, against the misrepresentations of Clarendon, Echard, and Burnet, in 2 vols, 4to. To these may be added a tract in lord Somers's collection, entitled, A Letter from a Nobleman abroad to his Friend in England, 1722. Queen Caroline having honoured him with her protection, the last verses he wrote were to inscribe two copies of his poems, one of which was presented to her majesty, and the other to the princess royal Anne, afterwards princess of Orange. His remaining years were passed in retirement, to the day of his death, which happened January 30, 1735, in his sixty-eighth year. He had no male issue by his lady, Mary, daughter of Edward Villiers, earl of Jersey, who died a few days before him. The title of Lansdowne, therefore, became in him extinct.

GRAPALDI, (Francesco Mario,) a learned Italian, born at Parma about 1465. He accompanied, in the capacity of secretary, the embassy which the Parmesans sent to congratulate Julius II. on the advantages which he had obtained over the French (1512). On this occasion the pontiff, in recompense of an eloquent address delivered to him by Grapaldi, crowned him with his own hand, and knighted him. His principal work is entitled, De Partibus Ædium, Dictionarius longe lepidissimus nec minus Fructuosus, Parma, 1494, 4to, and often reprinted. He died in 1515.

GRASSI, (Orazio,) a Jesuit, less known for his talents as an astronomer than for his dispute with Galileo, was born at Savona, near Genoa, in 1582. He was mathematical professor at Genoa and Rome for twenty years. In his Dissertatio de Tribus Cometis, Rome, 1619, he explained what had baffled the sagacity of Galileo, and held those bodies to be planets moving in vast ellipses round the sun. He died in 1654.

GRASWINKEL, (Theodore,) a learned publicist, born at Delft in 1600, and educated at Leyden. In 1624 he went to Paris, where he met with his relative and fellow-citizen, Grotius, whom he assisted in preparing for the press his great work, De Jure Belli et Pacis. He was afterwards made fiscal of the domains of the States of Holland, and secretary of the bipartite chamber on the part of the States-General. He died at Mechlin in 1666, and was buried in the great church at the Hague. He published, Libertas Veneta, seu Venetorum in Se et Suos imperandi Jus; and in 1644 he defended the republic of Venice in a dispute with the duke of Savoy concerning precedence, and for these services that republic created him a knight of St. Mark. In 1642 he published a work, De Jure Majestatis, against Buchanan, and dedicated to Christina queen of Sweden, a great assertor of regal privileges. In a work entitled, Maris Liberi Vindiciæ, he maintained the liberty of the sea against a Genoese named Burgus, who had followed in the steps of Selden. He also wrote a commentary on the Catiline of Sallust, and composed some Latin poems. He adopted for his motto, "Nemo ignaviâ factus immortalis."

GRATAROLI, (Guglielmo,) an eminent physician, born at Bergamo, in 1516, and educated at Padua. It is said by some that he embraced the reformed religion. After sojourning at Basle he was invited to Marburg; but in a short

time he returned to Basle, and died there in 1562, or as some think in 1566, or 1568. He wrote a great many medical works.

GRATIAN, or GRAZIANO, a celebrated canonist of the twelfth century, born at Chiusi, in the territory of Sienna. He spent nearly twenty-four years at the monastery of S. Felice and S. Nabor, at Bologna, in composing a work which has gained him great fame, and which he published about 1151, under the title of Decretal, or Concordantia discordantium Canonum. Antonio Agostino, archbishop of Tarragona, has pointed out many errors in it, in his work entitled, De Emendatione Gratiani. Gregory XIII. also caused a correct edition of the Decretals to be published in 1540. The popes are indebted principally to Gratian's Decretal for the high authority they exercised in the thirteenth and following centuries. This work forms one of the principal parts of the canon law. The editions of Rome, 1582, 4 vols, fol., and of Lyons, 1671, 3 vols, fol., are the best. There is a separate edition of the Decretal, Mentz, 1472, fol. The first edition was published at Strasburg in the preceding year.

GRATIANI. See GRAZIANI.

GRATIANUS, emperor of Rome, eldest son of Valentinian I., by his first wife, Severa, was born in 359 at Sirmium. He was in his seventeenth year at his father's death, in 375; and the officers of the army elected as his partner in the empire Valentinian II., the deceased emperor's younger son, by his second wife, Justina. A division of the Western empire was nominally made between them, but the superior age of Gratianus gave him all the real authority. His uncle, Valens, at this time possessed the Eastern empire; but after he fell in battle, while fighting against the Goths at Adrianople in 378, Gratianus appointed Theodosius his colleague in the empire, at Sirmium, in January 379. Gratianus then returned to Italy, and, passing some time at Milan, listened to the instructions of the celebrated bishop Ambrose. For awhile he seems to have attended with vigilance to the defence of the empire, and it is universally agreed that he possessed many amiable qualities. He was obliged, however, soon after to hasten to Illyricum to the assistance of Theodosius, and he repelled the Goths, who were threatening Thrace. From thence he hastened to the banks of the Rhine, to fight the Alemanni and other barbarians. Having returned to Milan in 381, he had to defend the frontiers of Italy from other tribes who were advancing on the side of Rhætia, and he ordered fresh levies of men and horses for the purpose. In 383, a certain Maximus revolted in Britain, and was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers. He invaded Gaul, where he found numerous partisans. Gratianus, who was then on the Rhine, advanced to meet him, but was forsaken by most of his troops, and obliged to hasten towards Italy. He was seized at Lyons, and put to death (August 25, 383) by the partisans of Maximus, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, and in the eighth of his reign.

GRATIANUS, a private soldier, raised to the purple, in Britain, by the Roman troops, in 407, and put to death by them four months afterwards, at an advanced age.

GRATIUS, surnamed from the place of his birth Faliscus, a Roman poet, mentioned along with Virgil by Ovid. (Trist. l. iv. el. 9.) His work, entitled Cynegeticon, lay unknown to the moderns till 1534; when it was printed by Paul Manutius, from a MS. brought by Sannazaro from France. The best edition is that of Leipsic, 1659, 4to; with the notes of Janus Ulitius. It is also printed in the collection of Rei Venaticæ Scriptores, Amst. and Leyd. 1728, and in Mattaire's Corpus Poetarum.

GRATIUS, or GRAEZ, (Ortwinus,) an eminent divine, born at Holhwic, in the diocese of Munster. He taught ethics and philosophy at Cologne, in a college of which he became the head, and died there in 1541. His attachment to the Romish religion involved him in disputes with Reuchlin, Hutten, and other professors, who are supposed to have published Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum ad Dominum Magistrum Ortuinum Gratium, 1516 and 1517, 4to, in two parts. But it is more probable that this book was really written by Van Hutten and John Jæger, *alias* John Crotus, Luther's contemporary and friend, and who afterwards returned to the Church of Rome. Erasmus is said to have been so pleased with it, as to be thrown into a violent fit of laughter, which burst an imposthume in his face. It is an ironical defence of the abuses in the Church of Rome. The greater number of the letters in it are addressed to Gratius, as the professed apologist of the Papal party. A beautiful edition of it was published in London in 1710, 12mo, dedicated to the author of

the Tatler. The book was condemned by Leo X. in 1517; and Gratius wrote in opposition to it, Lamentationes Obscurorum Virorum non prohibitæ per Sedem Apostolicam, Cologne, 1518, 8vo, reprinted in 1649. He also published, Triumphus B. Job; and, Fasciculus Rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum, Cologne, 1535, fol., reprinted under the inspection of Edward Brown, London, 1690, 2 vols, fol.; it is a curious collection of pieces respecting the council of Basle.

GRATTAN, (Henry,) was born in Dublin in 1750. His father was a barrister, and, being a Protestant, was, by the Corporation, chosen recorder of the city, and its representative in the Irish House of Commons. At the age of fifteen, young Grattan entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he greatly distinguished himself. He next went to London, whence, after studying the law at the Middle Temple, he returned to Dublin, and in 1772 he was called to the Irish bar. He soon after attracted the notice of lord Charlemont, who, in 1775, on the borough of Charlemont becoming vacant by the death of his brother, the hon. colonel Caulfield, deemed no one more fitting to be returned for the place whence he derived his title, than Henry Grattan, then an amiable, a promising, but obscure young man. From this period, the life of Grattan became a portion, and a very conspicuous one, of the history of his country. Instantly on his taking his seat, that spirit of opposition flew from him, which, in the course of two years, armed and disciplined eighty thousand men. The consequence was, that England, then nearly overwhelmed by three great powers in Europe, and carrying on a war against her American colonists, was obliged to give up the contest with the sister-kingdom, by repealing the statute of the 6th of George I., which enacted, that the crown of Ireland was inseparably annexed to the crown of Great Britain; that Ireland was bound by British acts of parliament, if named; that the House of Lords of Ireland had no appellate jurisdiction; and that the last appeal in all cases of law and equity was to the British House of Peers. The services of Mr. Grattan, in bringing about this event, were so eminent, that addresses were presented to him from counties, boroughs, corporate bodies, and the different corps of volunteers; and the parliament voted to him 50,000*l*. Meanwhile, a competitor started up in the person of the right honourable Mr. Flood, who, jealous of the rising fame of the young patriot, contended that but little had been effected towards the emancipation of Ireland by his rival; that the repeal of the statute of the 6th of George I., by which the British parliament declared its claim to bind Ireland in all cases whatsoever, was only declaratory of a previous right; and that, therefore, the simple repeal did not involve a renunciation of the claim, which England might resume and exercise at any time. This opinion was eagerly adopted by the people, and was warmly supported in both houses of parliament. Grattan's popularity was, by this time, actually in the wane; but it speedily regained its magnitude, when, in 1785, he opposed, with equal vehemence and success, Mr. Orde's celebrated propositions; particularly that one which was to the effect that the Irish legislature should, from time to time, adopt and enact all such acts of the British parliament as related to the regulation or management of commerce. Grattan now began to be considered as the leader of the country party in the House of Commons: he might also be deemed the head of the Irish Whig club. In 1790 he was returned to the Irish House of Commons for Dublin, but he gave offence to his new constituents by advocating the claims of the Roman Catholics. When earl Fitzwilliam went over to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, he attached himself to that nobleman; but he retired from parliament when his lordship was recalled. But when Mr. Pitt proposed his grand project of a Union with Great Britain, Grattan once more sought a seat in parliament for the purpose of opposing the measure: notwithstanding this, when that measure had been carried, he did not decline to advocate the interests of both countries in the Imperial Parliament. In 1805 he was chosen to represent Malton, and in 1806 he was elected for the city of Dublin. In this capacity he continued to support the cause of the Roman Catholics. Accordingly, notwithstanding his increasing years and declining health, he complied with an unanimous requisition on the part of the Romanists of Ireland, to present their petition to the British parliament. On this measure being represented by some of his friends as incompatible with his health, he replied, that "he would be happy to die in the discharge of his duty." This event did, in fact, take place soon after his arrival in London:

he died on the 14th of May, 1820, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His speeches were published by his son, in 1822, in 4 vols, 8vo. "Mr. Grattan," observes Sir James Mackintosh, "was the sole person in modern oratory, of whom it could be said, that he had attained the first class of eloquence in two parliaments, differing from each other in their tastes, habits, and prejudices, as much, probably, as any two assemblies of different nations. The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory. He was one of the few private men whose private virtues were followed by public fame; he was one of the few public men whose private virtues were to be cited as examples to those who would follow in his public steps. He was as eminent in his observance of all the duties of private life, as he was heroic in the discharge of his public duties. Among all the men of genius I have known, I have never found so much native grandeur of soul accompanying all the wisdom of age, and all the simplicity of genius. I have never known any one in whom the softer qualities of the soul combined so happily with the mightier powers of intellect. If I were to describe his character briefly, I should say with the ancient historian, that he was 'Vita innocentissimus, ingenio florentissimus, proposito sanctissimus.'"

GRAUN, (Carl Heinrich,) chapel-master to Frederic the Great, at Berlin, was born at Wahrenbruck, in Saxony, in 1701, and educated in the school of La Sainte Croix, at Dresden, where the beauty of his soprano voice soon procured him the situation of state-singer. He studied composition under Schmidt at Dresden, and in 1725 he succeeded Hasse as principal tenor in the opera at Brunswick. He was first engaged by the king when prince of Prussia, in 1735, as a singer and composer, and was afterwards sent for his improvement into Italy, where he remained about two years, during which time the king constructed one of the most complete and most magnificent theatres in Europe, to which Graun was the composer during the remainder of his life. At the outset of his musical career he devoted himself to church music. He, however, afterwards composed a great number of operas, some of which are in the German, but the greater part are in the Italian language. He wrote also the overture and recitatives to the pastoral opera of Galatea, of which the king himself set part of the songs. His sacred music consists of a Te Deum, masses, and spiritual cantatas or oratorios, among which is a very celebrated one, entitled, "Der Tod Jesu." His Te Deum was many years ago performed at the concert of ancient music, and it has continued a stock piece ever since. Graun, who was as much revered in Prussia as Handel was in England, died at Berlin in 1759, universally lamented, and by no one more than by his royal patron.

GRAUNT, (John,) the author of the Observations on the Bills of Mortality, was born in London in 1620. After an ordinary education he was apprenticed to a haberdasher in the city, which trade he afterwards followed, but became a freeman of the Drapers' company. His Observations were first published in 1661, 4to, and met with such success, that another edition was called for in the following year. In 1662 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, at the recommendation of Charles II.; and soon after retired from business. He died in April 1674, and was buried in St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street. His funeral was attended by numerous friends, and among them was Sir William Petty, to whom he left his papers, and who, in 1676, published a fifth edition of his book.

GRAVELOT, (Hubert,) a French engraver, who made England his principal residence. The plates for Theobold's Shakspeare are executed by him. He was an admirable draughtsman, and displayed great taste in his ornamental designs for monuments. He was born at Paris in 1699, and died there in 1773.

GRAVEROL, (Francis,) an eminent lawyer and antiquary, born at Nismes in 1635. He was an advocate in the parliament of Toulouse and in the presidial chamber of Nismes, and director and secretary of the academy in the latter place. He particularly distinguished himself in the knowledge of medals and inscriptions. He wrote, Observations on the Arrêts of the Parliament of Toulouse; Sorberiana; Notice ou Abrégé historique des 22 Villes, Chefs du Diocèse de la Prov. de Languedoc. He was admitted a member of the Ricovrati at Padua. His adherence to the Calvinist persuasion impeded his advancement, and at length involved him in persecution. He died at Nismes in 1694.

GRAVEROL, (John,) a learned Protestant divine, brother of the preceding, born at Nismes in 1636. He was minister at Lyons, but left that place on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and

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went to Amsterdam, and afterwards to London, where he exercised the ministerial office, and died in 1718. His principal work is, Moses vindicatus, Amsterdam, 1694, 12mo, in which he brings proofs of the creation, and of the account given by Moses, against Dr. Thomas Burnet's Archæologia Philosophica.

GRAVES, (Richard,) a popular English writer, was born at Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1715. After receiving his education at Abingdon School, he removed to Pembroke college, Oxford, and afterwards, in 1736, was elected fellow of All Souls. He studied physic for some time, but abandoned it for divinity, and entered into orders in 1740. He was presented in 1750 to the rectory of Claverton, near Bath, and to this was added in 1763 the living of Kilmersdom, by the friendship of Mr. Allen, of Prior Park, and the empty honour of being chaplain to lady Chatham. He distinguished himself much as a popular writer. The best-known of his publications are, The Festoon, or Collection of Epigrams; Lucubrations, in prose and rhyme, published under the name of Peter Pomfret; the Spiritual Quixote; Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Bull; Columella, or the Distressed Anchoret; Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian; political pieces, under the name of Euphrosyne; Sermons on various subjects. He always enjoyed good health, and but a few months before his death, when near ninety years of age, he published, The Invalid, with the obvious Means of enjoying Life, by a Nonagenarian.

GRAVES, (Richard,) a learned divine, born in 1763 at Kilfinnan, in the county of Limerick, of which place his father was vicar, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became fellow in 1786. In the following year he was ordained. In 1801 he obtained a stall in the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, and the living of St. Michael attached to it; and in 1813 he was promoted to the deanery of Ardagh, and was made professor of divinity in the university. He was afterwards presented to the living of St. Mary's, Dublin. He died in 1829. He wrote, Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists; Lectures on the Four last Books of the Pentateuch; and Sermons.

s'GRAVESANDE, (William James,) an eminent Dutch mathematician and astronomer, born at Bois le Duc in 1688. He was educated at Leyden, and intended for the law, and before the age of nineteen he wrote an able treatise on perspective. He settled at the Hague in 1707, and practised at the bar; but his acquaintance with learned men led him to the cultivation of literature, and he was one of those who united in the periodical review called Le Journal Littéraire, from 1713 to 1722. In 1715 he was one of the delegates sent to congratulate George I. on his accession to the English throne, and during his stay in England he contracted an intimate friendship with Newton, whose philosophy he afterwards taught when elected to the mathematical and philosophical chair of Leyden. He died in 1742. He wrote, among other things, An Introduction to Newton's Philosophy; A small Treatise on the Elements of Algebra; and, A Course of Logic and Metaphysics.

GRAVINA, (Domenico da,) an Italian historian in the fourteenth century, born at Gravina, in the kingdom of Naples. He was a notary by profession, but was much engaged in the civil wars of that period. Being attached to the Hungarian party, at the barbarous murder of king Andrew he was stripped of all his property, and driven into exile with his wife and infant children. He wrote, in Latin, A History of Naples, and a History of the Transactions in that part of Italy during his own times, from 1333 to 1350. Of this work, the beginning and the end are lost. The remainder was printed for the first time by Muratori, in his Collection.

GRAVINA, (Pietro,) an excellent Latin poet of the fifteenth century, born at Palermo about 1453, of a family originally of Gravina, a city in the kingdom of Naples. He was canon of Naples, and died at Rome of the plague, in 1528. A collection of his poems was published at Naples in 1532, 4to; and a few of them are inserted in the Carm. illust. Poet. Ital. His epigrams are preferred by Sannazarius to those of all his contemporaries. Paul Jovius and others also bestow high encomiums on his poetry.

GRAVINA, (Gian-Vincenzo,) an eminent jurist and man of letters, born in 1664, at Roggiano, in Calabria. He studied civil and canon law at Naples, and visiting Rome in 1689, he was domesticated for some years with Paolo Coardo, of Turin. He was one of the original founders of the Academy of Arcadi, and had the charge of drawing up their laws in the style of the Roman

tables. As he also arrogated to himself the merit of having devised these laws, the circumstance involved him in a quarrel with the other members, particularly with Crescembini, the first former of the society, and Gravina and he were several years at the head of two factions which divided this literary body. In 1698 he was nominated professor of civil law at the college of Sapienza; five years afterwards he succeeded to the chair of canon law, and to the exposition of the Decretal. He wrote, Origines Juris Civilis, first printed at Leipsic in 1708, afterwards more correctly in Naples, 1713; De Imperio Romano; Della Ragione Poetica; Della Tragedia; and De Institutione Poetarum. Gravina revisited his native country in 1714, but two years afterwards returned to Rome. He was preparing to depart for Turin, whither the duke of Savoy had invited him, when he was seized with an illness which, in January 1718, carried him off, in the arms of his beloved scholar Metastasio, whom he left heir of all his property out of Calabria. All Gravina's works have been published at Naples, in 3 vols, 4to, 1756.

GRAVINA, (Carlo, duke de,) a distinguished Spanish admiral, born at Naples in 1747. He is supposed to have been a natural son of Charles III., whom, when called to the throne of Spain, in 1758, he accompanied thither from Naples. After studying at the marine academy at Carthagena, he served against the Algerines under the command of Barcelo. He afterwards defended the castle of Roses, in Catalonia, against the French revolutionary troops in 1793, and was made rear-admiral. In 1805 he commanded the Spanish fleet, which, in conjunction with that of France, under Villeneuve, was totally destroyed by Nelson in the memorable action off Cape Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805.) Gravina was severely wounded in the arm in that engagement, and died in the beginning of January, 1806.

GRAY, (Thomas,) the author of the well-known Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, was born on the 26th of December, 1716, in Cornhill, in the city of London, where his father followed the business of a money-scrivener. Thomas was the fifth among twelve children, and the only one of the twelve that survived the period of infancy. He was educated at Eton, under the care of Mr. Antrobus, his maternal uncle, who was also a fellow of Peter-house, Cambridge. Here Gray contracted an intimacy with Horace Walpole (afterwards earl of Orford), and with Richard West, a son of the lord-chancellor of Ireland. In 1734 Gray removed to Peter-house, and Walpole to King's college, Cambridge. West went to Christ Church, Oxford. At the university Gray seems to have withdrawn himself entirely from the severity of mathematical studies, while his inquiries centred in classical literature, in the acquisition of modern languages, in history, and other branches of polite literature. During his residence at college, from 1734 to 1738, his poetical productions were, some Latin verses, entitled, Luna habitabilis; a poem, On the Marriage of the Prince of Wales; and a Sapphic Ode to West, both in Latin; also a Latin version of the Care selve beate, of the Pastor Fido, and fragments of translations in English from Statius and Tasso. In 1738 Gray removed to London, intending to apply himself to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, where his friend Mr. West had begun the same pursuit some months before; but on an invitation from Walpole to be his companion in his travels, this intention was laid aside. In the spring of 1739 they set out upon their tour. They passed the following winter at Florence, with Mr. (afterward Sir) Horace Mann, the envoy at that court; and after visiting Rome and Naples, and viewing the remains of Herculaneum, which had been discovered only the year before, they returned to Florence, where they remained for eleven months. In April 1741 they set out for Venice, but on their way, owing, it is supposed, to waywardness of temper on the part of Walpole, the two companions quarrelled, and Gray returned to England. Soon after his father died, and Gray thinking his fortune insufficient to enable him to prosecute the study of the law, returned to Cambridge in the winter of 1742, where he took his degree of bachelor of civil law, and assiduously employed himself in a perusal of the Greek authors. In his first year also he translated some parts of Propertius, and selected for his Italian studies the poetry of Petrarch. He wrote a heroic epistle in Latin, in imitation of the manner of Ovid; and a Greek epigram, which he communicated to West, to whom also, in the summer, when he retired to his family at Stoke, he sent his Ode to Spring, which was written there, but which did not arrive in Hertfordshire till after the death of his gifted and beloved friend, who died June

1, 1742, aged twenty-six. In the autumn of this year, Gray composed the Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College, and the Hymn to Adversity, and began the Elegy in a Country Church-yard. An affectionate sonnet in English, and an apostrophe which opens the fourth book of his poem, De Principiis Cogitandi (his last composition in Latin verse), bear strong marks of the sorrow left on his mind from the death of West. In 1744 the difference between Walpole and Gray was adjusted by the interference of a lady who wished well to both parties. About this time Gray became acquainted with Mason, then a scholar of St. John's college, whose poetical talents he had noticed, and some of whose poems he had revised at the request of a friend. He maintained also a correspondence with another friend, Dr. Wharton of Durham, and seems to have been on familiar terms with the celebrated Dr. Middleton. In 1747 he appeared first as an author, by the publication of the Ode to Eton College, of which little notice was taken. In 1749 he finished his Elegy, which he had begun seven years before: it immediately became very popular. In March 1753 he lost his mother, whom he had affectionately loved, and placed over her remains an inscription which strongly attests his filial sorrow. In 1754 and 1755 he appears to have written, An Ode to Vicissitude, that on the Progress of Poetry, the Bard, and probably some of those fragments with which he seems to have amused himself without much design of completion. About this period he complains of listlessness and depression of spirits, which prevented his application to poetry; and from this time we may trace the course of that hereditary disease in his constitution which embittered in a considerable degree the remainder of his days; and whose fatal strength not even the temperance and regularity of a whole life could subdue. In 1756 he left Peterhouse, where he had resided above twenty years, on account of some incivilities which he met with, and removed to Pembroke hall. In July 1757 he took his Odes to London for publication. In the same year, on the death of Cibber, the office of poet-laureate was offered to him by the duke of Devonshire, then lord chamberlain: this he declined. About this time the study of architecture seems to have employed much of his time, and some very acute observations by him on this subject appeared afterwards in Bentham's well-known History of Ely. In January 1759 the British Museum was opened to the public; and Gray went to London to read and transcribe the MSS. of the Harleian and Cottonian Collections. In 1762 the professorship of modern history at Cambridge, a place worth 400*l.* a year, became vacant, and Gray applied to lord Bute for it; it was however given to Mr. Brocket. In the summer of 1765 he took a journey into Scotland, for the benefit of his health, and to gratify himself with the natural beauties and antiquities of that wild and romantic country. He went through Edinburgh and Perth, to Glames Castle, the seat of lord Strathmore, where he resided for some time, and afterwards went to the north, where he formed an acquaintance with Dr. Beattie. Part of the summers of 1766 and 1767 he passed in journeys in England, and had intended a second tour to Scotland, but returned to London without accomplishing his design. In 1768 the professorship of modern history again became vacant, and the duke of Grafton, then in power, bestowed it upon Mr. Gray without solicitation; and in the following year, when his noble patron was installed as chancellor of the university, Gray wrote the Ode that was set to music on that occasion. When this ceremony was over, he went on a tour to the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. In the autumn of 1770 he made a tour into Wales, in consequence of depression of spirits, and ill health. In May 1771, he complained, in a letter to Dr. Wharton, of an incurable cough, of spirits habitually low, and of the uneasiness which the thought of the duties of his professorship gave him, which he had now determined to resign. He had held this office nearly three years, and had not begun to execute the duties of it, which consist of two parts,—one, the teaching of modern languages; the other, the reading of lectures on modern history. The former he was allowed to execute by deputies; but the latter he was to commence in person, by reading a public lecture in the schools, once at least in every term. A few days after writing the letter just mentioned, he removed to London, where his health more and more declined. His physician, Dr. Gisborne, advised freer air, and he went to Kensington. There he in some degree revived, and returned to Cambridge, intending to go from that place to Old Park, near Durham, the residence of his friend Dr. Wharton. On the 24th of July, however, while at dimer in the

college-hall, he was seized with an attack of the gout in his stomach, of which he died in the evening of the 30th, 1771, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was interred by the side of his mother, in the church-yard of Stoke. In his private character many virtues were united; benevolence, temperance, integrity, and economy, patience under the contempt of hypercriticism, and a friendly and affectionate disposition. He had also some failings, among which are enumerated a want of personal courage, a reservedness and caprice of temper, and a foppish attention to dress. An edition of his works, containing his classical notes and disquisitions, as well as his poems and letters, was published by Mr. Mathias, in 2 vols, 4to, in 1814. An edition of his poems and letters alone was published by Mr. Mitford, in 1816, in two vols, 4to, and afterwards in 4 vols, 12mo.

GRAY, (Edward Whitaker,) an English physician and naturalist, born in 1748. He was for some time secretary to the Royal Society, and keeper of the departments of natural history and antiquities at the British Museum. He contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1807.

GRAY, (Stephen,) a natural philosopher in the early part of the last century, who discovered the method of communicating electricity to bodies not naturally possessing it, by contact or contiguity with electrics, and thus led the way to Musschenbroeck's invention of the Leyden phial, the formation of electric batteries, &c. He also projected a luminous orrery, or electrical planetarium, and was the author of several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

GRAY, (Robert,) an English prelate, born in London in 1762, and educated at Eton, and at St. Mary hall, Oxford. In 1790 he published his Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, or an Account of their several Books, their Contents and Authors, and of the Times in which they were respectively written; and in 1796 he published his Bampton Lecture Sermons, in which he elucidated and defended the principles of the Reformation of the Church of England. He had a short time previously been presented to the vicarage of Farringdon, in Berkshire; in 1802 he was presented to the rectory of Craike, in Yorkshire, and in 1804 to the seventh stall in the cathedral at Durham, (which he retained up to the day of his death,) by Dr. Barrington, bishop of that diocese, who, upon the demise of Dr. Paley, in 1805, removed him from Craike to the valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham. In 1808 he published, The Theory of Dreams, in which an inquiry is made into the powers and faculties of the human mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable dreams recorded in sacred and profane history. In 1819 he published his work, entitled, The Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors, particularly that of the Classical Ages, illustrated, principally with a View to Evidence, in Confirmation of the Truth of Revealed Religion. In 1827 he was promoted to the see of Bristol. He died in September 1834. Many works besides those enumerated were published by him; amongst which may be mentioned his Tours through Parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, in the years 1791 and 1792; and a small work entitled, Josiah and Cyrus. Upon the death of Dr. Majendie he was offered a translation to the see of Bangor by the duke of Wellington, which he declined.

GRAZIANI, (Anton-Maria,) a learned and elegant Italian writer, born at Borgo San Sepolcro, in Tuscany, in 1537. After he had acquired the knowledge of Latin at Friuli, he was sent to Padua to study the law. In 1560 he visited Rome, where he was received into the house of Commendone, afterwards cardinal, whom he accompanied in all his journeys into Germany and Poland, and refused to quit him, though solicited with great promises by Henry of Valois, at that time king of the latter country. After the death of Commendone in 1584 he was made secretary to Sixtus V. He had a considerable share in the election of Clement VIII., who in 1592 created him bishop of Amelia, and sent him as his nuncio to the Italian princes and states, in order to unite them in a league against the Turks. He wrote, De Bello Cyprio, Lib. V.; History of the War of Cyprus; De Vitâ Joannis Francisci Commendoni, Cardinalis; De Casibus adversis Virorum illustrium; and a collection of Synodal Ordinances. He died in 1611.

GRAZIANI, (Girolamo,) an Italian poet, born in 1604 at Pergola, in the duchy of Urbino, and educated at Bologna and Padua. His poem, entitled, Cleopatra, composed in his twenty-second year, attracted the notice of Francis I. duke of Modena, who made him his secretary in 1637. He afterwards visited

Paris, and on his return to Modena, in 1673, he published his Applicazione profetica delle Glorie di Luigi XIV. He died in 1675.

GRAZZINI. See LASCA.

GREATHEED, (Bertie,) an amateur artist, of great abilities, born at Guy's Cliff, near Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. Descended from an ancient and wealthy family, he was sent in his youth to travel on the continent, and while in Italy acquired that taste for the fine arts which he afterwards so successfully cultivated. On his return to England he found Miss Kemble (afterwards Mrs. Siddons) filling the situation of governess in his father's family, and from this circumstance that distinguished lady, and her no less distinguished brother, frequently afterwards became subjects for Mr. Greatheed's masterly productions. This highly-gifted gentleman returned to the continent, where he met his death by violence, falling by the hand of an assassin at Vicenza, on the 8th of October, 1804. There are several apartments at the family seat at Guy's Cliff enriched with his performances.

GREATOREX, (Thomas,) an eminent musical performer and composer, born at North Winfield, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, in 1758. He came to London in 1772, and became a pupil of Dr. Cooke. At the establishment of the ancient concerts in 1776 he assisted in the choruses, and continued to perform there till 1780, when he accepted the office of organist in the cathedral of Carlisle. After a few years he went to Italy, where he studied vocal music under Santarelli at Rome. He afterwards went to Naples, Florence, Venice, and other Italian cities; and having passed through Switzerland, Germany, and the Flemish and Dutch Netherlands, he returned home at the end of 1788. He now established himself in London as a teacher of music. In 1793 he succeeded Mr. Bates as conductor of the king's concerts of ancient music, in 1801 he contributed to the restoration of the vocal concerts, and in 1819 he obtained the situation formerly held by Dr. Cooke, as organist and master of the singing boys at Westminster Abbey. He died in 1831. He left papers in MS. on chemistry and botany; and during an excursion to the British lakes in 1817, he made some important observations and experiments on a mode of measuring the altitude of mountains by means of the barometer. His experiments formed the subject of a paper published in the Philosophical Transactions, and he was subsequently chosen a fellow of the Royal Society.

GREATRAKES, (Valentine,) an empiric, whose wonderful cures have been attested by some of the most eminent men of the seventeenth century, was born at Affane, in the county of Waterford, in 1628, and was educated a Protestant in the free-school of Lismore, and at Trinity college, Dublin; but the rebellion breaking out, his mother took refuge with him in England, where he was kindly received by his uncle, after whose death he spent some years in the study of the classics and divinity in Devonshire, and then returned to Ireland. In 1649 he entered into the service of the parliament, and continued in the army until 1656, when he retired to Affane, and, by the interest of the governor there, was made clerk of the peace for the county of Cork, register for transplantation, and justice of the peace. At the Restoration all these places were taken from him, and soon after he felt an impulse, as he calls it, that the gift of curing the king's evil was bestowed upon him; and three years after he had another impulse that he could cure all kinds of diseases merely by the touch. In 1665 he returned to England, where he performed many cures, and was invited by the king to Whitehall. Even Dr. Henry Stubbe, an eminent physician, published a pamphlet in praise of his skill. Having failed in one instance, there appeared a pamphlet, entitled, Wonders no Miracles, or Mr. Valentine Greatrakes' Gift of Healing examined, written by Mr. David Lloyd, reader to the Charter-house, who treated Greatrakes as a cheat. In answer to this he published, A brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrakes, and divers of his strange Cures. This was drawn up in the form of a letter to the right hon. Robert Boyle, who was a patron of his, as were also Dr. Henry More, and several other members of the Royal Society. His cures were attested by Mr. Boyle, Sir William Smith, Dr. Denton, Dr. Fairclough, Dr. Faber, Sir Nathaniel Hobart, Sir John Godolphin, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Whichcot, Dr. Cudworth, and many other persons of character and reputation. The date of his death is not known. Mr. Harris says he was living in Dublin in 1681.

GREAVES, (John,) an eminent mathematician and antiquary, born in 1602 at Colmore, near Alresford, in Hampshire, where his father was rector. In 1617 he

entered at Balliol college, Oxford, and in 1624 he was elected first of five candidates to a fellowship in Merton college. He devoted his time to mathematics and Oriental learning, and in 1630 he was chosen geometry lecturer in Gresham college. In 1635 he went to Holland to attend the lectures of Golius at Leyden, and afterwards passed to Paris, and then visited Rome and other cities of Italy. In June 1637 he embarked at Leghorn, and from thence he proceeded to Constantinople, where, by the kindness of Sir Peter Wyche, the English ambassador, he was introduced to Cyril Lucaris, the Greek patriarch, who enabled him to procure valuable MSS. He then embarked for Alexandria, and, after visiting Rhodes, he reached Egypt in September 1638. After twice penetrating into the desert, measuring the pyramids, and making various observations on the climate, monuments, and manners of the country, he left Alexandria in April 1639. He came back through Italy, and, after visiting Florence and Rome, he embarked at Leghorn, and reached London in 1640, bringing with him many Arabic, Persic, and Greek MSS., besides gems, coins, and other valuable antiquities. His attachment to his royal master, however, exposed him to the persecution of the parliament. He was removed from his professorship at Gresham college, and, though appointed to the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, and permitted by the king to retain his Merton fellowship, he found himself disturbed in his views of arranging his papers for the press. In this undertaking he was assisted by his friend archbishop Usher, and found an active patron in Selden, who was burgess in the house for Oxford, and to whom he dedicated his Roman Foot. At last the parliament ejected him from the Savilian professorship, in which he was succeeded by Seth Ward, and he afterwards went to reside in London, where he devoted himself to studious pursuits. He died in 1652. His coins were left to his friend, Sir John Marsham, and his astronomical instruments were presented to the Savilian professorship of Oxford, with several of his papers. The best known of his works are his Pyramidographia, and his Description of the Roman Foot and Denarius. He had formed a plan for adopting the Gregorian calendar by omitting the bissextile days for forty years, which, though approved of by king and council, was not adopted through the turbulence of the times.—He had three learned brothers, Nicholas, Thomas, and Edward. —Nicholas was a commoner of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, whence, in 1627, he was elected fellow of All Souls college. In 1640 he was proctor of that university. He was dean of Dromore, in Ireland.—Thomas was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1627, and chosen fellow in 1636, and deputy reader of Arabic during the absence of Pocock in 1637. He was rector of Dunsby, in Lincolnshire, during the times preceding the Restoration, and of another living near London. In 1666 he was made a prebendary of the cathedral of Peterborough, being then rector of Benefield in Northamptonshire. He died in 1676. He wrote, De Linguæ Arabicæ utilitate et præstantiâ, Oratio Oxonii habita 19 Julii 1637, Oxford; Observationes quædam in Persicam Pentateuchi Versionem, printed in the sixth volume of the Polyglott Bible; Annotationes quædam in Persicam interpretationem Evangelorum, printed in the same volume. These annotations were translated into Latin by Mr. Samuel Clarke. It appears likewise, by a letter of his to Baxter, that he had made considerable progress in a refutation of Mahometanism from the Alcoran, upon a plan that was likely to have been useful in opening the eyes of the Mahometans to the impostures of their founder. He corresponded much with the learned men of his time, particularly Selden, and Wheelocke, the Arabic professor at Cambridge.—Edward, the youngest brother of John Greaves, was born at or near Croydon, in Surrey, and admitted probationer fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, in 1634; and studying physic, took the degree of doctor of that faculty in 1641, and practised at Oxford. In 1643 he was elected superior lecturer of physic in Merton college, a chair founded by Linacre. Upon the declining of the king's cause he retired to London, and practised there. In 1652 he was examined for the first time before the College of Physicians in London, and in 1657 was elected fellow. After the Restoration he was appointed physician in ordinary to king Charles II., and was created a baronet. He died in 1680. He wrote, Morbus Epidemicus, ann. 1643, or the New Disease, with Signs, Causes, and Remedies; and Oratio habita in Ædibus Collegii Medicorum Londinensium, 25 Julii, 1661, die Harveii Memoriæ dicato.

GRECOURT, (John Baptist Joseph Willart de,) a French poet, born, of a respectable Scotch family, at Tours, in 1684.

He was brought up to the ecclesiastical profession, and had a canonry in the church of St. Martin, in his native city, when he was only about fourteen. He first made himself known as a preacher; but he afterwards led a disorderly life, quitted the Church, and in consequence of his faculty of writing burlesque and licentious verses, was patronized by the marshal duke d'Estrees. His conversation abounded with pleasant sallies and malignant sarcasms, which he supported against retorts and detections by careless effrontery. He died in 1743. His works consist of tales, epigrams, songs, fables, and light pieces. His poem, entitled, Philotanus, printed in 1720, had great success, and was translated into Latin by the abbé Bizot. It is a satirical history of the bull Unigenitus, in burlesque verses, some of which are extremely humorous.

GREEN, (John,) an English prelate, born about 1706, at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and admitted a sizer of St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1730. He soon after obtained the vicarage of Hingeston, and in 1744 Charles duke of Somerset, chancellor of the university, appointed him his domestic chaplain, and in January 1747 presented him to the rectory of Borough-green, near Newmarket, which he held with his fellowship. He then returned to college, and was appointed bursar. In 1748 he was elected regius professor of divinity, with which office he held the living of Barrow, in Suffolk, and soon after was appointed one of the king's chaplains. In 1750 he was elected master of Bene't college; in 1756 he was preferred to the deanery of Lincoln, and resigned his professorship, and was soon after chosen vice-chancellor. In 1761 he exerted his polemical talents in two letters, published without his name, On the Principles and Practices of the Methodists, the first addressed to Mr. Berridge, and the second to Mr. Whitefield. On the translation of bishop Thomas to the bishopric of Salisbury, Green was promoted to the see of Lincoln, and in 1764 he resigned the mastership of Bene't college. In 1771 he was presented to the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. In May 1772, when the bill for relief of Protestant Dissenters, &c., after having passed the House of Commons, was rejected, on the second reading, by the House of Lords, he was the only bishop who voted in its favour. He died suddenly at Bath, April 25, 1779. He was one of the writers of the Athenian Letters,

published by the earl of Hardwicke in 1798, 2 vols, 4to; and in 1750 he published, without his name, The Academic, or a Disputation on the State of the University of Cambridge. He also published some Sermons.

GREEN, (Matthew,) an English poet, descended from a family in good repute among the Dissenters. He had a post in the Custom-House, and died at the age of forty-one, in Gracechurch-street, in 1737. He had not much learning, but knew a little Latin. He had some free notions on religious subjects, and though bred among the Dissenters, took offence at their preciseness and formality. His poem, entitled, The Spleen, was written by piece-meal, and would never have been completed, had he not been urged to it by his friend Glover, the author of Leonidas, who sent it to the press soon after Green's death. The Spleen had not been long published before it was admired by those whose opinion was at that time decisive. Pope said there was a great deal of originality in it; and Gray, in his correspondence with Horace Walpole, observes of Green's poems, then published in Dodsley's Collection, "There is a profusion of wit everywhere; reading would have formed his judgment, and harmonized his verse, for even his wood-notes often break out into strains of real poetry and music."

GREEN, (William,) an English divine of the last century, educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards presented to the living of Hardingham, in Norfolk. He published, The Song of Deborah, reduced to metre, with a Translation and Commentary; A Translation of the Prayer of Habakkuk; the Prayer of Moses; and the 139th Psalm, with a Commentary; A new Translation of the Psalms, with Notes; a new Translation of Isaiah, from the seventh to the fifty-third chapter, with Notes; and, Poetical Parts of the Old Testament, translated from the Hebrew, with Notes. He died in 1794.

GREEN, (Valentine,) a celebrated English engraver, born in Warwickshire in 1739. His prints after the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds are well known, and his plates of some of the finest works in the Dusseldorf Gallery rank him among the first engravers in England. He died in 1813, being at the time keeper of the British Institution. He was also one of the six associate engravers of the Royal Academy.

GREEN, (Edward Burnaby,) author

of some poetical works, was educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. He translated Anacreon, Apollonius Rhodius, and some parts of Pindar, and paraphrased Persius. He died in 1788.

GREEN, or GREENE, (Nathaniel,) a general American officer, during the War of Independence, born at Warwick, in Rhode Island, about 1741. He was a member of the assembly of Rhode Island, and, when hostilities commenced, he marched at the head of five regiments, levied in Rhode Island, to the relief of Massachusetts. In 1776 the Congress appointed him major-general, and he distinguished himself on many occasions. In December 1780 he succeeded Gates in the command of the southern army in Carolina, and on the 7th of February, 1781, he was defeated by lord Cornwallis, in an engagement near Guilford Courthouse; and on the 27th of April by lord Rawdon, near Camden. He soon, however, recovered his superiority, and established his fame as a military commander, by the victory which he gained at Eutaw Springs, in Georgia, on the 7th of September in the same year. He died in 1786.

GREEN, (Thomas,) a miscellaneous writer, born at Ipswich in 1770. He was educated for the bar, but chose the study of general literature. He published, The Micthodian, a Poetical Olio; An Examination into the leading Principles of Godwin's Inquiry concerning Political Justice; and, Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature. He died in 1825.

GREENE, (Robert,) an English poet and miscellaneous writer of the Elizabethan age, born at Norwich about 1560, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. After travelling for some time in Italy and Spain, it is supposed that he took orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Tollesbury, in Essex, in 1584. If this be the case, it is probable that he did not long reside, or was perhaps driven from Tollesbury, on account of his irregular life, the greater part of which was spent in London. It was his fate to fall among dissolute companions, who, though men of genius like himself, probably encouraged each other in every sensual enjoyment. Among these were Christopher Marlow, George Peele, and Thomas Nash. His career, however, was short. He died September 5, 1592, at an obscure lodging near Dowgate, not without signs of contrition. As a poet he has considerable merit. His writings attained great popularity in his day, but until very lately have been seldom consulted unless by poetical antiquaries. Among them are, The Myrrour of Modestie; Greene's Mourning Garment, given him by Repentance at the Funerals of Love; Never too late; Greene's Groatsworth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance, 1592, 1600, 1616, 1617, 1621, 1629, 1637. Of this last a beautiful edition was printed by Sir Egerton Brydges, at the private press at Lee Priory, with a biographical preface.

GREENE, (Thomas,) an English prelate, born at Norwich in 1658, and educated in the free-school of that city, and at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he obtained a scholarship, and in 1680 a fellowship, and became tutor. In 1695 he was presented by archbishop Tenison to the vicarage of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, to a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, to the rectory of Adisham-cum-Staple in Kent, and to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, into which he was installed in November 1708, having been chosen before one of the proctors of the clergy in convocation for that diocese. Upon these preferments he quitted the vicarage of Minster, as he did the rectory of Adisham upon his institution (in February 1716) to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster. This he held in commendam with the bishopric of Norwich, to which he was consecrated October 8, 1721, but was thence translated to Ely, September 24, 1723. He had been elected, May 26, 1698, master of Bene't college, upon the recommendation of archbishop Tenison. In 1699, and in 1713, he served the office of vice-chancellor. George I., soon after his accession, appointed him one of his domestic chaplains. He resigned the mastership of his college in 1716. He died in 1738. He wrote, 1. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper explained to the meanest Capacities, London, 1710, 12mo, in a familiar dialogue between a minister and parishioner. 2. The Principles of Religion explained for the Instruction of the Weak, *ibid.* 1726, 12mo. 3. Four Discourses on the four last Things, viz. Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, *ibid.* 1734, 12mo; and several Occasional Sermons.

GREENE, (Maurice,) an eminent composer of English cathedral music, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Greene, vicar of St. Olave Jewry, in London, and was born at the close of the seventeenth century. He was brought up in the

choir of St. Paul's, and was afterwards a pupil of Brind, the organist of that cathedral. He obtained the place of organist of St. Dunstan's in the West before he was twenty years of age. In 1717, on the death of Daniel Purcell, he was likewise elected organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn; and in the following year, on the death of Brind, Greene was appointed his successor. In 1726, on the death of Dr. Crofts, he was appointed organist and composer to the Chapel Royal; and on the death of the celebrated Eccles, in 1735, he was made master of his majesty's band. In 1730 he obtained the degree of doctor in music at Cambridge, on which occasion his exercise was Pope's Ode on St. Cecilia's Day. He was next appointed music professor in the university, in the room of Dr. Tudway. Owing probably to Handel's contemptuous treatment of him, Greene became a partisan of Bononcini. In 1750 he came into possession of a good estate in Essex, left him by his paternal uncle. He then resolved to digest and publish a collection of the best English cathedral music, but his health beginning to fail, he delivered his materials to the care of his friend and disciple, Dr. Boyce, who completed and published the admirable work. Greene died in 1755. He was in figure much below the common size, and had the misfortune to be deformed; but his address and exterior manners were those of a man of the world, mild, attentive, and well-bred. He enjoyed the friendship of the duke of Newcastle and of bishop Hoadly.

GREENHAM, (Richard,) a learned Puritan divine, born about 1631, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he became a fellow. He was appointed to the living of Dry Drayton, near Cambridge, where he continued about twenty-one years, after which he removed to London, and died two years after, in 1591, of the plague. His works, consisting of sermons, treatises, and a commentary on Psalm cxix. were published in 1601, and again in 1612, fol.

GREENHILL, (John,) an English painter, was born at Salisbury in 1649. He was instructed by Sir Peter Lely, to whom he was not much inferior. His copies from the works of Vandyck have been mistaken by connoisseurs for the originals. He died in 1676.

GREENVILLE, (Sir Richard,) a gallant naval officer, descended from an ancient family in the west of England, was born about 1540. At the age of eight to [illegible], fighting for his country, sixteen, by the permission of queen Elizabeth, he served in the imperial army in Hungary, against the Turks. Upon his return, he joined the troops employed for the reduction of Ireland, and was appointed sheriff of the city of Cork, and in 1571 he represented the county of Cornwall in parliament. He was afterwards high sheriff of the county, and received the honour of knighthood; but the bias of his mind was chiefly fixed upon plans of foreign discovery and settlement, proposed by his relation, Sir Walter Raleigh; and when the patents were made out, he obtained the command of a squadron fitted out for the purpose, consisting of seven small vessels. With these he sailed in the spring of 1585, and reaching the coast of Florida in June, he left there a colony of one hundred men, and then sailed home. He made other voyages, and, on occasion of the Spanish invasion, was appointed one of a council of war. In 1591 he was appointed vice-admiral of a squadron fitted out for the purpose of intercepting a rich Spanish fleet from the West Indies. This fleet was convoyed by a very superior force, and Greenville was urged to tack about; but he preferred taking the chance of breaking through the enemy's fleet, which almost immediately surrounded him. The Spanish admiral, with four other ships, began a close attack at three in the afternoon; the engagement lasted till break of day, during which the Spaniards, notwithstanding their vast superiority, were driven off fifteen times. At length the greater part of the English crew being either killed or wounded, and the ship reduced to a wreck, no hope of escape remained. The brave commander had been wounded at the beginning of the action, but he caused his wounds to be dressed on deck, and refused to go down into the hold, and in that state he was shot through the body. He was now taken to the cabin, and the surgeon, while in the act of dressing his wound, was killed by his side. The admiral still determined to hold out, wishing rather to sink the ship than surrender; but the offers of quarter from the Spaniards induced the men to yield. Sir Richard was taken on board a Spanish ship, and honourably treated, but died of his wounds in about three days. His last words, spoken in the Spanish language, are his best funeral eulogy:—"Here die I, Richard Greenville, with a joyful and quiet mind; for that I have ended my life as a true soldier

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queen, religion, and honour; my soul willingly departing from this body, leaving behind the lasting fame of having behaved as every valiant soldier is in duty bound to do." The fleet which he encountered consisted of fifty-three sail, with ten thousand men on board. Two ships were sunk by the side of Greenville's, and two more were lost on proceeding to the road of St. Michael; and it is said that the Spaniards lost a thousand men in the action.

GREENVILLE, (Sir Bevil,) a brave officer, grandson of the preceding, born in 1596, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, under the care of Dr. Prideaux. After taking possession of his estate he sat in parliament; and in 1638 he attended the king with a troop of horse, raised at his own expense, in an expedition to Scotland, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Abhorring the principles which then broke out in open rebellion, he joined the royal army, and had a command at the battle of Stratton, in 1643, when the parliamentary forces were defeated; and he greatly distinguished himself in other engagements, particularly in that at Lansdowne, near Bath, fought successfully against Sir William Waller, July 5, 1643; but he there received a fatal blow with a pole-axe. Lord Clarendon says, "That which would have clouded any victory, was the death of Sir Bevil Greenville. He was, indeed, an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, was the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affection so public, that no accident which happened could make any impression on him; and his example kept others from taking anything ill, or at least seeming to do so; in a word, a brighter courage and gentler disposition were never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation." His descendant, lord Lansdowne, erected a monument on the spot where he was killed.

GREENVILLE, (Denis,) a younger son of the preceding, and brother to Sir John Greenville, first earl of Bath of his name, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. His father-in-law, Cosin, bishop of Durham, conferred upon him the rectories of Easington and Elwick, in the county of Durham, the archdeaconry of Durham, and a prebend in the cathedral of Durham. On December 20, 1670, he was created doctor of divinity, being then one of the chaplains in ordinary to Charles II.; and on the 14th of December, 1684, he was installed dean of Durham. On the 1st of February, 1690, he was deprived of all his preferments upon his refusal to comply with the new oaths of allegiance and supremacy to the prince of Orange, then in possession of the throne. Soon after the prince landed, he retired to France, and sometimes lived at Corbeil, but more frequently at Paris and St. Germain's. He died at Paris in 1703. In earnestness of zeal for the restoration of James II. he probably excelled all his contemporaries; and there is reason to doubt whether in his latter days his intellects were sound. He published several single sermons, tracts, and letters.

GREGOIRE, (Henry count,) a French ecclesiastic, constitutional bishop of Blois, born in 1750 at Vého, near Luneville. In 1772 his Eloge de la Poésie was crowned by the Academy of Nanci; and in 1778 he published, Essai sur l'Amélioration politique, physique, et morale des Juifs, which was equally honoured by the Academy of Metz, and which has been translated into English. In 1789 he was nominated by the clergy of his province a member of the States-general; and he was one of the five ecclesiastics present at the famous session in the tennis-court at Versailles. He appeared as one of the first of the clergy who swore fidelity to the constitution. In the convention he was in favour of the suppression of the regal office; but he endeavoured to save the life of the king by a general proposition for abolishing the punishment of death. During the reign of terror, when the bishop of Paris abdicated his office, and several of the clergy abjured Christianity, Grégoire boldly stood forward as the supporter of the religion of his country. In the Senate he formed one of a minority of five opposed to the accession of the first consul to the throne of France. In 1814 he signed the act for deposing the emperor; and in 1815, as a member of the Institute, he refused to sign the Additional Act. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was excluded from the Institute, and deprived of his bishopric. He was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1819, but was prevented from retaining his seat by the royalists. He spent the rest of his life in retirement, and died at Paris in 1831.

GREGORY I., surnamed the Great, and a saint in the Romish calendar, was born at Rome, about 550, of one of the most illustrious and wealthy patrician

families in that city. He was early distinguished for his learning and piety, and at the age of thirty was appointed by the emperor Justin the younger to the post of prefect of Rome. This office he quitted soon after the death of his father, when he came into the possession of immense wealth, the greater part of which he devoted to the establishment of monasteries, six of which he founded in Sicily, and one at Rome, dedicated to St. Andrew, into which he retired himself, and was soon after ordained a deacon. It was about this time that, seeing one day in the slave-market some Anglo-Saxon children exposed for sale, and struck with their comely appearance, he is said to have exclaimed, "They would be indeed not Angli, but Angeli (angels), if they were Christians." And from that moment he resolved to use his influence in causing missionaries to be sent to England. On the elevation of Pelagius II. to the papal throne, Gregory was sent in 579 by that pontiff, on a mission to Constantinople. In 583 he was recalled to Rome, and employed for some time in the capacity of secretary to pope Pelagius, until at length he obtained permission to retire again into his monastery. Soon after his return he was chosen abbot, and, while he was employed in governing his monastery, Pelagius died (590), and Gregory, contrary to his own earnest wishes and remonstrances, was chosen his successor by the joint suffrages of the senate, clergy, and people of Rome. His first step on entering upon the duties of his pontificate, was to satisfy the bishops of the chief sees as to the orthodoxy of his faith. For this purpose he wrote to the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, declaring that he received the first four councils, as the four books of the holy Gospels; that he reverenced the fifth; and that he condemned the three chapters. On his accession to the papal chair, a general relaxation of discipline, as well as of piety and morals, prevailed in the clerical orders. He therefore set about the correction of these evils with the utmost diligence and perseverance. He showed like zeal for the propagation of Christianity. He was humble, mild, compassionate, hospitable, and disinterested; an utter enemy to all pomp, grandeur, and show; and was indefatigable in instructing his flock, both by preaching and writing. But with all his humility, he was a most zealous assertor of the power and prerogatives which his predecessors had exercised, or at any time claimed. He often declared that he had rather lose his life, than suffer the see of St. Peter to forfeit any of the privileges which it had ever enjoyed, or the prime apostle to be in any way injured or robbed of his rights. Thus he maintained and asserted, with as much resolution and vigour as any of his predecessors, the pretended right of receiving appeals from all parts of the Christian world; of re-examining the causes which had been judged and determined by the metropolitans, or the provincial synods; and of reversing their sentence or judgment by the authority of St. Peter. He was also a strict advocate for the celibacy of the clergy. In 594 he assisted Theudelinda, queen of the Lombards, in converting that people to the Catholic faith. About this time the patriarch of Constantinople assumed the title of Œcumenical, or Universal Patriarch. This measure alarmed Gregory, who endeavoured, through the medium of his nuncio, as well as in a long letter to the patriarch himself, to persuade him to relinquish that invidious title. When he found himself unsuccessful in these applications, he wrote to the emperor and empress, inveighing against the patriarch, as one who by that ambitious assumption attempted to enthral the whole Church, and proclaimed himself the forerunner of Antichrist; and he endeavoured to alarm the patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch, and to persuade them to join in a common cause against a man who, by this new appellation, disclosed his design of engrossing to himself all ecclesiastical power and authority. All the pope's efforts, however, to deprive the patriarch of his new title were ineffectual, and, to his great mortification, as well as jealousy, he was informed of its being entailed on his rival and his successors. Upon this his nuncio, in compliance with the express orders of the pope, renounced the patriarch's communion. In 596 he embarked in an undertaking on which he had for some time been intent, for the purpose of converting the Saxons in Britain to the Christian faith. Several circumstances concurred at the time to favour his design. Ethelbert, king of Kent, and the most considerable of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs in Britain, had married Bertha, daughter of Cherebert, king of Paris, who embraced Christianity, and was allowed the free exercise of her religion. This princess, partly by her own influence, and partly by the efforts

of the clergy who had followed her into Britain, gradually formed in the mind of Ethelbert an inclination to the Christian religion. While the king was in this disposition, Gregory sent Augustin, prior of the monastery of St. Andrew, accompanied by forty monks, into this island, in order to bring to perfection what the queen had begun. In the mean time John, patriarch of Constantinople, who first assumed the title of Universal Patriarch, had died, and was succeeded by Cyriacus, who soon after discovered his determination to defend his right to the same title which had produced the variance between his predecessor and Gregory. It was in the course of the correspondence which now (595) took place between them, that the latter, by way of a contrast to the patriarch's assumption, adopted the appellation of "Servant of the Servants of God," which his successors have retained to this day, and have affected to use it even when exhibiting the most despotic arrogance. In 601, at the request of Augustin, he sent a fresh colony of monks into Britain, and with them directions to that apostle of the Anglo-Saxons, as he has been called, which proved the means of introducing the grossest corruptions and superstitions into the species of Christianity established through his mission; for he instructed Augustin to permit the Saxons to retain many of their pagan customs, rites, and ceremonies of worship, provided that they applied them to Christian objects; a permission which, though calculated to answer political purposes, was directly contrary to the practice of the apostles, and opposed in its very nature to the spirit and design of the Gospel. Nor was this the only instance of reprehensible conduct on the part of Gregory. He flattered the most infamous characters, to secure their protection and munificence to the Church. From the testimonies collected by Bayle, it appears that he showed extreme complaisance towards Brunehaut, queen of France, who, according to many historians, was the most abandoned woman upon earth. He also wrote a letter in flattering terms to the usurper Phocas, who had murdered the emperor Mauritius, and had seized on his crown. In the beginning of 604, Gregory was attacked with a severe fit of the gout, which daily gained strength, and at length put an end to his life in the month of March, in that year, after he had presided over the Roman church rather more than thirteen years and a half, and when it is supposed he was not above sixty years of age. He was succeeded by Sabinianus of Volaterra. Gregory certainly possessed extraordinary abilities, and many commendable qualities. There was, however, a strange mixture of inconsistency in his character. In some respects he discovered a sound and penetrating judgment, but in others the most shameful and superstitious weakness. He invented new offices for the service of the Church, and the sacraments, in which he prescribed a vast number of rites and ceremonies that were unknown before his time; and he took great pains in reforming the psalmody of the Church, instituting an academy of choristers, whom he himself taught to chant, and for whose use he composed that music which goes by his name. It is to him, likewise, that we owe the invention of expressing musical sounds by the seven first letters of the alphabet. The best edition of his works was published at Paris in 1705, in 4 vols, fol., by Denis de St. Martha, and William Bessin, of the congregation of St. Maur.

GREGORY II., a saint in the Roman calendar, was a native of Rome, and educated in the Lateran palace, under pope Sergius. He was afterwards ordained deacon, and selected by pope Constantine, as the most learned man of his church, to accompany him when he went to Constantinople in 710. Upon the death of Constantine in 715, he was advanced to the papal dignity; soon after which event the Lombards made an irruption into the imperial territories, and took by surprise the city of Cumæ. Gregory had recourse to the governor of Naples, who for a stipulated reward undertook to recover the place, and succeeded in his enterprise. In 717 the emperor Theodosius having resigned the imperial dignity and retired to a monastery, Leo, surnamed the Isaurian, was by the senate and army raised to the throne. Gregory congratulated him upon his accession, and assured him that he would receive him to his communion, and acknowledge him for his sovereign. In 721 he held a council at Rome, in which several canons were enacted on the subject of unlawful marriages, and other points relating to ecclesiastical discipline, and the preservation of the estates of the Church. In 725 Ina, king of the West Saxons, visited Rome, on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the apostles, after having resolved to renounce the world, and embrace the

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monastic life. During his stay at Rome he imposed a tax on every house or family in his dominions of a silver penny, known by the name of Rome-scot, or Peterpence. This tax, which about the middle of the ninth century was laid on the whole kingdom of England, was originally destined solely to charitable purposes; but it was afterwards converted by the popes to their own use, and levied under the denomination of a tribute to St. Peter, till Henry VIII. eased the country of that burden. In 726 the emperor Leo, scandalized at the superstitious veneration of images, resolved to put a stop to it. With this design, he issued his famous edict, forbidding any kind of worship to be given to images, and caused it to be immediately promulgated throughout the whole empire. As soon as Leo had published his edict, he wrote to the pope to exhort his holiness to concur with him. In his answer, the pope declared with great warmth for the worship of images; attempted to dissuade the emperor from persevering in his design; threatened him with the indignation of St. Peter; and openly declared that he would oppose to the utmost of his power what, by a most gross perversion of language, he called so impious an undertaking. The emperor, however, steady to his purpose, ordered his edict to be published in Italy. Gregory afterwards held two councils, one against the Iconoclasts, and another to forbid marriage to those who had once entered the monastic rule. It was under his pontificate that Boniface went as a missionary into Germany. Gregory died in February 731, after he had governed the Romish church between fifteen and sixteen years. His Liturgy, with a Greek version by Gregory Codinus, was printed by Morel at Paris, in 1595, and is to be found in the second volume of Fronton du Duc's Auctuarium.

GREGORY III., a Syrian by birth, was upon the death of Gregory II. unanimously chosen his successor by the Roman people and clergy, and was the last pontiff whose decree of election was confirmed by the exarch of Ravenna. He declared himself a determined supporter of the worship of images, and he wrote a letter to the emperor Leo, and his son Constantine, exhorting them to renounce their error, and to return into the bosom of their mother the Catholic church. In 732 he held a council at Rome, in which he procured a decree to be passed, establishing the worship of images, and denouncing a sentence of excommunication against all who should presume to pull down, destroy, profane, or blaspheme them; and, to signalize his zeal against the imperial edict, he expended large sums on the purchase of pictures and statues, with which he filled the churches at Rome, and encouraged the people in the daily worship of them; he also caused relics to be brought from all parts to Rome, where he built a magnificent oratory for their reception and worship. In 740 he was involved in a dispute with Luitprand, king of the Lombards, owing to the unwarrantable conduct of Gregory in receiving some rebels against that prince into his protection. In this extremity Gregory had recourse to the celebrated Charles Martel, who at that time ruled France with an absolute sway, under the title of mayor of the palace. As soon as the treaty between Charles and the pope was concluded, and publicly notified, the Lombards found it prudent to raise the siege of Rome, and to retire within their own dominions. Gregory did not live to enjoy the fruits of his policy, which materially contributed to the separation of the Italian provinces from the Grecian empire, as he died in the latter end of 741, after a pontificate of ten years and nine months. He was succeeded by Zacharias.

GREGORY IV., a native of Rome, was raised to the tiara on the death of Valentinus, in 827. He distinguished himself by instituting the festival of All Souls' day. When the quarrel took place between the emperor Louis le Debonnaire and his sons, Lotharius persuaded the pope to accompany him into France, in order to mediate a reconciliation between him and his father: but Gregory drew upon himself the dissatisfaction of both parties, and even of the French bishops. He afterwards rebuilt and fortified the city of Ostia, as a protection against the descent of the Saracens; and gave it the name of Gregoriopolis, but it soon resumed its ancient appellation, by which it is known to this day. He died in 844, after presiding over the Roman church for sixteen years; and was succeeded by Sergius II.

GREGORY V., whose original name was Bruno, was a German by birth, and nephew or cousin of Otho III. That prince was encamped with his army at Ravenna, when pope John XV. died in 996, on which event the clergy and people of Rome were induced, at his powerful recommendation, to choose Bruno for their bishop. At his ordina-

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tion he assumed the name of Gregory; and soon afterwards solemnly crowned Otho emperor, who had before been only styled king of Germany. Upon the breaking up of this council, Otho returned with his army to Germany. Scarcely had he repassed the Alps, when Crescentius, a man of considerable wealth and power, who aimed at the sovereignty of Rome, persuaded the citizens to revolt, renounce their allegiance to the emperor, and to choose himself for their head, under the titles of consul and prince of the republic. These events obliged Gregory to fly from Rome, on which occasion Crescentius declared the see vacant, and raised to it one Philagathus, who took the name of John XVI. Gregory had taken up his residence at Pavia, where he held a council in 997, in which he excommunicated Crescentius, as well as the usurper of his see, and all their accomplices. In the course of the following year, Otho, prevailed upon by the entreaties of Gregory, returned to Italy with an army, and advanced, together with the pope, towards Rome. At their approach, John betook himself to flight, but falling into the hands of some of the pope's friends, was deprived of his sight, and otherwise cruelly mutilated. When the city, on account of a want of provision, was obliged to surrender, Crescentius, with the garrison, withdrew to the castle of St. Angelo, which was taken by assault, and that ambitious man and his accomplices were ignominiously executed. Gregory died in the beginning of 999, after a short pontificate of two years and nine months, and was succeeded by Sylvester II.

GREGORY VI., whose name was John Gratian, became pope in 1044, after the abdication of Benedict IX., who had rendered himself the object of universal contempt and abhorrence by his wickedness and debaucheries. The Romans, when Benedict was driven out of the city, placed John, bishop of Sabina, in the papal chair in his stead, under the name of Sylvester III.; but Benedict's party prevailing again, Sylvester was driven out, in his turn, after he had worn the tiara for three months, and Benedict was restored. Upon Gregory's accession, therefore, there were no fewer than three persons who were pretenders to the honour of being successors of St. Peter. In this state of things, Henry III., king of Germany, assembled a council at Sutri in 1046, which deposed the three popes, and elected Clement II. Thereupon Gregory retired to a monastery, where he ended his days.

GREGORY VII. (Hildebrand,) was son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany. He entered among the monks of Cluni, and obtained preferment at Rome, and in 1073 was elected successor to Alexander II. In his new dignity he soon assumed extraordinary powers, and, claiming superiority not only in all spiritual, but temporal affairs, he regarded the sovereigns of Europe as vassals whom he could appoint and depose at his pleasure. His presumption soon embroiled him with his ancient friend, Henry IV., emperor of Germany, who had the weakness to submit to his power by the most mortifying penance. A reconciliation was followed by fresh disputes, and at last Henry elected another pontiff, in opposition to Gregory, while the offended Italian prevailed upon the German princes to appoint another emperor. At length Gregory, tired with the dissensions which his inordinate ambition had raised around him, and disgusted with the murmurs of the Romans, retired to Salerno, where he died on the 24th of May, 1085. His last words were, "I have loved justice, and hated iniquity; and therefore I die in exile." Three hundred and fifty-nine of his Letters have reached our time, and are inserted in the tenth volume of the Collect. Concil. He is also generally supposed to have been the author of, A Commentary upon the Seven Penitential Psalms, which some writers have improperly ascribed to Gregory the Great; and of, A Commentary upon the Gospel of St. Matthew, which is said to be preserved in MS. in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

GREGORY VIII. (Albert de Mora,) of Benevento, succeeded Urban III. in 1187, and died two months after, on the 17th of December, exhorting the Christian princes to undertake a crusade against the infidels. The anti-pope Bourdin assumed also the name of Gregory VIII. Gregory was succeeded by Clement III.

GREGORY IX. (Ugolino,) of the family of the count of Segni, and nephew to Innocent III., succeeded Honorius III. in 1227. He excited the Christian princes to undertake a crusade, and Frederic II., emperor of Germany, though twice excommunicated for his disputes with the see of Rome, joined the expedition. Gregory died on the 12th of August, 1241, and was succeeded by Celestine IV.

GREGORY X. (Tebaldo,) of the noble family of the Visconti, born at

Piacenza, was elected pope in 1271, while he was in the Holy Land with Edward, prince of Wales. He summoned a general council at Lyons, and laboured earnestly to heal all schisms in religion, and to reconcile the Eastern and Western churches. He died in January 1276, at Arezzo.

GREGORY XI. (Pietro Roger,) nephew to Clement VI., and son of the count of Beaufort, of Limousin, succeeded Urban V. in 1370. He was a zealous promoter of concord and reconciliation among the Christian princes, and distinguished himself by his benevolence, his charity, and his liberal patronage of letters. He quitted Avignon, where the popes had fixed their residence for several years, and transferred the see to Rome, where he died in 1378, aged forty-seven, and was succeeded by Urban VI. Gregory was the first that condemned the doctrines of Wickliff.

GREGORY XII., (Angelo Conrario,) a native of Venice, made a cardinal by Innocent VII., was elected pope in 1406, during the schism in the West. He was opposed by Benedict XIII., the other pope, and at last a general council, held at Pisa, deposed both the competitors, and elected Alexander V. in 1409. Gregory, who wished to oppose the proceedings of the council, at last fled to Gaeta and Rimini, and sent in his abdication to the council of Constance. He died at Recanati, on the 18th of October, 1417, aged ninety-two.

GREGORY XIII. (Carlo, or Ugo, Buoncompagno,) a Bolognese, succeeded Pius V. in 1572. He was an able civilian, and warmly opposed the Protestants. He embellished Rome with churches, palaces, and porticoes, and immortalized himself by the reformation of the Kalendar, and the adoption of the style which bears his name. He was assisted by Lilio, an able astronomer of Rome; but though the plan was acknowledged to be universally useful, it was pertinaciously rejected by the Protestant princes of Europe. Gregory also published the Decretals of Gratian, enriched with learned notes. He died in 1585, aged eighty-three, and was buried in his magnificent Gregorian chapel in St. Peter's. He was succeeded by Sixtus V.

GREGORY XIV. (Nicolo Sfondrate,) son of a senator of Milan, succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He declared himself, at the suggestion of Philip II. of Spain, against Henry IV. of France, and levied an army to enforce his threats; but his troops were defeated. He died of the stone, on the 15th of October, 1591, aged fifty-seven, and was succeeded by Innocent IX.

GREGORY XV. (Alessandro Ludovisio,) of an ancient family of Bologna, was archbishop of his native town, and made a cardinal by Paul V. He was elected pope in 1621, and died on the 8th of July, 1623, aged sixty-nine. He founded the College de Propagandâ Fide, erected the see of Paris into an archbishopric, and assisted the emperor and the king of Poland in their wars. He wrote, Epistola ad Regem Persarum Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni, 8vo; Décisions de la Rote. He was succeeded by Urban VIII.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, was born in 328 at Arianzum, an obscure village near Nazianzum, in Cappadocia. His father, who was a man of rank and property, originally belonged to a sect called Hypsistarians, whose religion was a mixture of Judaism and Paganism; but having married a Christian, he was by his wife's persuasion, and that of some pious clergy to whom she introduced him, converted to the Christian faith, and was at length elected bishop of Nazianzum, where he had officiated as pastor for forty-five years. His son Gregory was first placed at Cæsarea in Cappadocia, whence he afterwards removed to Cæsarea in Palestine, and thence to Alexandria. He then proceeded to Athens, where he became acquainted with Basil, afterwards so famous in the annals of the Church, and with Julian, who was afterwards emperor. With the former he entered into the strictest intimacy of friendship. They lived together in the same house, pursued the same studies, and adopted a similar mode of thinking in religious matters. Basil quitted Athens before his friend, who was prevailed upon to undertake the office of rhetorical professor, the duties of which he ably discharged for a short time. Feeling, however, a strong desire to visit his parents, he set out for Constantinople, on his journey homewards. Not long after his return he was baptized, being then about thirty years of age; from which time he appears to have chiefly devoted himself to study. Having been repeatedly pressed by his friend Basil, who had embraced the monastic life among the mountains of Pontus, to visit him in his retirement, he joined him about 359, and subjected himself to the same severe discipline. He soon after returned to Nazianzum, at the request of his father, who prevailed upon him to enter into orders, and ordained

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him a presbyter. Soon afterwards he withdrew again into retirement with his friend Basil, from which he occasionally returned, and preached to the people at Nazianzum. But the growing infirmities of his father rendered it necessary that Gregory should take up his residence at Nazianzum, where for some years he officiated as assistant to his father in the pastoral office. He was instrumental, about this time (370), in promoting the election of Basil to the archiepiscopal see of Cæsarea; and was himself soon after appointed by the latter to the see of Zazime, a dreary place, whence Gregory soon returned to his father at Nazianzum, where he greatly distinguished himself by his hortatory eloquence. On the death of his father, which took place about 374, he retired to Seleucia, where he continued for a long time in a monastery. At this period the Arian party was predominant in the empire, and, as they enjoyed the favour of Valens, they harassed the Orthodox with incessant persecutions, and drove them from their churches. Gregory was now invited to Constantinople, where he found the Orthodox cause reduced to the lowest ebb. He took up his abode at the house of a relation, and preached in his lodgings to those who were disposed to attend. In a short time the fame of his eloquence drew after him a considerable congregation, when being presented with the house in which he resided, he converted it into a church, which he entitled the church of Anastasia, or the Resurrection, because the Orthodox faith, which had for some time been suppressed in this city, seemed to have its resurrection on this spot. His great success in gaining converts excited the jealousy of the Arians, who threatened him with violence. His learning and eloquence also attracted disciples from distant parts, and among others St. Jerome, who upon every occasion glories in having had the honour of studying under so great a master. Theodosius had now assumed the reins of government. He favoured the Orthodox, and proceeded to persecute the Arians in turn; issued severe edicts against them; and drove them with violence from the church of Santa Sophia. He then convoked a council of all the bishops of the East, to regulate matters concerning the vacant or disputed sees which had been for many years in possession of the Arians. The council condemned Maximus, who had been irregularly elected to the bishopric of Constantinople, and placed Gregory in the episcopal seat. But this calm was of short duration: to a cessation of persecution from without, succeeded internal dissension. Gregory had forborne to persecute the Arian party when he had it in his power to do so, and the Orthodox misinterpreted his abstinence from intolerance into lukewarmness in the faith. He now resolved to withdraw from a scene of turbulence, which was little suited to the pacific gentleness of his spirit; and in June 381 he took his leave of the people and fathers of the council in the church of Santa Sophia. His farewell address, which is still extant, is a fine specimen of pathetic eloquence, and abounds in passages of singular beauty. A few days after, Gregory was on his return to Cappadocia. On his arrival at Cæsarea he delivered an impressive funeral oration to the memory of his friend Basil, who had died there some time before, in which he recalls to mind their juvenile studies at Athens, their long intimacy, and the events of their chequered lives. After paying this last tribute to the memory of his friend, he withdrew to his native Arianzum, where he spent the latter years of his life, far from the turmoil of courts and councils, busy in the cultivation of his garden, and in writing poetry, a favourite occupation with him from his youth. After his return he was earnestly importuned to undertake the charge of the see of Nazianzum, which had continued vacant from the time of his father's death; but no entreaties could prevail upon him to quit his retirement, where he died in 389, when probably about sixty-five years of age. He was in many respects a great and a good man, and an ornament to the age in which he lived. His piety was ardent and sincere, though not untinctured with superstition; and his morals were strict and regular, but partook too much of the unnatural severity enjoined by monastic discipline. His benevolence and charity were boundless, and led him to devote almost the whole of his income, whether arising from his public situations or his paternal estate, to the relief of the poor and afflicted. He was a zealous and able champion in defence of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity, whence he obtained the title of Ὁ Θεολογος, or The Divine, by way of distinction. His learning was profound, and entitled him to the character of being the best scholar of his age. The prize of eloquence he certainly won from all his contemporaries, excelling them, to use the

language of Dupin, in "the purity of his words, the nobleness of his expressions, the ornaments of his discourse, the variety of his figures, the justness of his comparisons, the beauty of his reasonings, and the sublimity of his thoughts. St. Jerome and Suidas say, that he was an imitator of Polemon, but we may say, that his style approached very near to that of Isocrates. How lofty soever it be, it is natural, flowing gently and pleasantly; his periods are full, and well sustained to their close; he has a wonderful copiousness of words, an unparalleled ease of expression, and a most agreeable turn of wit. His orations are composed with much art and method, for in them he always adopts the style best suited to his subject and his auditory, so that we may venture to class him with the most perfect orators of Greece; yet he affected too many antitheses, allusions, similitudes, comparisons, and other rhetorical embellishments, which sometimes render his oratory effeminate." Erasmus confesses that he was altogether discouraged from attempting the translation of Nazianzen, on account of the acumen and smartness of his style, the grandeur and sublimity of his matter, and those somewhat obscure allusions which are frequently interspersed among his writings. Gregory is said to have written no fewer than 30,000 lines of poetry. Part of his poems were published in the edition of his works by the abbé de Billy, Paris, 1609-11, which contains also his orations and epistles; twenty more poems, under the title of Carmina Cygnea, were afterwards published by J. Tollius, in his Insignia Itinerarii Italici, 4to, Utrecht, 1696; and Muratori discovered, and published in his Anecdota Græca, Padua, 1709, a number of Gregory's epigrams. He is a soberer writer than his successor Chrysostom, and has more of the calm impressive eloquence of conviction. He and his friend Basil brought the oratorical arts of ancient Greece into the service of the Christian cause, and one of Gregory's greatest complaints against Julian is, that that emperor had forbidden Christians the study of Greek literature. In his two orations against Julian, he somewhat departs from his usual style, and assumes that of a powerful invective in reply to the panegyrics of Libanius, Eunapius, and other admirers of that emperor.

GREGORY OF NYSSA, one of the fathers of the Church, was born in Cappadocia about 332. He was a younger brother of St. Basil, and enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education under able masters, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in literature and science. He excelled in rhetoric, and preached as a professor and pleader with great success. He married a woman of virtue and piety, named Theosebia, of whom Gregory Nazianzen has spoken in the highest terms of commendation. He appears to have officiated as reader in a church, and to have been originally intended for the ecclesiastical life. Through the persuasion of Gregory Nazianzen he was induced to relinquish his secular pursuits, and to apply himself to the study of theology and of the Scriptures. Having taken orders, he became as eminent in the pulpit as he had been formerly at the bar. About the year 372 he was ordained bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, by his brother Basil, when he was about forty years of age. In this see he signalized his zeal in defence of the Catholic faith, and in opposition to the Arians; in consequence of which he drew upon himself the vengeance of that party, and was banished from his see by the emperor Valens about 374. On the death of Valens in 378, he was recalled by Gratian, and restored to the possession of his episcopal see. He was present at the synod held at Antioch in 378, and was deputed to visit the churches in Arabia, which had suffered, in common with the other eastern churches, during the Arian persecution under Valens. On his journey home he paid a visit to Jerusalem, at once to gratify his wishes to view the scenes of Christ's ministry, death, and resurrection, and to endeavour to allay the factions and quarrels which existed among the Christians in that city. Pilgrimages to Jerusalem had at this time become very common among the Christians, and were strongly recommended by many of the clergy, particularly the monks, as an essential part of religion. It is therefore deserving of being recorded to Gregory's honour, that, convinced as he was not only of their inutility, but of their baneful tendency, he ventured to expose himself to the odium of the superstitious, by dissuading his friends from undertaking such pilgrimages. Not long after his return from his Arabian progress, he was summoned to the council that met at Constantinople in 381: and to him was confided the task of drawing up a Creed explanatory of the Nicene; which was adopted. He is said to have been present at the council held in the same city in 383. His name also appears in the lists

of the prelates who were present at the synod held at Constantinople in 394, for the purpose of adjusting the controversy between Agapius and Bagadius. He is highly extolled for the extent of his learning, the quickness of his parts, the persuasiveness of his eloquence, and the piety and sanctity of his life. That he was not exempt from credulity, however, is abundantly manifest from the marvellous relations which he has introduced into his eulogies of eminent characters, particularly his Life of Gregory of Neo-Cæsarea, surnamed Thaumaturgus. From several expressions in his works, he appears to have entertained the same erroneous opinion with Origen concerning future punishments,—that they will be temporary, and terminate in the amendment of the sufferers. Dupin remarks that "his way of writing is affected, and his style by no means natural. He speaks more like a declaimer than an orator. He is always rendered abstruse either by allegories, or abstract reasoning. He mingles philosophy with divinity, and makes use of the principles of the philosophers, both in his explication of mysteries, and in his discourses of morality; upon which account his works are more like the treatises of Plato and Aristotle, than those of any other Christians." The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1615, 2 vols, fol., which was followed by an Appendix in 1618, in Greek and Latin, with the version and notes of Fronton du Duc, and under the superintendence of Claude Morel. This edition was reprinted, but with less neatness and correctness, in 1638, 3 vols, fol.

GREGORY, (Theodorus,) surnamed Thaumaturgus, was born, in the third century, of rich and noble parents, at Neo-Cæsarea, in Pontus. He was educated very carefully in the learning and religion of Paganism by his father, who was a warm zealot; but losing this parent at fourteen years of age, his inclinations led him to Christianity. Having studied the law for some time, he went first to Alexandria, then become famous by the Platonic school lately erected there. Returning home, he staid for a short time at Athens, and then applied himself once more to the study of the law, but growing weary of it, he turned to philosophy. The fame of Origen, who at that time had opened a school at Cæsarea in Palestine, soon reached his ears. To that city therefore he betook himself, and placed himself under that celebrated master, who endeavoured to settle him in the full belief of Christianity. About 239 he took leave of Origen, after delivering before a numerous audience a noble oration in his praise, and returned to Neo-Cæsarea, and was ordained. Here he continued till about 250, when he fled from the Decian persecution; but, as soon as the storm was over, he returned to his charge, and in a general visitation of his diocese established in every place anniversary festivals and solemnities in honour of the martyrs who had suffered in the late persecution. Not long afterwards (264) he attended at the synod at Antioch, where Paul of Samosata, bishop of the place, made a feigned recantation of his heretical opinions. He died most probably in the following year. With respect to the miracles ascribed to him, they do not rest upon the authority of his contemporaries, and are more numerous and extraordinary than will now be readily credited. His works were printed in Greek and Latin, 1626, fol., and in the Library of the Fathers. Gerard Vossius also printed an edition at Mentz in 1604, 4to.

GREGORY OF TOURS, (St.) frequently called Georgius Florentius Gregorius, was born, of a noble family, at Auvergne, in 559. He was educated by his uncle Gallus, bishop of Clermont, and was appointed bishop of Tours in 573. He assisted at the council held at Paris in 577, respecting Pretextat, bishop of Rouen, and strongly opposed the violence of some of the members of that assembly, particularly Chilperic and Fredegonde. He went afterwards to Rome, where he formed a friendship with Gregory the Great. He died in 595. He wrote a History of France, in ten books; eight books of The Miracles, or Lives of the Saints; and other works, in the Library of the Fathers. The best edition is that by Dom Ruinart, 1699, fol.

GREGORY, king of Scotland, succeeded Ethus in 875. After routing the Danes, he made a treaty with Alfred, by which that prince formally made over to him all that the Scots had acquired by conquest. He then passed over to Ireland, subdued that kingdom, and took an oath of the people that they would never admit the English or Danes into the island without his leave. He built the city of Aberdeen. He died in 892, after a glorious reign of seventeen years.

GREGORY, of Rimini, general of the Augustines, a celebrated scholastic divine, of the fourteenth century, and called the Authentic Doctor, wrote a Commentary

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on the Master of the Sentences; Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul; a Treatise on Usury, and other works, Rimini, 1522, fol. He died in 1358.

GREGORY, of St. Vincent, a Flemish geometrician, born at Bruges in 1584. In 1604 he became a Jesuit at Rome, and afterwards studied mathematics under Clavius. He became a reputable professor of those sciences himself, and his instruction was solicited by several princes; he was called to Prague by the emperor Ferdinand II.; and Philip IV., king of Spain, was desirous of having him to teach the mathematics to his son, the young prince John of Austria. He died in 1667. He published, Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli, et Sectionum Coni, Antwerp, 1647, 2 vols, fol.

GREGORY, (James,) the first of an eminent family of learned men in Scotland, was the son of the Rev. John Gregory, minister of Drumoak, in the county of Aberdeen, and was born at Aberdeen in 1638. He was educated at first under the care of his mother, who instructed him in the mathematics, a taste for which science seems to have been hereditary in his family, and afterwards in the languages at the grammar-school and Marischal college at Aberdeen. He made the works of Galileo, Kepler, and Des Cartes, his principal study, and began early to make improvements upon their discoveries in optics, the first of which was the invention of the reflecting telescope, which still bears his name, and an account of the construction of which he published in his Optica promota (1663), at the age of twenty-four. About 1664, or 1665, he came to London, for the purpose of getting his telescope made; but failing in this, through the inexpertness of the artists he employed, he dropped the pursuit, and resolved to make the tour of Italy, then the mart of mathematical learning, with the view of prosecuting his favourite study. He spent some time at Padua, where, in 1667, he published his Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura, which was communicated to the Royal Society, where it met with the commendation of Lord Brounker and Dr. Wallis. He reprinted it at Venice, and published it the following year, 1668, together with another piece, entitled, Geometriæ Pars universalis, inserviens quantitatum Curvarum transmutationi et mensuræ, in which he is allowed to have shown, for the first time, a method for the transmutation of curves. These works engaged the notice, and procured the author the correspondence, of the greatest mathematicians of the age, Newton, Huygens, Wallis, and others. On his return from his travels he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and communicated several papers to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1668 he published another work, entitled, Exercitationes Geometricæ, and about the same time he was elected professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrew's, an office which he held for six years. In 1672 he published, The great and new Art of weighing Vanity, or a Discovery of the Ignorance and Arrogance of the great and new Artist, in his pseudo-philosophical Writings, by M. Patrick Mathers, archbedel to the university of St. Andrew's: to which are annexed some Tentamina de Motu penduli et projectorum; this is a satirical piece, written to expose the ignorance of Sinclare, professor at Glasgow, in his hydrostatical writings. In the same year Sir Isaac Newton having contrived a new reflecting telescope, and made several objections to Gregory's, an amicable dispute arose between those two philosophers. In the course of this dispute Gregory described a burning concave mirror, which was approved by Newton, and afterwards came into common use. In 1674 he was called to Edinburgh, to fill the chair of mathematics in that university. This place he had held but little more than a year, when, in October 1675, being employed in showing the satellites of Jupiter through a telescope to some of his pupils, he was suddenly struck with total blindness, and died a few days after, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

GREGORY, (David,) elder brother of the preceding, was born in 1627 or 1628, and, although he possessed all the genius of the other branches of his family, was educated by his father for trade, and served an apprenticeship to a mercantile house in Holland. He was skilled in medicine, mathematics, and mechanics, suggested several improvements in artillery, and is said to have been the first who possessed a barometer in Scotland, which at one time exposed him to the danger of being tried by the presbytery for witchcraft. He died about 1720.

GREGORY, (David,) son of the preceding, was born in 1661 at Aberdeen, where he also received his earlier education, but was afterwards removed to Edinburgh, and took his degree of M.A. in that university. The great advantage of his uncle's papers induced his friends

to urge him to study the mathematics, to which he applied with such success, that he was advanced to the mathematical chair at Edinburgh at the age of twenty-three. The same year he published a treatise, entitled, Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum, Edinb. 1684, 4to: this is accounted his masterpiece. He soon perceived the excellence of Newton's philosophy, and was the first who had the merit of introducing it into the schools, by his lectures at Edinburgh. In 1691, hearing of Dr. Bernard's intention to resign the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, he came to London, was admitted a member of the Royal Society, and was introduced to Newton, who recommended him to Flamsteed, through whose interest he was elected Savilian professor of astronomy in the same year, having been first admitted of Balliol college, and incorporated M.A. February 8, and created M.D. on the 18th of the same month. He engaged in carrying on the design of his predecessor, Dr. Bernard, to print all the works of the ancient mathematicians; and he published an edition of Euclid in Greek and Latin, fol., in 1703. He afterwards joined with his colleague, Dr. Halley, in preparing an edition of Apollonius's Conics. Dr. Bernard had left materials for the first four books, which Gregory undertook to complete, but was prevented by his death, which happened October 10, 1708. There are several papers of his in the Philosophical Transactions, vols. xviii. xix. xxi. xxiv. and xxv. He left also in MS. A short Treatise of the Nature and Arithmetic of Logarithms, which was printed at the end of Keill's translation of Commandine's Euclid; and, A Treatise of Practical Geometry, published by Maclaurin. He was an intimate friend of Newton, and was entrusted with a MS. copy of the Principia, for the purpose of making observations on it. Of these Newton availed himself in the second edition.—His eldest son, DAVID, educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, became rector of Semly, in Wiltshire; was installed canon of Christ Church, June 8, 1736, and dean, May 18, 1756. He was appointed the first professor of modern history and languages on the foundation of that professorship by George I., prolocutor of the lower house of Convocation, and master of Sherburn hospital, near Durham. He died in 1767, and was interred in Christ Church cathedral.—His brother, JAMES, succeeded him in the mathematical professorship at Edinburgh, and held that office for thirty-three years, and retiring in 1725, was succeeded by Maclaurin. A daughter of his, a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, was the victim of an unfortunate attachment, that furnished the subject of Mallet's well-known ballad of William and Margaret. —Another brother, CHARLES, was created professor of mathematics at St. Andrew's by queen Anne in 1707. This office he held for thirty-two years; and resigning in 1739, was succeeded by his son, DAVID, who eminently inherited the talents of his family, and died in 1763.

GREGORY, (John,) professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen in 1724. He was the third son of James Gregory, M.D., professor of medicine in King's college, Aberdeen; grandson of David Gregory, of Kinardie, and grand-nephew of James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris, and on his return was appointed professor of philosophy in King's college, Aberdeen, and took the degree of M.D. In 1754 he went to London, but was recalled in 1756 by the death of his brother, Dr. James Gregory, professor of physic in King's college, Aberdeen, to fill that chair. During his stay in London he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1766, on the death of Dr. Robert Whytt, he was appointed to succeed him, as his majesty's first physician in Scotland; and about the same time he was chosen to fill the chair of professor of the practice of physic, which was just resigned by Dr. Rutherford. Dr. Gregory gave three successive courses of practical lectures. Afterwards he lectured, alternately with Cullen, on the theory and practice of physic. These lectures he kept up till the time of his death, which took place on the 10th of February, 1773, when he was found dead in his bed. To this melancholy event Beattie refers in the closing stanzas of his Minstrel. He wrote, Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World; Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Inquiries in Philosophy; Elements of the Practice of Physic, for the use of Students. This work he left imperfect. His death happened while he was lecturing on pleurisy.—His son, JAMES, finished that course of lectures, and published, in 1774, a small tract of his father's, entitled, A Father's Legacy

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to his Daughters, a very popular publication. In 1788 all his works were published together in 4 vols, 8vo, with a life of the author by Mr. Tytler (Lord Woodhouselee).

GREGORY, (John,) a learned English divine, born at Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, in 1607. He early discovered a strong inclination for learning; but the circumstances of his parents were too narrow to enable them to give him a liberal education. They were so much respected, however, for their piety and honesty, that some of their wealthier neighbours were induced to interest themselves in his behalf, and to send him in the capacity of servitor to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1624, where he was placed under the tuition of Dr. George Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester. Having been admitted into orders, he was appointed one of the chaplains of his college by the dean, Dr. Brian Duppa. In 1634 he published a second edition, in quarto, of Sir Thomas Ridley's View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, with notes; by which he acquired much reputation, on account of the civil, historical, ecclesiastical, and ritual learning, and the skill in ancient and modern languages, Oriental as well as European, displayed in it. When, in the year 1638, Dr. Duppa was promoted to the see of Chichester, he appointed Gregory his domestic chaplain, collated him to a prebend in that church, and, upon his translation to the bishopric of Salisbury, in 1641, appointed him a prebendary of his new see; but being zealously attached to the royal cause, upon the breaking out of the civil war between the king and parliament, he was deprived of both his prebends, by which means he was reduced to great distress. In this condition he took up his abode at an obscure ale-house on Kidlington Green, near Oxford, where he lived in great privacy. In 1646 he published, Notes and Observations on some Passages of Scripture, 4to, which were reprinted at different periods, and afterwards translated into Latin, and inserted in the Critici Sacri. For many years he had been the victim of an hereditary gout, which, in the year last mentioned, attacked him in the stomach, and proved fatal to him, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. His posthumous works (Gregorii Posthuma) were published in 1650, 1664, 1671, and 1683, 4to. This volume contains, A Discourse of the LXX. Interpreters; the Place and Manner of their Interpretation; A Discourse declaring what time the Nicene Creed began to be sung in the Church; a Sermon upon the Resurrection, from 1 Cor. xv. verse 20; Καινὰν δεύτερος, or, a Disproof of him in the third of St. Luke, verse 36; Episcopus Puerorum in die Innocentium; De Æris et Epochis, showing the several accounts of time among all nations, from the creation to the present age; The Assyrian Monarchy, being a description of its rise and fall; The Description and Use of the Terrestrial Globe. Besides these he wrote a tract entitled, Alkibla, in which he endeavoured to vindicate the antiquity of worshipping towards the east. There is a MS. of his entitled, Observationes in Loca quædam excerpta ex Johannis Malelæ Chronographia, in the public library at Oxford; and he intended to publish a Latin translation of that author, with annotations. He translated likewise from Greek into Latin, 1. Palladius de Gentibus Indiæ et Brachmanibus; 2. S. Ambrosius de Moribus Brachmanorum; 3. Anonymus de Brachmanibus; which translations came after his death into the hands of Edmund Chilmead, chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, and then into those of Edward Byshe, who published them in his own name, London, 1665, 4to.

GREGORY, (George,) a divine and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, and was born there in 1754. He was educated at Liverpool for the counting-house, in which he spent some years; but feeling a distaste for commercial pursuits, he studied at the university of Edinburgh, and at length took orders in the Established Church. In 1782 he settled in London, where he became evening preacher at the Foundling Hospital, and afterwards vicar of West Ham, in Essex, for which preferment he was indebted to Mr. Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth, who employed him to defend his administration. He died in 1808. He published, Essays, historical and moral; A translation of Lowth's Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews; Church History; The Life of Chatterton, inserted in the Biographia Britannica; The Economy of Nature; and Sermons. He left for the press, Letters on Philosophy, 2 vols, and Letters to his Son, 2 vols. He was also for many years editor of the New Annual Register.

GREGORY, (James,) professor of physic in the university of Edinburgh, and a fellow of the Royal Society, born at Aberdeen in 1753. He wrote, De Morbis cœli mutatione medendis; Con-

spectus Medicinæ theoreticæ; Philosophical and Literary Essays; Memorial presented to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, 4to, 1800; Cullen's first Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes; this went through seven editions. He also published a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the theory of the moods of verbs. He died in 1821.

GREIG, (Samuel Carlowitz,) a naval officer, born in Scotland. He distinguished himself under admiral Hawke, at the defeat of Conflans, and at the taking of the Havannah. After the peace of 1763 he entered the Russian service, and was promoted by the empress for his skill and bravery at the battle of Chio (where the whole Turkish fleet was destroyed) to the chief command of the Russian navy. Besides other signal marks of imperial favour, he received an estate in Livonia. He died in 1788.

GRENADA, (Louis de,) a Dominican, born at Granada in 1504. Devoted to the duties and austerities of a monastic life, he had the firmness to refuse the bishopric of Braganza when offered to him by queen Catharine of Portugal, sister of the emperor Charles V. He died in 1588. He wrote, The Sinner's Guide; Memorial of a Christian Life; A Catechism; A Treatise on Prayer; A Treatise on the Duty of Bishops; Instructions for Preachers; and Sermons. The greater part of them has been translated from the Spanish and Latin into French by father Girard, and published in 2 vols, fol., and 8 vols, 8vo.

GRENAN, (Benignus,) a Latin poet, professor of rhetoric at Harcourt. He was born at Noyers, in Burgundy, in 1681, and died at Paris in 1723. He was the friend and poetical rival of professor Coffin, and maintained against him the superiority of the wine of Burgundy over that of Champagne. His verses contain many noble and delicate sentiments.

GRENVILLE, (George,) an English statesman, born in 1702. He was younger brother of Richard Grenville, earl Temple, and was member of parliament for the county of Buckingham. He is known in parliamentary history for his two bills, one, passed in 1757, for the more regular payment of the navy; and the other, passed in 1770, for the trial of contested elections. In 1754 he was made treasurer of the navy, soon after first lord of the Admiralty, and first lord of the Treasury, and in 1763 chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1765 he resigned his post to lord Rockingham, and in the following year he published a vindication of his ministry, entitled, Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, and on the Measures taken by the Ministry from the Conclusion of the Peace, relative to the great Objects of National Interest: a pamphlet called, The Present State of the Nation, 1768, has also been ascribed to him. He died in 1770, leaving by his lady, the daughter of Sir William Wyndham, the marquis of Buckingham, lord Grenville, and Mr. Thomas Grenville, all of whom greatly distinguished themselves.

GRENVILLE, (William Wyndham, lord,) third son of the preceding, was born in 1759, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where, in 1779, he gained the Chancellor's prize for a composition in Latin verse, the subject being Vis Electrica. He took the degree of B.A.; and then entered one of the inns of court, with the view of qualifying for the bar; but his attention was soon diverted to the more exciting field of politics. In February 1782 he was returned to parliament for Buckingham; and in September following, when his brother, earl Temple, (afterwards marquis of Buckingham,) was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, Mr. Grenville accompanied him as private secretary. In December following he was appointed to succeed Mr. Burke as paymaster of the army, and in the House of Commons he became the able coadjutor of Mr. Pitt, his cousin-german. In 1784 he was elected for Buckinghamshire. He had not completed his thirtieth year when he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons (January 5, 1789), on the death of the right honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall; and in less than four months he was made secretary of state of the home department. He was then (1790) re-elected for Buckinghamshire; but before the close of the year he was removed to the House of Lords by a patent of peerage, dated November 25. In the following May he exchanged the seals of home secretary for those of the foreign department, which he retained until the resignation of Mr. Pitt, in February 1801. While he held the post of foreign secretary he maintained a port and bearing of stern defiance towards the French Directory, and in terms of haughty and indignant scorn signified to M. Chauvelin, who had been ambassador in London previously to the death of Louis

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XVI., and claimed to be still recognised in that capacity, an order for that gentleman's immediate departure from the kingdom. The French government despatched M. Maret (afterwards, under the empire, duc de Bassano) to negotiate the neutrality of this country; but so determined was lord Grenville not to allow the least opening to their influence, that he persisted in refusing that emissary even to visit him, contrary, as was thought, to the opinion of Mr. Pitt. In 1795, on the occasion of the attack which had been made upon the king (George III.) during his passage to open parliament, lord Grenville brought in a bill to provide for the safety and protection of the royal person; and on the success of this measure, he followed it up by another bill to suppress the formation or continuance of seditious societies. He took an active part with Mr. Pitt in promoting the Union with Ireland, and shared with him in giving the intimations, on which the Roman Catholics of that country founded their claims to emancipation. When, in May 1804, on the resignation of the Addington administration, Mr. Pitt became first lord of the Treasury, without having stipulated for Catholic emancipation, lord Grenville and Mr. Windham refused to join him; and from that time until the death of Mr. Pitt, his lordship took a prominent part in the ranks of opposition. In the beginning of 1806 lord Grenville became prime minister, and Mr. Fox took the foreign secretaryship. But after being in office for the short period of thirteen months, this administration was dismissed. Lord Grenville suffered, at this time, not a little in his popularity, by obtaining an act of parliament, enabling him to hold, together with the premiership, the office of auditor of the Exchequer, which had been conferred upon him in 1795, in lieu of the rangership of St. James's and Hyde Parks, and which he retained until his death. In December 1809 he succeeded the duke of Portland as chancellor of the university of Oxford. His installation took place on the 3d of July, 1810. He continued in the ranks of the opposition during the war; but on the final defeat of the French in 1814 he congratulated the country on the prospect of an immediate peace, and in the following year supported ministers in their resolution to depose Napoleon. He edited the Letters which had been written by the first earl of Chatham to his nephew, Thomas Pitt (afterwards lord Camelford, who was killed in a duel with Mr. Best in 1804). when at Cambridge. He also published, A New Plan of Finance, as presented to Parliament, with the Tables, 1806; and, A Letter to the Earl of Fingal, 1810. He enriched an edition of Homer, privately printed, with valuable annotations; and translated into Latin several pieces from the Greek, English, and Italian, which were circulated among his friends under the title of Nugæ Metricæ. As a speaker lord Grenville was, perhaps, one of the most powerful debaters that ever appeared in the House of Lords. He spent the close of a long and active life in literary retirement at his seat of Dropmore, in Buckinghamshire, where he died on the 12th of January, 1834. Lord Grenville married, in 1792, the Hon. Anne Pitt, only daughter of Thomas, first lord Camelford, and sister and sole heiress of the second lord, above mentioned. As he left no issue, the barony of Grenville has become extinct.

GRESHAM, (Sir Thomas,) descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, was born in London in 1519. His father, Sir Richard, was lord mayor in 1517, and was so distinguished for opulence, abilities, and integrity, that he became the intimate friend of Cromwell, and suggested to that minister the advantage of a place of public accommodation for the London merchants, which the munificence of his son afterwards provided. Sir John Gresham served the office of sheriff in the mayoralty of his brother Richard, and not only founded Bethlehem Hospital, but also endowed the free-school of Holt, in Norfolk, and bestowed the government of it upon the Fishmongers' Company. Thomas Gresham, who exhibited at an early age talents of no common order, was sent to Gonvill hall, now commonly called Caius college, Cambridge, where his proficiency attracted the notice of Caius, the founder, who gave him the designation of Doctissimus Mercator. He was afterwards apprenticed to his uncle for eight years, and was in 1543 admitted a member of the Mercers' Company, to which also his father and uncle belonged. Having completed his clerkship, he entered actively on the life of a merchant, and before he had attained his twenty-fifth year had undertaken to furnish supplies for the siege of Boulogne. His reputation for knowledge, judgment, and integrity, were even then universal, and he was in constant correspondence and intercourse with Sir W. Cecil. He placed the financial

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affairs of England upon a new basis, and released his country from a state of entire dependence upon foreigners. In those days supplies were exacted by a rather royal process at home, or at an immense disadvantage from the wealthy merchants of the continent. As necessity alone could justify recourse to the former method, the sovereign generally preferred the latter, and for this purpose a royal agent constantly resided in some chief seaport town abroad to negotiate loans as required. To this office Gresham was appointed in 1551, and passing over to the Low Countries, fixed his residence at Antwerp, the great commercial emporium of Europe. The deranged state of our previous system of negotiating, and our new agent's activity, may be concluded from the single fact, that in the space of only two years he was called over to London no less than forty times. He so ably managed affairs, that in about two years he paid off the whole of a loan bearing enormous interest, and greatly raised the king's credit. He was retained by Mary in the service of the crown. At the accession of Elizabeth he was for a time deprived of his office, but it was restored to him, and he held it, together with that of queen's-merchant, as long as he lived. In 1570, Elizabeth endeavoured to raise a subsidy by an arbitrary edict, but could only obtain about 30,000*l.*; upon which the royal merchant was authorized to treat with his wealthy brethren for a loan. At first the proposition met with a refusal, but Gresham, appearing surprised and indignant at their want of confidence in so great a queen, obtained a first loan, paid the interest, procured a renewal, established confidence between the throne and the people, and extinguished for ever the mischievous practice of foreign loans. Another task was now undertaken by Gresham: this was the employment and direction of corps of spies, who should procure secret information in every country of Europe, and carry it to London. In this science he was as skilful as in that of finance. He was next sent ambassador to the court of the duchess of Parma; and upon this occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He lived sumptuously, and had several noble seats, such as Mayfield, in Sussex, and Osterley, near Brentford, in Middlesex, besides his city residence in Lombard-street. His royal mistress honoured Gresham by visiting him at his country seats, and the queen's chamber at Mayfield is still in tolerable preservation. It was at Osterley that the first paper-mill in England was erected, by Gresham's direction. The death of his only son, a youth of sixteen, in 1564, left him no immediate heir, and, adopting the citizens as his inheritors, he resolved on erecting such a civic monument as would confer an immortality on his name. His father, as has been already noticed, had suggested the idea of an Exchange like that of Antwerp; the son resolved to carry out the proposition, and the city having purchased a piece of ground, he laid the foundation-stone of the first Exchange in London on the 7th of June, 1566. In three years the whole was completed; and on the 23d of January, 1570, Elizabeth went in state from Somerset House to Sir Thomas's residence in Bishopsgate-street, where she dined, and, proceeding thence to the New Bourse, entered the south-gate. Proclamation was then ordered to be made, by herald and trumpet, that the Bourse should henceforth be called the Royal Exchange. In 1575 he founded Gresham College, leaving the half of his property in the Royal Exchange to the Corporation of London, and the other to the Mercers' Company, for the endowment of seven lectures in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, rhetoric, geometry, and music, at 50*l.* each. These lectures were delivered first in the mansion of the founder (situated where the Excise Office now stands), but afterwards in the Royal Exchange; and now they are delivered in a noble hall in Gresham-street. On the 21st of November, 1579, after he had retired from the Exchange to his house in Bishopsgate-street, he fell down suddenly in his kitchen and expired. He was buried in the church of Great St. Helen's, where a costly monument, erected during his lifetime, marks the spot where he was entombed. By Anne, his wife, who was the sister of the lady of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper, and who survived him seventeen years, he left no issue.

GRESSET, (John Baptist Louis,) a celebrated French poet, born at Amiens in 1709, and educated under the Jesuits, and at the College of Louis le Grand at Paris. In his twenty-fourth year he wrote his Ver-Vert, a charming tale, and his pleasing epistles of La Chartreuse, Les Ombres, Epître au Père Bougeant, and others. The reputation they obtained was the cause of his quitting the society in his twenty-sixth year, and settling in Paris, where he attempted dramatic composition,

and wrote the tragedy of Edouard, which had little success. His Sidney, a comedy of the grave and romantic kind, was better received. But it was his Méchant, represented in 1747, that raised him to the first rank of writers in this class: its success was prodigious, and it has ever been regarded as a masterpiece in that species of comedy which paints manners with truth and force, without being highly comic. In 1748 he was admitted into the French Academy, and soon after renounced the stage, returned to Amiens, where he had a post in the finances, and married a lady with a good fortune. In 1775 he revisited Paris, and had the honour, as director of the French Academy, to compliment Louis XVI. and his queen on their accession to the throne. He received from the court letters of nobility and the order of St. Michael, and was appointed historiographer of the order of St. Lazarus. He died in 1777. Among his works, besides those above mentioned, are his Adieux aux Jésuites, his beautiful Epître à ma Sœur, sur ma Convalescence, some comic pieces, odes, and a translation of Virgil's eclogues. "Gresset," says M. Bailly, "placed between Chaulieu and Voltaire for the graces of light poetry, and perhaps the first at the theatre for elegance of versification in comedy, is also entitled to the glory, that his morals were pure as his style." His Ver-Vert has been twice translated into English; 1st, by T. G. Cooper, London, 1759; and 2dly, by Alexander Geddes, LL.D. London, 1793. The best edition of his works is that of Renouard, Paris, 1811, 3 vols, 8vo.

GRETRY, (André Ernest Modeste,) a celebrated composer of French operas, born at Liege in 1741. He received his first musical instruction in the choir of the collegiate church of St. Denis; and in his eighteenth year he set out for Rome, and was placed under the care of Casali. Here he was invited by the manager of the Alberti theatre to set a short opera, La Vendemiatrice; which met with such success that his airs were sung in all the streets. He then went to Bologna, and was admitted a member of the Società Filharmonica. After this he proceeded to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with Voltaire, and produced his first French opera, Isabelle et Gertrude. In 1767 he went to Paris, where he finally settled. He joined the society of the literati of that city, and contracted a lasting friendship with Marmontel. At the Revolution he became a zealous republican, and set some of the revolutionary songs. He was made a member of the French National Institute, and inspector of the Conservatoire, and was a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He died in 1813, and was buried with great pomp. He published, Essais sur la Musique, 3 vols, 8vo, 1780, reprinted by the republican government in 1793.

GRETSER, (James,) a learned German Jesuit, born at Marckdorf, in Suabia, in 1561. He entered into the order when he was seventeen years of age, and filled successively the chairs of philosophy, morals, and divinity, during twenty-five years, in the university of Ingolstadt, where he died in 1625. He spent a considerable part of his life in writing against Protestant authors, especially Whitaker, Junius, and Daneau. These controversial works form a collection in 2 vols, fol., printed at Ingolstadt, in 1607 and 1609. He also wrote, De Cruce, 3 vols, 4to, which is highly commended by Dupin. He was well versed in the Greek language. All his works were printed at Ratisbon in 1739, in 17 vols. fol.

GREUZE, (John Baptist,) a celebrated French painter, born at Tournus in 1726. He excelled in the representation of moral and domestic scenes, and though faulty in some particulars, his works are generally pleasing. Some of his best pictures are in the gallery of the Luxembourg, and are well known from repeated engravings. He died in 1805.

GREVILLE, (Fulk, or Foulk,) lord Brooke, was born in 1554, at Beauchamp Court, in Warwickshire, the seat of his father, Sir Fulk Greville. He was educated, as is supposed, at Shrewsbury school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Oxford. After travelling abroad he was introduced to the court of Elizabeth, where he became a great favourite, and obtained an annual income of above 2000*l.* as clerk of the signet to the council of Wales. Though prevented by the commands of the queen from indulging his passion for a military life, he distinguished himself with his friend, Sir Philip Sidney, in the tilts and tournaments which engaged the public attention on the expected marriage of Elizabeth to the duke of Anjou, in 1581. In 1597 he was knighted, and continued to represent his county in parliament till the end of the queen's reign. Though under James I. he obtained the grant of Warwick castle, on the reparation of which he spent 20,000*l.*, yet he found Cecil

jealous of his power, and therefore retired to studious pursuits. After Cecil's death he again became, in 1615, a favourite at court, and was made under-treasurer and chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1620 he was raised to the dignity of the peerage. He continued in the favour of Charles I., and in the beginning of his reign founded a history lecture in the university of Cambridge, with an annual salary of 100*l*. Ralph Heywood, one of his domestics, considering his services too long unrewarded, upbraided him in his chamber with unusual freedom, and upon finding his application disregarded, stabbed him mortally in the back. This happened at Brook-house, Holborn, 30th September, 1628. The corpse was conveyed to Warwick, and buried in St. Mary's church there. Lord Brooke deserves to be recorded not merely as a courtier, but as the friend and patron of learned men, and among his associates may be numbered, (besides Sidney,) Spenser, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Egerton, Overal, Camden, Speed, and Davenant. As he was never married, his estates descended to his relation, Robert Greville. Lord Brooke appears to have cherished a taste for all kinds of polite learning, though his inclination led him more particularly to poetry and history. His principal works are, The Life of the Renowned Sir Philip Sidney, London, 1652, 12mo; Certaine learned and elegant Workes of the Right Hon. Fulke Lord Brooke, written in his youth, and familiar exercise with Sir Philip Sidney, London, 1633; The Remains of Sir Fulk Greville, Lord Brooke, being Poems of Monarchy and Religion, never before printed, London, 1670, 8vo. The envy of Cecil, who denied him access to the necessary records, prevented his carrying into execution an intention he had formed of writing a history of the Wars of the Roses.—Robert Greville, who is mentioned above as the adopted heir of lord Brooke, was educated by him as became the estate and dignity to which he was to succeed; but when the civil war commenced, he joined the parliament army, in whose cause he had written some treatises, and was killed in battle at Lichfield, in 1643, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He wrote, The Nature of Truth; its Union and Unity with the Soule, which is one in its essence, faculties, acts; one with truth; A Discourse, opening the Nature of that Episcopacie which is exercised in England; Two Speeches, spoken in the Guildhall, London, concerning his Majesty's Refusal of a Treaty of Peace; Answer to the Speech of Philip Earl of Pembroke, concerning Accommodation, in the House of Lords, December 19, 1642, printed by order of the house, and reprinted in lord Somers's tracts; but which appears to have been drawn up by lord Clarendon, as containing the substance of lord Brooke's sentiments; and, Speech at the Election of his Captains and Commanders at Warwick castle.

GREVIN, (James,) a French poet and physician, born at Clermont in 1540. He was in the service of Margaret of France, duchess of Savoy, and died at Turin in 1573. His poems were printed at Paris in 1561, 8vo. As he was a Calvinist, he joined Rochchandieu and Christian to write the well-known poem, The Temple, against Ronsard, who, in his Miseries of the Time, had abused the Protestants.

GREW, (Obadiah,) an English divine, born at Atherstone, in Warwickshire, in 1607, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford. After taking orders, and favouring the views of the parliament, he settled at Coventry, as minister of St. Michael's there. He was an indefatigable parish priest; and, though he sided with the Presbyterians against the Hierarchy, he opposed them in their views of cutting off the king; and even drew a promise from Cromwell, as he passed through Coventry, in 1647, that no violence should be offered to his royal master. At the Restoration he refused to conform, for which he was ejected from his parish. He died in 1698. He published, Meditations on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and other theological tracts.

GREW, (Nehemiah,) son of the preceding, eminent for his writings on the anatomy and physiology of vegetables, was born at Coventry about 1628. He was brought up as a Presbyterian, his father having taken the Covenant; and at the Restoration he was sent to study in a foreign university, where he took the degree of doctor of physic. He settled first at Coventry; but in 1672 he removed to London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, which, in 1677, appointed him their secretary. The College of Physicians admitted him an honorary fellow in 1680. He obtained considerable practice, and was much esteemed for his piety and learning. He died in 1711. Besides, The Philosophical Transactions from January 1678 to February 1679, he published, The Anatomy of Vegetables; An Idea of a Phy-

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tological History of Roots; The Anatomy of Trunks; The Anatomy of Plants, with an Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants, 1682, fol., with many plates. This is an excellent performance, replete with curious observations concerning the intimate structure of vegetables and their parts, in the examination of which he diligently employed microscopes and other helps. There are few things yet ascertained upon this subject with which he was not acquainted. He also wrote, A Catalogue and Description of the Natural and Artificial Rarities belonging to the Royal Society; to which is added, the Comparative Anatomy of Stomachs and Guts begun; and Cosmographia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe, as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God, 1701, fol.

GREY, (lady Jane,) celebrated for her talents, her virtues, and her misfortunes, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, queen dowager of France, and sister of Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate-hall, her father's seat, in Leicestershire. From her early years she exhibited a quickness and comprehension of mind, that have rendered her one of the prodigies of her sex and age. Besides the accomplishments of needlework, fair hand-writing, and music, she possessed such a knowledge of the learned languages as would be surprising in the most promising scholar of the other sex. Roger Ascham has recorded, that, on paying her a visit in her fourteenth year, at her father's seat in Leicestershire, he found her reading the Phædon of Plato, while the rest of the family were hunting. She was then under the tuition of Aylmer (afterwards bishop of London), to whose kind and gentle treatment, which was a contrast to the severity of her parents, she attributed the delight she took in study. She was able at this time even to write Greek with facility, and she is said also to have acquired not only the French and Italian languages, but the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. With all these endowments of the understanding, she possessed the modesty and gentleness proper to her sex. She imbibed from her tutor the principles of the Reformation, to which she always remained warmly attached. The alliance of her family, however, and their ambition, were too powerful to suffer her to live in seclusion. No sooner was the declining health of Edward VI. perceived by his courtiers, than Dudley, duke of Northumberland, prevailed upon the unsuspecting monarch to settle the crown upon his relation, lady Jane, whose attachment to the principles of the Reformation was indubitable; and to pass over his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth. When this was effected, the artful favourite married his son, Guildford Dudley, to the future queen, and thus paved the way to the elevation of his own family to the throne. But while others rejoiced in these plans of approaching greatness, Jane alone seemed unconcerned, and when, at last, on Edward's death, she was hailed as queen by her ambitious father-in-law, Northumberland, she refused the proffered dignity, till the authority of her father, the duke of Suffolk, and the entreaties of a husband whom she tenderly loved, wrung from her an unwilling consent. She was, as usual, conveyed to the Tower, preparatory to her coronation, and was proclaimed queen in the city, and honoured with all the marks of royalty. But this elevation lasted not long; at the end of nine days her father announced to her the necessity of returning to a private station. She received the intelligence with perfect serenity, and expressed herself much better pleased with the act of relinquishing, than she had been with that of assuming, the crown. Soon after, Northumberland suffered the just punishment of his treason. The duke of Suffolk was imprisoned, but was soon restored to his liberty. Lady Jane and her husband were arraigned, and sentence of death was pronounced upon them. They were committed to custody, but treated with indulgence; and hopes were entertained that justice would be satisfied without the sacrifice of a victim so involuntarily criminal. This might probably have taken place, had it not been for the ill-advised insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyat and others, which was very imprudently and ungratefully joined by the duke of Suffolk and his brothers. After its suppression, it was resolved in Mary's council, that, for the future security of the crown, lady Jane and her husband should be put to death. She received the notification of this purpose with her accustomed firmness and tranquillity, and prepared herself for the final hour. Mary's religious zeal induced her to send divines for the conversion of Jane to the Romish faith; and the time first fixed upon for the execution was prolonged three days, in order to aid their efforts. But they were encountered with equal zeal, and

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with readiness and solidity of argumentation, on her part; and her constancy remained unshaken. On the evening before her death she wrote to her sister, lady Catharine Grey, a letter, said to have been in the Greek language, which she sent to her with the present of a Greek Testament. On the fatal morning, her husband, who was confined separately, having obtained permission from the officers, sent a tender request to take a last farewell of her. This, however, through the apprehension that their resolution might be shaken by such a meeting, she thought it best to decline; and she contented herself with giving him a parting token out of her window as he was led to execution. She saw his remains brought back, and wrote on the occasion three sentences, in Greek, Latin, and English, in her table-book, which she presented as a memorial to the constable of the Tower. Her turn soon followed. With a composed countenance she proceeded to the scaffold, where she made an address to the bystanders, acknowledging her fault in not rejecting with sufficient steadiness the crown which was forced upon her, and expressing her willingness to expiate her crime by death. She assisted her woman in adjusting her dress, took leave of the attendants, and saying, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit," she laid her head upon the block, and received the fatal stroke, February 12th, 1554, in the seventeenth year of her age.

GREY, or GRAY, (Nicholas,) an eminent schoolmaster, born in London in 1590, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1614 he was appointed master of the Charter-house School, which he relinquished on marrying; in 1624 was chosen master of Merchant Tailors' School; and in 1631 he was elected head-master of Eton, from which place he was ejected in the Rebellion, and then went to Tunbridge, where he remained till the Restoration, when he was restored. He died in 1660. He published, A Dictionary in Latin and English; Luculenta e Sacrâ Scripturâ Testimonia, ad Hugonis Grotii Baptizatorum Puerorum Institutionem; Parabolæ Evangelicæ, Lat. Redditæ Carmine Paraphrastico varii Generis in usum Scholæ Tunbrigiensis.

GREY, (Zachary,) an English divine, and miscellaneous writer, born of a Yorkshire family in 1687, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He afterwards removed to Trinity hall, where he took the degree of LL.D. He was rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, and vicar of St. Giles's and St. Peter's in Cambridge, and died in 1766. He was author of nearly 30 publications, the best known of which is his edition of Hudibras, with annotations, and a preface, 1744, 2 vols, 8vo; to this he published a supplement in 1752, 8vo. He was a violent antagonist of Warburton; and his Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans is very valuable. He contributed likewise to Peck's Desiderata, and ably assisted Whalley in his edition of Shakspeare. His abilities are highly spoken of by Dr. Johnson.

GREY, (Richard,) a learned divine of the Church of England, born at Newcastle in 1694, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. He obtained the rectory of Kilncote, in Leicestershire, and afterwards he was appointed to the rectory of Hinton, in Northamptonshire, and to a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul. In 1730 he published his Memoria Technica; and, A System of English Ecclesiastical Law, extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, for the Use of young Students in the Universities who are designed for Holy Orders, 8vo. For this work the university of Oxford presented him, in 1731, with the degree of D.D. by diploma. He also published, The miserable and distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church established; A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew without Points; Liber Jobi in Versiculos Metrice divisus, cum Versione Latinâ Alberti Schultens, Notisque ex ejus Commentario excerptis, accedit Canticum Moysis, Deut. xxxii. cum Notis variorum; The Last Words of David, divided according to the Metre, with Notes critical and explanatory; an English translation of Hawkins Browne's poem, De Animæ Immortalitate; and Sermons. He died in 1771.

GRIBALDI, (Matthew,) surnamed Mofa, a learned jurist, born at Chieri, in Piedmont. He opened a school of law at Padua in 1548; but having imbibed the principles of the Reformers, he was obliged, in 1553, to withdraw secretly from that city. He wandered about for some time, and in 1555 was introduced to Calvin at Geneva; but as he had incurred suspicion of being addicted to the opinions of the Unitarians, that reformer refused to give him the hand of fellowship till he had cleared himself in

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that particular. Gribaldi refused to give him this satisfaction, wherefore he was ordered to depart from the city. Gribaldi was received at Tübingen through the means of Vergerius, and for some time occupied the chair of law in that university, till persecution obliged him to quit it. He then repaired to Berne, in the neighbourhood of which he purchased an estate, with the intention of spending his days there; but being cited before the magistrates to answer for the heresies imputed to him, he was obliged to retract, in order to gain his liberty. The sincerity of this retractation was doubted, since he afforded a retreat in his house to the persecuted Valentine Gentilis; and he would again have been molested, had he not been carried off by the plague in 1564. He wrote commentaries on the Pandects and other parts of the civil law. With respect to his religious opinions, he is represented as supposing the Divine Nature divided into three eternal spirits, distinguished from each other, not only by number, but also by subordination.

GRIBNER, (Michael Henry,) professor of the law at Wittemberg, born at Leipsic in 1682. He wrote several works in Latin on jurisprudence, &c. and his abilities are mentioned with respect by Saxius in his Onomasticon. He died in 1734.

GRIERSON, (Constantia,) a lady distinguished for her skill in Greek and Roman literature, was born in Kilkenny, of poor parents. She proved her title to celebrity by her edition of Tacitus, dedicated to lord Carteret, and by that of Terence, inscribed to his son, and also by her poems, and a Greek epigram of great merit. In acknowledgment of her literary abilities lord Carteret inserted her name in the patent which granted the office of king's printer to her husband for life. She died in 1733, aged twenty-seven. She received, as she informed Mrs. Pilkington, some instruction from the clergyman of her parish, but for the best part of her learning she was indebted to her own industry. To her classical and philosophical attainments she united great modesty and genuine piety.

GRIESBACH, (John James,) a learned philologist and critic, born in 1745, at Butzbach, in Hesse Darmstadt. He commenced his grammatical studies in the Gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where his father performed the duties of a Lutheran minister and consistorial counsellor. From Frankfort he went, in 1762, to the university of Tübingen, and afterwards passed two years at the university of Halle, whence he removed to that of Leipsic. In 1767 he returned to Halle, and took the degree of M.A. During his academical career he applied himself with unwearied diligence to the critical study of philology, moral philosophy, and especially to theological, biblical, and ecclesiastical literature, in which he received, as a pupil, the most valuable assistance from Semler and Ernesti. He now determined to devote himself to a critical examination of the Greek MSS. of the New Testament; and accordingly he commenced, in 1769, a literary tour, in which, after inspecting the treasures of the learned institutions of Germany and Holland, he visited England, where he assiduously prosecuted his critical researches in the libraries of the universities and of the British Museum. He next visited the libraries of Paris, and of other parts of France, and having at length collected a large mass of valuable materials, he returned in 1770 to Frankfort, for the purpose of arranging them, and applying them to his purpose of effecting an emendation of the text of the Greek Testament. In the following year he delivered at the university of Halle a critical dissertation, De Codicibus quatuor Evangeliorum Origenianis; and in 1773 he was appointed professor extraordinary of theology at that university. He was next chosen one of the divinity professors at the university of Jena; and in 1777 he took the degree of D.D. He also was one of the directors of the Gazette of Jena; contributed numerous articles to learned periodicals; and in 1780 he was elected rector of that university, and inspector of the students from Weimar and Eisenach. In 1781 he was appointed ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, was chosen prelate and deputy of the district of Jena, and was made a member of the states of Saxe-Weimar. The first edition of his critical emendation of the text of the New Testament was published at Halle in 1774-5, 8vo, in three successive parts, as manuals for the students then attending his course of divinity lectures at Jena. Of the second edition, the first volume appeared in 1796, and the second in 1807. This was printed under the inspection of Griesbach himself; and in consequence of the cost of the paper having been munificently defrayed by the chancellor of the university of Cambridge, the duke of Grafton, the volumes bear the imprint of Halæ et Londini.

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They were reprinted in London in 1809, and in 1818. In the Latin prolegomena are exhibited a critical history of the printed text, a catalogue of all the MSS. from which various readings are cited, an account of the author's method of proceeding, and rules for determining the comparative value of various readings. He wrote, Dissertatio de Fide Historica, ex ipsa Rerum quæ narrantur natura judicanda, 4to, 1764; Dissertatio Hist. Theol. Locos Theologicos ex Leone M. Pontifice Romano sistens, 4to, 1768; Dissertatio de Codicibus quatuor Evangeliorum Origenianis, 4to, 1771; De vera Notione Vocabuli Πνευμα, in cap. 8, Epistolæ ad Romanos, 1 et 2, 4to, 1777; Curæ in Historiam Textûs Græci Epistolarum Paulinarum, 4to, 1777; Programma de Fontibus unde Evangelistæ suas de Resurrectione Domini Narrationes hauserint, 1784; Programma de Imaginibus Judaicis quibus Auctor Epistolæ ad Hebræos in describenda Messiæ provincia usus est, 4to, 1792; Anleitung zum Studieren der Popularen Dogmatik, 1789; Commentarius Criticus in Textum Græcum Novi Testamenti, 1798 and 1811; Commentatio quâ Marci Evangelium totum e Matthæi et Lucæ Commentariis decerptum esse monstratur, 4to, 1789; Recognita multisque augmentis locupletata in Commentationibus Theolog. 1794; Symbolæ Criticæ, ad supplendas et corrigendas variarum Novi Testamenti Lectionum Collectiones: accedit multorum Novi Testamenti Codicum Græcorum descriptio et examen, 2 tom. 8vo, 1785—1793; Synopsis Evangeliorum Matthæi, Marci, et Lucæ, una cum iis Joannis Pericopis, quæ Historiam Passionis et Resurrectionis Historiam complectuntur, 8vo, 1797. Griesbach died on the 18th of March, 1812. In 1775 he married Frederica Juliana, a sister of professor Schütz. His Opuscula Academica were edited by Gabler, Jena, 1824, 8vo. His funeral oration was pronounced by Professor Köthe of Jena. The bold and complicated hypothesis upon which Griesbach has based his system of recensions called forth many able assailants. Of these, the most accomplished were archbishop Lawrence, and Dr. Frederic Nolan. The archbishop's work was published in 1814, and is entitled, Remarks upon the Systematical Classification of MSS. adopted by Dr. Griesbach, 8vo. Dr. Nolan's work is entitled, An Enquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate, or Received Text of the New Testament, 1815, 8vo.

GRIFFET, (Henry,) an eminent writer among the Jesuits, born at Moulins in 1698, and educated at the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris, where he was accustomed to assist the celebrated Porée in lecturing the students in the belles-lettres. He became preacher to the king; and after the abolition of his order retired to Brussels, where he died in 1771. He published a new edition of Father Daniel's History of France; a Treatise on the different Kinds of Proof employed in establishing Historical Facts; Sermons, and other Works of Piety; Latin Poems; and an edition of D'Avrigny's Memoirs of Profane History.

GRIFFIER, (John,) a painter, born at Amsterdam in 1645. He studied under Roland Rogman, and adopting the style of Ruysdael excelled in landscape. Shortly after the fire of London he visited England, and met with great success, his chief patron being the duke of Beaufort. So close an observer of nature was Griffier, that his views on the Thames were painted entirely in a boat which he hired for the purpose. He died in London in 1718, leaving a son, Robert, who equalled him in painting river scenery.

GRIFFITH, (Michael,) born in London in 1587, and educated at Seville, and in the Low Countries. He became a Jesuit, and was sent as missionary of his order to England. He died at St. Omer in 1652. He wrote, Annales Ecclesiæ Britannicæ, 4 vols, fol., and Britannia illustrata, 4to.

GRIFFITH, (Elizabeth,) an ingenious lady, a native of Wales, and once of some note as a writer of novels and plays. Early in life she married Richard Griffith, a gentleman of a good family, but reduced fortune, in Ireland. The first performance by which she became known, was entitled, The Letters of Henry and Frances, which are said to contain the genuine correspondence between her and her husband before their marriage, and for some years after. Their next publication, which was also written in conjunction, was, Two Novels, in Letters, 4 vols, the first and second entitled, Delicate Distress, by Frances; the third and fourth, entitled the Gordian Knot, by Henry, 1769, 12mo. Mrs. Griffith also wrote, Lady Barton, and Juliana Harley, and some dramas. One of her most agreeable publications was, The Morality of Shakspeare's Drama illustrated, 1775, 8vo. She published also some translations, The Adventures of Pierre Viaud, and the Letters of Ninon de l'Enclos, &c.

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She died in 1793, having survived her husband four years.

GRIFFITHS, (Ralph,) a native of Shropshire, known in the republic of letters as the first editor and proprietor of the Monthly Review, begun in 1749, and by his assiduity and the cooperation of men of talents and information raised to celebrity. The date of his birth is not known. He died in 1803.

GRIGNAN, (Frances Margaret de Sévigné, countess de,) daughter of the celebrated madame de Sévigné, and distinguished no less for her accomplishments than for her personal charms, was born in 1648. In 1669 she married Francis Adhemar de Monteil, count de Grignan. It is to the absence of the daughter from the mother, during the abode of the former with her husband in Provence, where he held the appointment of lieutenant-general, that the world is indebted for the well-known and inimitable Letters written by madame de Sévigné to her beloved child. Madame de Grignan died in 1705, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. Her death was occasioned by grief for the loss of her son, who was carried off by the small-pox at Thionville, ten months before. She wrote, Résumé du Système de Fénélon sur l'Amour de Dieu. Her portrait is depicted with truth and spirit by La Fontaine in his fable, entitled, Le Lion Amoureux.

GRIGNION, (Charles,) an engraver, born in 1716. He studied at Paris under Le Bas, after which he settled in England, where he was extensively employed for above half a century, till his old-fashioned manner was superseded by a more imposing style. This revolution in the art threw him into indigence and obscurity. He died in 1810.

GRIGNON, (James,) a French engraver, whose portraits are executed in an admirable style. Being an incorrect draughtsman he did not succeed in the engraving of historical subjects. He flourished about the year 1680.

GRIGNON, (Charles,) a painter, born in London in 1754. Having obtained a prize from the Society of Arts, and the gold medal from the Royal Academy, he proceeded to Rome, where he studied for three years. At Palermo he painted the portrait of lord Nelson, who preserved for him his case of pictures, in which were two splendid landscapes by Claude. These paintings subsequently produced the sum of 7,000 guineas. Grignon, who was rapidly rising to eminence, was attacked with fever at Leghorn, where he died in 1804.

GRIMALDI, the name of an illustrious family of Genoa, who held the signiory of Monaco for six centuries, and together with the Fieschi were leaders of the party of the Guelphs. Among the most distinguished of this family was,—1. Ranieri Grimaldi, who was the first Genoese that led the navy of the republic into the Atlantic. He served under Philip the Fair of France, in 1304, against the Low Countries, and with an armament composed of sixteen Genoese galleys and twenty French ships defeated the enemy's fleet of eighty sail, commanded by Guy of Flanders, who was pressing the siege of Zieric Zee, and whom he took prisoner. —2. Antonio Grimaldi, another Genoese admiral, took signal vengeance on the Catalonians in 1332 for having assailed the republic in the preceding year, at a time when a civil war made it impossible for them to defend themselves. Antonio, with a fleet of forty-five galleys, ravaged the coast of Catalonia, and took several Arragonese vessels off the island of Majorca; but in August 1353 he was defeated at Loiera by Nicolo Pisani, who commanded the combined fleet of Catalonia and Venice, consisting of seventy-three sail. The alarm which this disaster caused at Genoa led the republic to resign the sovereignty of the state into the hands of Giovanni Visconti, duke of Milan.—3. Giovanni Grimaldi is renowned for his victory over Nicolo Trevisani, the Venetian admiral, on the Po, in May 1431, when he succeeded in taking twenty-eight Venetian galleys and forty-two transports, with a vast booty, although the enemy's fleet was supported by an army commanded by Carmagnola, the ablest general of his age.—4. Domenico Grimaldi, a cardinal, archbishop, and vice-legate of Avignon, distinguished himself as a naval commander at the battle of Lepanto in 1571. He zealously opposed the efforts of the reformers in his diocese, and died in 1592.

GRIMALDI, (Francesco,) an architect, born at Oppido, in the kingdom of Naples. He erected in 1590 the house of the Teatini, called Santi Apostoli, in that city. He also made the design for the church Sant' Andrea della Valle at Rome, and for the churches Apostoli and Santa Maria degli Angioli, at Pizzo Falcone, in Naples.

GRIMALDI, (Giovanni Francesco,) a distinguished painter, was born at Bologna in 1606, from which circumstance

he was called Il Bolognese. He was related to the Caracci, in whose school he studied. Though an able draughtsman and skilful designer of figures, he excelled in landscape, to which he imparted the noble style of his instructors. On visiting Rome he was employed by Pope Innocent X. at the Vatican, and his reputation reaching Paris, he went to that city on the invitation of cardinal Mazarin, for whose palace and for the Louvre he painted several works. Several anecdotes are related of this painter, from which it appears that the benevolence of his disposition was as notorious as his skill in art. He died in 1680, leaving a son, ALESSANDRO, who adopted his style, but did not reach the eminence his father had attained.

GRIMANI, (Domenico,) a learned cardinal, son of Anthony Grimani, procurator of St. Mark, and afterwards doge of Venice, was born at Venice in 1460. He was early employed by the republic, and in 1493 was raised to the purple by Alexander VI. He was an eminent patron of letters and the fine arts. He collected a choice library, consisting of eight thousand volumes in all languages, which at his death he bequeathed to the canons regular of St. Salvadore in Venice. He also made a fine collection of statues and other remains of antiquity, which, augmented by his nephew John, patriarch of Aquileia, was presented by both to the republic of Venice. He was a patron and correspondent of Erasmus, and translated from Greek into Latin some homilies of Chrysostom. He died in 1523.

GRIMANI, (Hubert,) a painter, born at Delft in 1599, and known also by the name of Jacobs. He went to Venice early in life, and by a constant study of the works of Titian became a fine colourist, and an admirable painter of portrait. He died in 1629.

GRIMAUD, (John Charles William de,) an eminent medical professor, born at Nantes in 1750. He studied at Montpellier and Paris, but returned to the former place, and became distinguished for his lectures on physiology, and especially for those on the irritability of the muscular fibre, and the sensibility of the nerves. He wrote, Traité de Physiologie, and Cours des Fièvres. He died in 1789.

GRIMBALD, (St.) a learned Flemish ecclesiastic of the ninth century, invited over to England by Alfred. He brought with him several learned companions, with whom he settled at Oxford, but in consequence of some disputes he retired to a monastery founded by Alfred at Winchester, where he is believed to have passed the remainder of his life. He is supposed by some to have had skill in architecture, and to have constructed the crypt of St. Peter's church at Oxford.

GRIMBOLD, GRIMBALD, or GRIMOALD, (Nicholas,) an English poet and translator, a native of Huntingdonshire, educated first at Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Oxford in 1542, and was elected fellow of Merton college; but about 1547, having opened a rhetorical lecture in the refectory of Christ Church, then newly founded, he was transplanted to that society. The same year he wrote a Latin tragedy, entitled, Archipropheta, sive Joannes Baptista. In 1548 he explained all the four books of Virgil's Georgics in a regular prose Latin paraphrase, in the public hall of his college, which was printed at London in 1591, 8vo. He wrote also explanatory commentaries, or lectures, on the Andria of Terence, the Epistles of Horace, and many pieces of Cicero. He translated Cicero's Offices into English, which he dedicated to the learned Thirlby, bishop of Ely, printed at London, 1553, 8vo, and reprinted in 1574 and 1596. He was the second English poet, after Lord Surrey, who wrote in blank verse.

GRIMM, (Frederic Melchior, baron de,) a man of letters, whose celebrity has arisen from his posthumous publications, was born at Ratisbon in 1723, of parents in narrow circumstances, which did not, however, prevent them from giving him a good education. Soon after he had finished his studies he went to Paris, in the capacity of governor, with the children of the count de Schomberg, and next became reader to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and made the acquaintance of Rousseau, who introduced him to Diderot, D'Alembert, baron Holbach, and other distinguished persons. In 1753 he wrote a witty pamphlet, entitled, Le Petit Prophète, which he followed up with another, entitled, Lettres sur la Musique Française, both directed against the partisans of the music of the old French school, who at that time divided the fashionable world at Paris with the admirers of the Italian singers, known by the appellation of buffi, to which party Grimm had attached himself. He held at this time the post of secretary to count de Friesen, on whose death soon after he was appointed secretary to the duke of Orleans. In conjunction with Diderot he wrote for the duchess of Saxe Gotha, and it is said

for several other persons of distinction, very clever analyses of the popular French works of the day, with a view to satisfy the literary curiosity of his employers. In 1776 the duke of Saxe Gotha nominated him his minister at the French court, with the title of baron. At the Revolution he retired to Gotha, and in 1795 he was appointed by the empress Catharine of Russia her minister at Hamburgh. He returned to Gotha, where he died in 1807. After his death appeared his Correspondence Littéraire, Philosophique, et Critique, 16 vols, Paris, 1812; another edition with a supplement, by Alexander Barbier, was printed in 1814; and a new edition, more complete than either of the preceding, was published at Paris in 1829, in 15 vols. It is the joint production of Grimm and Diderot, and contains the history of French literature from 1753 to 1790; and, though less elegantly written than that of La Harpe, its views are more profound and original, and its style is much more animated.

GRIMMER, (Jacob,) a landscape painter, born at Antwerp in 1510. His masters were Matthew Kock, and Christian Queburg. His works are executed with spirit and freedom, and the buildings and ruins which he introduces, are arranged with great taste. He died in 1546.

GRIMOARD, (count Philip de,) a French general, diplomatist, and man of letters, descended from an ancient family, which in the fourteenth century had produced a pope in the person of Urban V. He was employed by Louis XVI. who sent him on an embassy to Holland; and on his return he was charged with forming the plans for offensive and defensive operations in the campaign of 1792. After the 10th of August that year, his papers were seized and deposited in the bureaus of the Committee of Public Safety. After the fall of the king he retired to private life. He died in 1815. He wrote, Essai théorique et pratique sur les Batailles; Traité sur la Constitution des Troupes Légères, et sur emploi à la Guerre; Recherches sur la Force de l'Armée Française, &c.; Tableaux historique de la Guerre de la Révolution de France, 1808, in conjunction with general Servan, of which work only 3 vols. were published, when it was suppressed by order of Buonaparte. He also edited, conjointly with Grouvelle, the Letters of Madame de Sévigné.

GRIMOUX, (Alexis,) a painter, born at Paris in 1688. He was self-instructed, having acquired what ability he possessed, from a study of the works of Vandyck and Rembrandt. He died in 1740.

GRIMSTON, (Sir Harbottle,) a celebrated lawyer, born at Bradfield-hall, near Manningtree, in Essex, about 1594. He studied law in Lincoln's-inn, and practised with considerable success. In August 1638 he was chosen recorder of Colchester, and representative for that place in the parliament which met at Westminster, April 13, 1640, and again in the parliament which met Nov. 3d of the same year. He at first supported the measures of the party which finally overthrew the government, and his violence against the court, and particularly a bitter speech he made against archbishop Laud, seem to prove that he was too much swayed by the popular clamour of the times. In 1642 he was made one of the lieutenants of the county of Essex, and in August the same year came down to Colchester, and proclaimed Sir John Lucas a traitor, for intending to assist the king. When he came, however, to penetrate more deeply into the designs of the reformers, he began to withdraw his countenance from them; and when in 1647 he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with Charles I. at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, the king had every reason to be pleased with his candour and moderation. On his return to parliament, he argued for accepting the king's concessions, and being at the same time one of the commissioners for disbanding the army, he was, among others, forcibly excluded from the house by a party of soldiers. After the murder of the king he went abroad for some time; but in 1656 he was elected to Cromwell's parliament as one of the sixteen representatives for the county of Essex, but not approved by the council, against whose decision he signed a spirited remonstrance. In February 1660 he was chosen one of the new council of state, in whom the executive power was lodged by the remains of the long parliament that restored Charles II.; and a few months after he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in what was called the "Healing Parliament," which met April 25, 1660. In May following he waited on the king at Breda, and on his majesty's arrival, and the settlement of the government, was appointed master of the Rolls, Nov. 3, 1660, which office he filled for nearly twenty-four years with great ability and integrity. He was also

appointed in the same year chief steward of the borough of St. Alban's, and recorder of Harwich, and from the Restoration to the time of his death he continued to represent Colchester in parliament. For several years he entertained Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, as his chaplain, or preacher at the rolls, and assisted him in his History of the Reformation. Burnet, in his Own Times, has given an affectionate and probably faithful character of Sir Harbottle, who, in his latter days, appears to have been a man of piety and moderation. He died in 1683, and was buried in the chancel of St. Michael's church, St. Alban's. He published the Reports of his father-in-law, Sir George Croke, 3 vols, fol.

GRINDAL, (Edmund,) archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1519, at Hinsingham, a small village in Cumberland. He entered at Magdalen college, Cambridge, but removed thence to Christ's, and afterwards to Pembroke hall, where he was chosen fellow in 1538. In 1549 he became president of his college, and was chosen lady Margaret's public preacher, and distinguished himself so much, that Ridley, bishop of London, made him his chaplain in 1550, and in the following year caused him to be made one of his majesty's chaplains. In 1552 he obtained a stall in Westminster Abbey; and when, on the death of Dr. Tonstall, it was intended to divide the rich see of Durham into two, Grindal was nominated for one of these, and would have obtained it, had not one of the courtiers got the whole bishopric dissolved, and settled as a temporal estate upon himself. In 1553, on the accession of Mary, Grindal fled to Strasburg, and made himself master of the German tongue, in order to preach in the churches there. In the disputes at Frankfort about a new model of government and form of worship, which was to be different from the last Liturgy of king Edward, he sided with Cox and others against Knox and his followers. Returning to England on the accession of Elizabeth in 1558, he was employed, among others, in drawing up the new Liturgy to be presented to the queen's first parliament; and was also one of the eight Protestant divines, chosen to hold a public dispute with the popish prelates about that time. On the 15th of May, 1559, he preached at St. Paul's at the first reading of the Common Prayer, before the privy-council, nobility, lord mayor, and aldermen. When Dr. John Young was removed, for refusing the oath of supremacy, from the mastership of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, Grindal was chosen by the fellows to succeed him in 1559; and in July, the same year, he was nominated to the bishopric of London, vacant by the deposition of Bonner. At the same time Cox, bishop of Ely, Barlow of Chichester, and Scory of Hereford, were consecrated by archbishop Parker. In 1560, the following year, Grindal was made one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, in pursuance of an act of parliament to inspect into the manners of the clergy, and regulate all matters of the Church. In 1564 he took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge, and the same year executed the queen's express command, for exacting uniformity in the clergy: but he proceeded so tenderly and slowly, that the archbishop thought fit to excite and quicken him; whence the Puritans supposed him inclined to their party. However, he brought several nonconformists to comply. About this time he was also threatened with a premunire by some of his clergy for raising a contribution upon them the preceding year for the persecuted Protestants abroad, without the queen's licence. But this did not discourage him, and having procured a commission from her majesty to visit the Savoy,—the hospital appointed for the relief and entertainment of poor travellers,—he deprived the master, who had almost ruined the charity by his mismanagement. On the 1st of May, 1570, he was translated to the see of York; a promotion which he owed to secretary Cecil and archbishop Parker, who desired his removal from London, as not being resolute enough for the government there. In 1572 he petitioned the queen to renew the ecclesiastical commission; and in 1574 he held one for the purpose of proceeding against papists, whose number daily diminished in his diocese, which he was particularly careful to provide with learned preachers. He rejected, therefore, such as came for institution to livings, if they were found deficient in learning; and in this policy he was encouraged by the queen. On the death of archbishop Parker, in 1575, he was translated to the see of Canterbury. On May 6, 1576, he began his metropolitical visitation, and took measures for the better regulation of his courts; but the same year he fell under her majesty's displeasure, on account of the favour he showed to what was called the exercise of "prophesying." These "prophesyings" had been used for some

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time, the rules of which were, that the ministers of a particular division at a set time met together at some church, and there each in their order explained, according to their abilities, some portion of Scripture allotted to them before; this done, a moderator made his observations on what had been said, and determined the true sense of the place, a certain time being fixed for despatching the whole. The advantage was, the improvement of the clergy, who thereby considerably profited in the knowledge of the Scripture; but this mischief ensued, that at length confusions and disturbances took place at those meetings, by an ostentation of superior parts in some, by advancing heterodox opinions, and by the intrusion of some of the silenced separatists, who took this opportunity of declaiming against the Liturgy and hierarchy. In short, the exercises degenerated into factions. Grindal laboured to redress these irregularities by setting down rules and orders for the management of these exercises. But the queen was firm; and the archbishop being at court, she particularly declared herself offended at the number of preachers as well as the exercises, and ordered him to redress both; urging, that it was good for the Church to have few preachers, that three or four might suffice for a county, and that the reading of the Homilies to the people was sufficient; she therefore required him to abridge the number of preachers, and to put down the religious exercises. This did not a little afflict him; and on the 20th December, 1576, he wrote a letter to her majesty, declaring, that his conscience would not suffer him to comply with her commands. The queen therefore having given him sufficient time to consider well his resolution, and he continuing inflexible, she sent letters next year to the bishops, to forbid all exercises and prophesyings, and to silence all preachers and teachers not lawfully called, of which there were no small number; and in June the archbishop was sequestered from his office, and confined to his house by an order of the court of Star-chamber. In November, the lord-treasurer wrote to him about making his submission, with which he not thinking fit to comply, his sequestration was continued; and in January, there were thoughts of depriving him, which, however, were laid aside. In June 1579, his confinement was either taken off, or else he had leave to retire to his house at Croydon. The precise time of his restitution does not clearly appear; but several of his proceedings show that he was in full possession of the metropolitical power in 1582, in which year it is also certain he lost his sight. He was also much broken down by hard study, and infirmities, especially the strangury and cholic, with which he had long been afflicted; and losing all hopes of recovering his sight, he resigned his see towards the latter end of 1582, and the queen granted him a pension for life. With this provision he retired to Croydon, where he died July 6, 1583, and was interred in the church there, where a monument was erected to his memory.

GRINGONNEUR, (Jacquemin,) a Parisian painter in the fourteenth century, said to have invented playing cards about 1392, to amuse the melancholy hours of Charles VI. of France. Some, however, are of opinion that cards were invented at an earlier period; the abbé Bullet thinks that they were first introduced about the end of the reign of Charles V.; the abbé Rive assigns to them a still earlier origin—1330, and is of opinion that they were first used in Spain, and that Gringonneur only improved them, by adding pictorial embellishments.

GRINGORE, (Peter,) a French poet, born in Lorraine about 1480. In 1510 he visited Paris, where he attracted the notice of Louis XII., who employed him in the composition of an allegorical poem, designed to ridicule his adversary Julius II., and entitled, Le Jeu du Prince des Sots et de Mère Sotte. This was one of the earliest dramatic attempts in France, and was represented in Paris in 1511. He returned to his native place, and was made herald-at-arms to the duke of Lorraine. The date of his death is not known; but he was living in 1554.

GRISAUNT, (William,) a physician, astronomer, and mathematician, in the fourteenth century. He studied at Merton college, Oxford; and, probably to escape the disagreeable consequences of a suspicion of dealing in magic, went into France, where he devoted himself to the study of medicine, first at Montpellier, and afterwards at Marseilles, where he fixed his residence. The time of his death is not known; but we are told that he was an old man in 1350, and that he had a son, who was first an abbot of canons regular at Marseilles, and at length arrived at the pontificate under the name of Urban V. Bale and Pits

both give lists of his works, none of which are known to be extant.

GRIVE. See LAGRIVE.

GROCHOWSKI, a brave Pole, who, after serving in the Prussian armies, took up arms in defence of his country against the Russians. He was with Kosciuszko at the battle of Syezekociny (on the 6th of June, 1791), in which he was mortally wounded by a cannon ball.

GROCYN, (William,) a man eminently learned in his day, and one of the revivers of literature, born at Bristol in 1442, and educated at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford. In 1479 he was presented by the warden and fellows to the rectory of Newton-Longville, in Buckinghamshire; but his residence being mostly at Oxford, the society of Magdalen college made him their divinity reader, about the beginning of the reign of Richard III. In 1485 he was made a prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1488 he quitted his reader's place at Magdalen college, in order to travel into Italy, and studied there some time under Demetrius Chalcondyles and Politian. On his return to England he took up his residence at Exeter college, Oxford, where he publicly taught Greek, and was the first who introduced a better pronunciation of the language than had been known here before. But the introduction of this language alarming many, as a most dangerous innovation, the university divided itself into two factions, distinguished by the appellation of Greeks and Trojans, who bore each other a violent animosity, and proceeded to open hostilities. In this situation Grocyn was when Erasmus came to Oxford: and if he was not this great man's tutor, yet he certainly assisted him in attaining a more perfect knowledge of Greek. He was very friendly to Erasmus, and did him many kind offices, and also boarded him in his house, although he was by no means in affluent circumstances. Erasmus speaks of him often in a strain which shows that he entertained a sincere regard for him, as well as the highest opinion of his abilities, learning, and integrity. About 1590 he resigned his living, on being made master of Allhallows college, at Maidstone, in Kent, though he continued still to live mostly at Oxford. Grocyn had no esteem for Plato, but applied himself assiduously to Aristotle, whose works he had formed a design of translating, in conjunction with William Latimer, Linacre, and More. While his friend Colet was dean of St. Paul's, Grocyn gave a remarkable evidence of the candour and ingenuousness of his temper. He read in St. Paul's cathedral a public lecture upon the book of Dionysius Areopagita, commonly called Hierarchia Ecclesiastica; it being customary at that time for the public lecturers, both in the universities and in the cathedrals, to read upon any book, rather than upon the Scriptures, till dean Colet reformed that practice. Grocyn, in the preface to his lecture, declaimed with great warmth against those who either denied or doubted of the authority of the book on which he was reading. But after he had continued to read a few weeks, and had more thoroughly examined the matter, he entirely changed his sentiments, and openly and candidly declared that he had been in an error; and that the said book, in his judgment, was spurious, and never written by him who, in the Acts of the Apostles, is called Dionysius the Areopagite. But when dean Colet had introduced the custom of reading lectures upon some part of the Scriptures at his cathedral, he engaged Grocyn, according to Dr. Knight, as one of the most learned and able men he could meet with, in that useful employment. Grocyn died at Maidstone in 1519, of palsy, with which he had been seized a year before, and which made him, says Erasmus, "sibi ipsi superstitem." Linacre, to whom he left a considerable legacy, was his executor. His will is printed in the Appendix to Knight's Life of Erasmus. A Latin epistle of Grocyn's to Aldus Manutius is prefixed to Linacre's translation of Proclus de Sphærâ, printed at Venice in 1449, fol. Erasmus says, that "there is nothing extant of his but this epistle: indeed a very elaborate and acute one, and written in good Latin. He was of so nice a taste, that he had rather write nothing than write ill." In the new edition of Wood's Athenæ we find that he became prebendary of South Searle in the church of Lincoln; in 1493 he appears to have resigned the rectory of Depden; in 1513 that of Shepperton in Middlesex; and in 1517 the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry, in London. He is also said to have succeeded Cuthbert Tonstall in the church of East Peckham, in the diocese of Shereham.

GRODITIUS, (Stanislaus,) a Jesuit of Poland, author of eight volumes of Latin sermons, and several polemical writings. He died at Cracow in 1613.

GROENVELT, (John,) a physician and lithotomist, in the seventeenth cen-

tury, born at Deventer, and educated at Utrecht, and Amsterdam. He settled in London under the name of Greenfield, and was a member of the Royal College; but he fell into some trouble by the free use of Cantharides. He wrote, Dissertatio lithologica, variis Observationibus et Figuris illustrata; Practica qua humani Morbi describuntur; Tractatus de tuto Cantharidum in Medicinâ usu interno. These works were translated into English. The date of his death is not known.

GROHMANN, (John Godfrey,) a laborious translator and compiler, born at Gusswitz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1763. He was professor of philosophy at Leipsic, where he died in 1805. Of his numerous publications the principal are, An abridged Dictionary of the Fine Arts; A new Historico-biographical Dictionary, 7 vols, 8vo; Fuhrmann has published a continuation of this work; Account of the most remarkable Persons of Ancient and Modern Times.

GROLLIER, (John.) an eminent patron of literature, born at Lyons in 1479, and educated at Paris. He was grand treasurer to Francis I., and ambassador from that monarch to Clement VII. During his abode at Rome he employed the Alduses to print for him an edition of Terence in 1521, 8vo, and another of Budæus's work De Asse, 1522, 4to. De Thou speaks very highly of his character. Every library and every scholar has boasted of a book from Grollier's library since it was dispersed, and during his life-time it was his pride to accommodate his friends with the use of them. Each volume bore upon one side, in gold letters, the words, J. Grollerii et amicorum; and on the other, Portio mea, Domine, sis in terrâ viventium. He died at Paris in 1565.

GRONOVIUS, (John Frederic,) a distinguished philologist, born at Hamburgh in 1611, and educated at Bremen, Leipsic, Jena, Altdorf, and Groningen. He afterwards travelled into Germany, England, France, and Italy, for his improvement. He resided for some time at Deventer, whence he was invited, in 1658, to Leyden, to the professorship of Greek and the belles-lettres, vacant by the death of Daniel Heinsius. He died in that city in 1671. He published editions of Livy, Sallust, Seneca, Pliny, &c. He wrote, Diatribe in Statii Poetæ Sylvas; De Sesterciis, seu Subsecivorum Pecuniæ veteris Græcæ et Romanæ, libri iv., Deventer, 1643, republished with important additions by his son James Gronovius, Leyden, 1691; De Musæo Alexandrino Exercitationes Academicæ; Lectiones Plautinæ, quibus non tantum Fabulæ Plautinæ et Terentianæ, verum etiam Cæsar, Cicero, Livius, illustrantur, Amsterdam, 1740; Notes on the treatise of Grotius, De Jure Belli et Pacis; and other works of classical erudition.

GRONOVIUS, (James,) a learned critic, son of the preceding, born in 1645, at Deventer, where he learned the elements of the Latin tongue; but, going with the family in 1658 to Leyden, he carried on his studies in the university there with incredible industry under the eye of his father, who not only read with him the best classic authors, but instructed him in the civil law. About 1670 he came to England, and visited both the universities, consulting MSS., and formed an acquaintance with several eminent scholars, particularly with Drs. Pocock, Pearson, and Meric Casaubon, which last died in his arms. He then returned to Leyden, whence he proceeded, through the cities of Brabant and Flanders, to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Chapelain, D'Herbelot, Thevenot, and several other persons of distinguished learning. In 1672 he attended Mr. Paats, ambassador extraordinary from the States-general to the court of Spain. In his way back through Italy he was received with distinction by Cosmo, grand-duke of Tuscany, who appointed him to a professorship at Pisa. After two years he returned to Deventer, and he was appointed, in 1679, to the chair of Greek and history in the university of Leyden. In 1701 he was nominated geographer to the university. He died in 1716. He was a man of acknowledged erudition, but so free in the use of those vituperative expressions in which professed critics are too apt to deal, that he made himself many enemies. He edited Macrobius, Polybius, Tacitus, Seneca the tragedian, Pomponius Mela, Aulus Gellius, Cicero, Ammianus Marcellinus, Harpocration, the Greek geographers, Q. Curtius, Suetonius, Phædrus, Arrian, Minutius Felix, Firmicus Maternus, and Herodotus. But his great work is his Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum, 13 vols, fol. He also published, Geographi Antiqui, 2 vols, 4to, and a Latin version of Agostini on ancient gems. He likewise composed several controversial pieces, orations, &c.

GRONOVIUS, (John Frederic,) a physician, son of the preceding, born in Holland in 1690. In 1715 he took his doctor's degree at Leyden, where he be-

came a magistrate, and died in 1760. He was a great naturalist, and formed a noble museum, of which he made a liberal use, and was intimate with Clayton and Linnæus. He wrote, A Dissertation upon Camphor; Index Suppellectilis Lapidæ, or a Catalogue of the Minerals in his Collection; Flora Virginica; Flora Orientalis, 8vo. His Herbarium was purchased by Sir Joseph Banks.

GRONOVIUS, (Laurence Theodore,) son of the preceding, born at Leyden in 1730. He took the degree of doctor of laws; and became also a magistrate in his native place, where he died in 1778. He edited the Flora Virginica of Clayton; and wrote, Museum Ichthyologicum, fol. He likewise published, Zoophylacium Gronovianum, and Bibliotheca Regni Animalis atque Lapidei.

GRONOVIUS, (Abraham,) eldest son of James, a physician, who practised in Holland and England. He wrote, Varia Geographica; a collection of dissertations and notes illustrative of ancient geography; he also published editions of Tacitus, Justin, and Pomponius Mela, adding his own notes to those of his grandfather, J. Fred. Gronovius, Is. Vossius, Grævius, Fabri, and others.

GRONOVIUS, (Laurence Theophilus,) younger brother of James, travelled twice into Italy, where he made the acquaintance of several learned men, among others, of Magliabecchi and Cinelli. He published, Emendationes Pandectarum juxta Florentinum exemplar, and contributed to his brother's Thesaurus, and to the Varia Geographica of his nephew Abraham.

GROPPER, (John,) an able Roman Catholic polemic, born in the beginning of the sixteenth century at Zoert, in Westphalia. He sought to effect a reconciliation between the Papists and Protestants; but he evinced his zeal for the Romish Church, by causing the deposition of Herman de Wied, archbishop of Cologne, who had embraced the Reformed faith. He accompanied Adolphus de Schawenburg, the successor of that prelate, to the Council of Trent, where his talents attracted the notice of Paul IV., who wished to make him a cardinal. He died at Rome in 1559. His Enchiridion Christianæ Religionis, an able work, was inserted in the Index Expurgatorius, and his treatise on the Eucharist is highly valued by the Roman Catholics.

GROS, (Peter le,) a sculptor, born at Paris in 1666. His works are remarkable for grace and simplicity, and several of them are placed in the gardens of Versailles and at the Tuileries. At the latter is his much-admired statue of Silence. He studied in Italy, and executed, while at Rome, some figures for the Vatican and the bridge of S. Angelo. He died at Rome in 1719.

GROS, (Nicholas le,) a learned theologian, born in 1675, at Rheims, of poor parents. He was educated in that city, and was admitted D.D. there in 1702, and became successively chaplain at Notre Dame, canon of the collegiate church of St. Symphorien, and canon of the cathedral at Rheims. On account of his opposition to the bull Unigenitus he was excommunicated. He then went to Paris, and afterwards to Holland. But when Louis XIV. died, the proceedings at Rheims were declared null, and Le Gros returned thither in 1716. He was a zealous promoter of the appeal to a future council, and in 1721 he was banished to St. Jean de Luz. This sentence, however, he evaded, by living concealed four or five years. In 1725 he went into Italy, and at length retired to Holland, and became professor of divinity at Amersfort. He died in 1751. His principal works are, Le Renversement des Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane dans l'Affaire de la Constitution Unigenitus; La Sainte Bible traduite sur les Textes originaux, avec les Différences de la Vulgate; Motifs invincibles d'Attachement à l'Eglise Romaine pour les Catholiques, ou de Ré-union pour les prétendus Réformés; Méditations sur la Concorde des Evangiles; Sur l'Epître aux Romains; Sur les Epîtres canoniques.

GROS, (Anthony John,) a celebrated French painter, born at Paris in 1771. At an early age he was placed under the care of David. In 1793, when his master was compelled to leave Paris on account of his junction with the revolutionary party, Gros went to Genoa, and afterwards visited Milan, where he met with Buonaparte, who warmly patronized him. Gros has painted several works illustrating the most stirring events in the reign of Napoleon, besides subjects connected with ancient history. His greatest work is the cupola of St. Geneviève at Paris. Gros, who was subject to repeated fits of melancholy, committed suicide. His body was found in the Seine, near Meudon, on the 26th of June, 1835.

GROSE, (Francis,) an eminent English antiquary, born at Greenford, in Middlesex, in 1731. Having a taste for heraldry and antiquities, his father

procured him a place in the Heralds' College, which, however, he resigned in 1763. He was left an independent fortune, which he had little disposition to preserve. He entered early into the Surrey militia, of which he became adjutant and paymaster; but so much had dissipation taken possession of him, that, in a situation which above all others required attention, he was so careless as to have for some time, as he used pleasantly to say, only two books of accounts—his right and left hand pockets; in the one he received, and from the other paid; and this, too, with a want of circumspection which may be readily supposed from such a mode of bookkeeping. His losses on this occasion roused his latent talents: with a good classical education he united a taste for drawing, which he now began again to cultivate; and, encouraged by his friends, he undertook the work from which he derived both profit and reputation,—his Views of Antiquities in England and Wales, which he began to publish in numbers in 1773, and finished in 1776. The next year he added two more volumes to his English Views, in which he included the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, which were completed in 1787. In the summer of 1789 he set out on a tour in Scotland; the result of which he began to communicate to the public in 1790, in numbers. Before he had concluded this work, he proceeded to Ireland, intending to furnish that kingdom with views and descriptions of her antiquities, in the same way in which he had executed those of Great Britain; but soon after his arrival in Dublin, while at the house of a Mr. Hone, he was suddenly seized at table with an apoplectic fit, on the 6th of May, 1791, and died immediately. "Grose," says Noble, "might have been supposed not a surname, but one selected as significant of his figure, which was more of the form of Sancho Pança than Falstaff; but he partook of the properties of both. He was as low, squat, and rotund as the former, and not less a sloven; equalled him too in his love of sleep, and nearly so in his proverbs. In his wit he was a Falstaff. He was the butt for other men to shoot at, but it always rebounded with a double force. He could eat with Sancho, and drink with the knight. In simplicity, probity, and a compassionate heart, he was wholly of the Pança breed." His other publications are, A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons; A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue; Military Antiquities, being a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the present Time; The History of Dover Castle, by the Rev. William Darell; A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions; Rules for drawing Caricatures; Supplement to the Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons; A Guide to Health, Beauty, Honour, and Riches. The Olio, a collection of Essays, has been ascribed to Mr. Grose; but, though highly characteristic of him, it is certainly not wholly his. It was published in 1793, 8vo.

GROSIER, (John Baptist Gabriel Alexander,) a French ex-Jesuit, born at St. Omer in 1743. He first distinguished himself by some articles in the Année Littéraire, and he continued that journal after the death of Freron. In 1779 he commenced his Journal de Littérature, des Sciences et des Arts; and from 1777 to 1784 he published his Histoire de Chine, translated at Pekin by Mailla, from Chinese documents. He likewise edited Mémoires d'une Société célèbre (les Jésuites) considérée comme Corps Littéraire et Académique, depuis le Commencement de ce Siècle, Paris, 1792, 3 vols. 8vo, extracted from the Journal de Trévoux; and he was a contributor to the Biographie Universelle, for which, besides other articles, he wrote that of Confucius. In 1818 he was appointed librarian of the Arsenal at Paris. He died in 1823.

GROSLEY, (Peter John,) a French antiquary and writer, born at Troyes in 1718, and was educated in the profession of the law; but a decided turn for literary pursuits induced him to travel, in search of knowledge, twice into Italy, twice into England, and once into Holland, besides passing a considerable part of every year at Paris, where he was received into the best company, but would never settle. He embellished the saloon of the town-house of Troyes with marble busts of the eminent natives of that city, executed by Vasse, the king's sculptor; and the first put up were those of Pithou, Le Cointe, Passerat, Girardon, and Mignard. He died there in 1785, being then an associate of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and a member of the Royal Society of London. He had a part in the Mémoires de l'Académie de Troyes, and in the last translation of Davila, and was a contributor to the Journal Encyclopédique, from 1771 to 1785, and to the Dictionnaire Histo-

rique. His Observations sur l'Angleterre, 2 vols, 8vo, have been translated into English by Nugent.

GROSSETESTE, GROSTETE, or GROSTHEAD, (Robert,) a learned English prelate, born of poor parents, at Stradbrook, in Suffolk, most probably in the year 1175, and educated at Oxford and at Paris. Soon after his return he entered into the service of the bishop of Hereford; but upon his death he resumed his studies at Oxford, where he acquired much reputation by reading lectures on philosophy and theology. His learning recommended him to the notice of Hugh de Welles, bishop of Lincoln, who presented him to a prebend in his cathedral. In 1210 he was nominated to the archdeaconry of Chester, which he exchanged in 1220 for that of Wilts. In 1224 he was admitted to the degree of doctor; soon after which he was presented to the rectory of Ashley, in Northamptonshire. He was archdeacon of Leicester in 1232, at which time he also held the prebend of Empingham, in the diocese of Lincoln. Upon the death of Hugh de Welles, in 1234, the chapter of Lincoln unanimously elected Grosseteste as his successor. At this time the court of Rome, in consequence of the ignominious submission of king John, and the terms to which Henry III. was compelled to subscribe, exercised the most unbounded power over the English Church. This tyrannical domination Grosseteste resolutely withstood on the following occasion. In 1253 Innocent IV. ordered his nephew, an Italian youth, to be promoted to the first canonry that should be vacant in the cathedral of Lincoln, and declared that any other disposal of the canonry should be null and void; and that he would excommunicate every one who should dare to disobey his injunction. The pope also wrote to the archdeacon of Canterbury, and to one Innocent, both Italians, to see this business completed, with a clause of *non obstante;* and to cite all contraveners to appear before him without any manner of plea or excuse; and under another clause of *non obstante,* in two months' time. Grosseteste wrote immediately to the pope, or to his agents, almost retorting, as Brown, in his Fasciculus Rerum expetendarum, observes, "excommunication for excommunication." This epistle, of which many copies are still extant, is a most celebrated performance, and has immortalized the bishop's memory, and endeared it to all generations. He insists that the papal mandates cannot be repugnant to the doctrine of Christ and his apostles, and that, therefore, the tenor of his holiness's epistles was not consonant to the sanctity of the holy see, on account of the accumulated clauses of *non obstante.* Then, that no sin can be more adverse to the doctrine of the apostles, more abominable to Jesus Christ, or more hurtful to mankind, than to defraud and rob those souls, which ought to be the objects of the pastoral care, of that instruction which by the Scriptures they have a right to, &c. Hence he infers that the holy see, destined to edify and not to destroy, cannot possibly incur a sin of this kind; and that no one, that is not excommunicated, ought to obey any such mandate, though an angel from heaven should command him, but rather to reject and oppose it, &c. When this letter was first read by the pope, it exasperated him in the highest degree, and he threatened that the daring writer should feel his severe vengeance; but upon taking counsel with the cardinals, it was thought advisable to suffer the letter to pass unnoticed, on account of Grosseteste's great character and credit. However, no opportunity was overlooked of harassing him during the remainder of his life; but his spirit and intrepidity never forsook him, and he generally proved successful in maintaining the rights of his see against the encroachments of the court of Rome. Once he proceeded so far as to pronounce the pope to be a heretic, and Antichrist. This censure, however, was levelled by him against the individual who then presided over the Church, and the measures of his administration, not against the office, or supposed legitimate prerogatives, of the sovereign pontiff; for he was attached, even to bigotry, to the constitution of the holy see according to the decretals, and the papal claims as supported by the traditions of the fathers. And Pegge observes, that "he soars so high in his ideas concerning the privileges and prerogatives of the clerical order, that he even leaves archbishop Becket far behind him." He died at Buckden in 1253. His acquirements were extraordinary for the time in which he lived. Besides a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French languages, and that acquaintance with theology and philosophy to which he was led by his professional studies, he was no mean proficient in civil and canon law, criticism, history, chronology, astronomy, and the other

branches of literature and science then known. He left behind him numerous treatises on theological, philosophical, and miscellaneous subjects. Among these are, Opuscula Varia; Compendium Sphæræ Mundi; Commentarius in Lib. poster. Aristotelis; Discourses, in which he freely exposed the vices and disorders of the clergy; and numerous Letters.

GROSSMANN, (Gustavus Frederic William,) a celebrated actor, and writer for the stage, born in 1746, at Berlin, where his father was a poor schoolmaster. He was at first employed as secretary to the Prussian envoy at Dantzic, and afterwards, in the same capacity, at Königsberg, and at Warsaw; and he had some share in the measures connected with the partition of Poland. He soon lost his diplomatic appointments, and, becoming acquainted with Lessing and other writers of the day at Berlin, he turned his attention to dramatic composition, and wrote several successful pieces for the theatre. He next became successively manager of the theatres of Bonn, Mayence, Frankfort, Hanover, and Bremen, and the German stage is indebted to him for many important improvements. After suffering six months' imprisonment at Hanover for a political offence, he died in 1796. Among his thirteen dramatic pieces, there are three comic operas imitated from the Italian. He was also a contributor to the Theatrical Journals of Halle, Gotha, and Leipsic.

GROSVENOR, (Benjamin,) a dissenting minister, born in London in 1675, and educated at the academy at Attercliffe, in Yorkshire; after which he joined the Baptists, but forsook that sect, and in 1704 became pastor of an Independent congregation in Crosby-square; and he was also one of the lecturers at Salters'-hall. In 1730 he received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh. He died in 1758. Besides some sermons, he published, An Essay on Health, and The Mourner.

GROTESTE, (Claude, sieur de la Mothe,) a French Protestant minister, born at Paris in 1647. He was for some time an advocate, but relinquished that profession for divinity; and in 1675 he became minister of the church of Lisy, from whence he removed to Rouen in 1682; and in 1685, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, and officiated at the Savoy. He published, Traité de l'Inspiration des Livres sacrées, 8vo; and several sermons. He died in 1718.

GROTIUS, (Hugo, or Huig de Groot,) was descended from a distinguished family in the Low Countries. His father, John de Groot, was four times burgomaster of Delft, and one of the three curators of the then newly-established university of Leyden, and in 1582 married Alida van Overschie, a lady of a respectable family in the country, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. Hugo, the eldest son, was born at Delft on Easter-day, April 10, 1583. He was scarce past his childhood when he was sent to the Hague, and boarded with Mr. Uytengobard, a celebrated clergyman among the Arminians; and, before he had completed his twelfth year, he was removed to the university of Leyden, and placed under the care of Francis Junius, with whom he continued three years. Here Joseph Scaliger, at that time the brightest ornament of the university, was so struck with his prodigious capacity, that he deigned to direct his studies, which he pursued with great diligence, in divinity, law, and the mathematics. At this period he published two Latin poems, and a Pindaric Ode in Greek, addressed to the prince of Orange. In 1597 he publicly maintained two theses in philosophy, and complimented Henry IV. in a poem entitled, Triumphus Gallicus, parodia Catulliana. In the following year he went to Paris in the suite of count Justin of Nassau, and the grand-pensionary Barnevelt, whom the States-general sent on an embassy to the king of France, Henry IV., who, when Grotius was introduced to him by M. de Buzanval, who had been ambassador in Holland, presented the young philosopher with his picture and a gold chain. After almost a year's stay in France, in the course of which he took his degree of doctor of laws at Orleans, he returned home at the request of his parents, and on his arrival at Delft, in April 1599, he addressed to the celebrated De Thou a letter, in which he expressed his regret at being obliged to leave France without making his acquaintance. This was the commencement of a correspondence between De Thou and Grotius, which lasted till the death of the former. In the same year Grotius, who was destined for the bar, pleaded his first cause with great success at the Hague, where he now fixed his residence. Soon after he published his edition of the Satyricon of Martianus Capella, which he had undertaken, before he went to France, at the desire of Scaliger, and which was now received with great ad-

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miration by the learned. The volume is embellished with a portrait of the young prince of Condé, to whom the work is dedicated, and with another of Grotius himself, who is represented as wearing the gold chain which he had received from Henry IV. In the same year he published a Latin translation of a treatise by Stevinus, containing directions for finding a ship's place at sea. An edition of the Syntagma Arateorum, which he published in 1600, with emendations of the Greek text, and a number of learned remarks, obtained the highest praises from Scaliger, De Thou, and Lipsius. At this time also he cultivated poetry with such success, that he was considered one of the best Latin poets of his age. The Prosopopœia of the city of Ostend, which had sustained a siege of three years, was universally considered a masterpiece, and was translated into French by Du Vaër, Rapin, Pasquier, and Malherbe, and into Greek by Isaac Casaubon. He also wrote three tragedies on Scriptural subjects. His Adamus Exul, 1601, was a failure; but his sacred drama, entitled, Christus Patiens (1608), and his tragedy of Sophompaneas (which signifies in Egyptian, Saviour of the world), relating the story of Joseph (1617), were much admired; the former was translated into English by George Sandys (1640), and by Francis Goldsmith (1652); the latter was translated into Dutch by Vondel. In 1603 the glory which the United Provinces had acquired by their illustrious struggle against the whole power of Spain, after the peace of Vervins, determined them to transmit to posterity the signal exploits of that memorable war; and for this purpose they sought out a proper historian. Several made great interest for the place, and among others Baudius, the professor of eloquence at Leyden. But the States, without any solicitation on his part, conferred the appointment on Grotius. In the execution of this office he undertook his Annals, which were begun in 1614, though not finished long before his death, and not published until twelve years after. In 1607 he was made advocate-general for the treasury of Holland and Zealand; and in the following year he married Maria van Reygersberg, a lady descended from one of the best families in Zealand. In 1609 he published his Mare Liberum, asserting the right of the Dutch to trade to the East Indies, in opposition to the claims of Portugal. It also claimed the general liberty of the seas against England; and this branch of the argument was answered by Selden in his Mare Clausum. His next work was a treatise, De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ, 1610, intended to prove the continued freedom and independence of the Batavian nation from the Roman yoke, and to expose the modern usurpation of Spain. The public thanks of the States, accompanied by a present, testified their satisfaction with this performance. In 1613 he was appointed pensionary of Rotterdam, which post gave him a seat in the assembly of the States of Holland, and afterwards in the States-general. At this time some differences arose between the Dutch and English, on account of the claim made by the latter of an exclusive right of fishery in the Greenland seas. Grotius was sent over to England on this business, and displayed much knowledge of the subject and power of argument in his disputes with the English ministry. He was received with much respect by James I., and he contracted an intimate friendship with Isaac Casaubon, who resembled him in the profoundness of his erudition, and in his ardent desire of procuring a union among Christians. In the religious differences which now began to agitate Holland, Grotius, who had hitherto marched unopposed in the road of honour and glory, took a share, and, in embracing the tenets of Arminius, he declared himself a zealous advocate for toleration. His conduct, and that of those with whom he acted, proved offensive to prince Maurice, and the conference, begun for reconciliation, soon ended in mistrust and warfare. At the national synod of Dort, 15th of November, 1618, the five articles of the Arminians were condemned, their ministers were banished, and, on the 18th of May, 1619, their three able defenders, Barnevelt, Grotius, and Hoogarbetz, were tried and convicted. The first was executed, and the two others were doomed to perpetual imprisonment. On the 6th of June Grotius was conveyed to the fortress of Loevestein, situated at the extremity of an island formed by the Maas and the Waal. Here he found consolation in literary occupations; and, though his confinement was rigorous, he derived every comfort from the attentions of his wife, who, after some difficulty, was permitted to visit him. He wrote during his imprisonment his treatise, On the Truth of the Christian Religion, in Dutch verse (which he afterwards translated

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into Latin prose), translated the Phœnissæ of Euripides into Latin verse, wrote the institutions of the laws of Holland in Dutch, and drew up for his daughter, Cornelia, a kind of catechism in 185 questions and answers, written in Flemish verse. After eighteen months' confinement he was at last released by the ingenuity of his wife. He had been permitted to borrow books of his friends, which, when he had done with them, were sent back in a chest to Gorcum along with his foul linen. His guards were at first rigorous in searching the chest; but, having repeatedly found nothing suspicious, they began to relax in their vigilance. On this negligence the wife of Grotius founded a project of getting him conveyed away concealed in a chest. She persuaded him to agree to the attempt; and caused him to make trial how he could bear the posture and confinement, after holes were bored in the chest for the admission of air. She had mentioned to the commandant's wife, whose husband was absent, that it was her intention to send away a large load of books, in order to prevent her husband from injuring himself by study. At the time appointed, Grotius entered the chest, and in this manner escaped from the fortress on the 22d of March, 1621. A maid who was in the secret accompanied the chest in the boat to Gorcum, and there got it conveyed to the house of a friend of her master's. Grotius quitted it uninjured, dressed himself like a mason, with a trowel in his hand, and proceeded through the market-place to a boat which carried him to a town in Brabant, whence he took a carriage to Antwerp. His heroic wife was detained in close custody by the enraged commandant, till a petition which she presented to the States-general procured her discharge. From Antwerp he wrote to the States-general, exculpating himself, and asserting that his conduct was guided by the purest love for his country, and the sincerest regard for the interests of the States. He afterwards went to Paris, where he received a pension of 3000 livres from the French court. His Apology appeared in 1622; but it was received with such indignation by the States-general, that all persons were forbidden to read it on pain of death, and a decree was issued to seize the offending author wherever he could be found. In 1623 he retired from the tumults of Paris to the seat of the president de Mesmes, near Senlis, and there began his great work, De Jure Belli et Pacis, which was finished in 1625. The death of Maurice in Holland made no change in the politics of the Dutch, and the next stadtholder, Frederic Henry, professed the same enmity against the exiled sufferer. But, at last, through the solicitations of his friends, and the earnest applications of his wife, the confiscation was removed from his property, and in October 1631 he ventured to revisit Holland. Though honourably received at Rotterdam, at Amsterdam, and at Delft, he found still the spirit of rancour in the magistrates, and when threatened again with persecution, he determined to retire to Hamburgh, in March 1632, and there he remained for two years. He was now flattered with the most pressing and liberal invitations from Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Holstein, and other courts; but he preferred the friendship of Oxenstiern, and a residence in Sweden, to all other offers and situations. By the kindness of his new patron he was, in 1634, appointed counsellor to Christina, queen of Sweden, and her ambassador to the court of France. He arrived in Paris in March 1635, and for eight years he supported the character of his station, and the interests of his adopted country, with firmness and dignity. When, at his own solicitation, he retired from the Swedish embassy, he removed through Holland to Sweden, and was honourably received by the queen. But seeing the cabals of his enemies, who were jealous of his fame and consequence, he sighed again for retirement, and requested permission to go to Lubec. On the 12th of August, 1645, he embarked; but the vessel was driven by a dreadful storm on the coast of Pomerania, and Grotius, intent on reaching Lubec, arrived at Rostock, after a tedious journey of sixty miles, exposed to the wind and rain. The difficulties of his journey were increased by the attacks of a fever, and, sinking under fatigue and disease, he expired at midnight, on the 28th of August, 1645. His remains were conveyed to Delft, and deposited in the grave of his family, where this modest epitaph, written by himself, marks the spot:—

"Grotius hic Hugo est, Batavûm captivus et exul,
Legatus regni, Suecia magna, tui."

Grotius was of the middle stature, strong and well made, and had an agreeable person, a good complexion, an aquiline nose, eyes of uncommon lustre, and a serene and cheerful countenance. Two medals were struck in honour of him.

Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, 3 vols, fol.; the greater part of this was written during his embassy at the court of France; a treatise in Latin, On the Atonement, written against Socinus; this was translated into English, London, 1692, under the title, Defence of the Catholic Faith concerning the Satisfaction of Christ; Via ad Pacem Ecclesiasticam; Philosophorum Sententiæ de Fato et de eo quod in nostrâ est Potestate; Florum Sparsio ad Jus Justinianeum; Introduction to the Jurisprudence of Holland (in Dutch); De Imperio Summarum Potestatum circa Sacra; Parallela Rerumpublicarum; De Origine Gentium Americanarum; Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum, et Longobardorum, published after his death, Amsterdam, 1655. His notes on Lucan were published in 1614, and those on Tacitus appeared in Lipsius's edition, 1610. His Latin poems were collected and published for the first time by his brother, William Grotius, at Leyden, in 12 vols.—Two of his sons, CORNELIUS and DIEDERIC, embraced the military profession, and another, PETER, became eminent in the law and as a philologist, and was known as a pensionary of Amsterdam. He died in 1678.

GROTTO, (Luigi,) an Italian orator and poet, commonly called Il Cieco d'Adria, was born in that town in 1541. He lost his sight eight days after his birth, and never recovered it. Though he had no other visual perception than that of a very strong light, he applied himself to study from his childhood, and he made such astonishing progress that at the age of fourteen he was chosen on two solemn occasions, the one when Buona, queen of Poland, visited Venice, and the other on the election of the doge, Lorenzo Priuli, to give a public harangue in that city, and he acquitted himself with the greatest credit. At Ferrara, Bologna, and Rovigo, he was also received with every mark of distinction, and several princesses of the houses of Este and Ferrara frequently visited him, and made him rich presents. In the carnival of 1585 he acquired much reputation at Vicenza by playing the part of Œdipus when Orsato Giustiniani's translation of that tragedy of Sophocles was brought out in the famous Olympic theatre of Palladio. He did not, however, appear on this occasion until the last act, when Œdipus appears blind. He was at this time in full health, but was suddenly attacked with a disorder at Venice, which proved fatal on the 13th of December of that year. He was a member of the Academy of the Illustrati at Adria. His works consist of orations, published at Venice, 1598, 4to, and tragedies, two pastorals, and other pieces of poetry, printed separately.

GROUCHY, (Sophia,) sister of maréchal Grouchy, and widow of Condorcet, translated into French Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments, and his Dissertation on the Origin of Languages. To her version of the latter work she annexed Lettres sur la Sympathie, which attest the sagacity and ingenuity of the writer. She died in 1822.

GROVE, (Henry,) a learned divine among the dissenters, born in 1683 at Taunton, in Somersetshire, and educated there, and in London, where he studied for some time under the Rev. Mr. Rowe, and made the acquaintance of Dr. Watts. After two years he returned into the country and began to preach, and at the age of twenty-three he was chosen to succeed his former tutor in the academy at Taunton, where he gave lectures in ethics and pneumatology. He was also pastor for eighteen years to two small congregations in the neighbourhood. In 1708 he published, The Regulation of Diversions, drawn up for the use of his pupils. He afterwards contributed to the eighth volume of the Spectator, Nos. 588, 601, 626, 635. In 1718 he published, An Essay towards a Demonstration of the Soul's Immortality; and in the following year his Essay on the Terms of Christian Communion. In 1725, on the death of his partner in the academy, the Rev. Mr. James, he took the students in divinity under his direction, and likewise succeeded him in his pastoral charge at Fullwood, near Taunton, in which he continued till his death, which took place in 1738. His other works are, The Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection; The Fear of Death, as a natural Passion, considered, both with respect to the Grounds of it and the Remedies against it; Some Thoughts concerning the Proof of a Future State, from Reason; A Discourse on the Lord's Supper; Wisdom the first Spring of Action in the Deity; A Discourse on Saving Faith; A Discourse on Secret Prayer; Single Sermons; The Friendly Monitor; Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. After his death came out his Posthumous Works, 4 vols, 8vo.

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GROVE, (Joseph,) an English writer, respecting whom few particulars are known. He wrote a Life of Wolsey, and died in 1764.

GRUBER, (Gabriel,) a learned and ingenious Jesuit, born at Vienna in the former part of the eighteenth century. He became successively professor of rhetoric, history, mathematics, chemistry, and architecture, and took the degree of M.D., in which faculty he delivered lectures. On the suppression of his order he was taken into the service of Maria Theresa, who employed him in the superintendence of the dockyard at Trieste, as well as in draining the Hungarian and Sclavonian marshes. He afterwards settled at Polotzk, in Russia, where the Society was protected by the government, and in 1802 he was elected general of it. He died in 1805.

GRUCHIUS, (Nicholas,) born at Rouen, was distinguished, in the sixteenth century, for his erudition. At an early age he was appointed Greek professor at the college of Bourdeaux, and was the first who explained the writings of Aristotle. He followed Andrew Govea to Portugal, and, after teaching Greek at the university of Coimbra, he returned to France, and was made director of the New College at Rochelle, but died a few days after his arrival in that town in 1572. He wrote, De Comitiis Romanorum libri tres, and translated, from Portuguese into French, Castanheda's History of the Indies. The learned Sigonius and Gruchius interchanged some thrusts on the subject of Roman antiquities, but with more urbanity and mutual respect than were common in that age.

GRUDIUS, (Nicholas,) born at Louvain, filled several offices of dignity in the Low Countries and in Spain under Charles V. and Philip II., and was treasurer of Brabant. His sacred Latin poems, Negotia, Nænia, and Funera, show considerable skill in versification. He died at Venice in 1571.

GRUDIUS. See EVERARD.

GRUET, (N.) a French poet of great promise, who died young, born in 1753. His Farewell of Hector and Andromache, and his Address of Hannibal to the Carthaginian Senate, are poems of considerable merit. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece, in his twenty-fifth year.

GRUNER, (John Frederick,) an eminent divine and critical scholar, born at Coburg in 1723, and educated at Weisenborn, and at the university of Casimir, whence he removed to Jena, where he took his degrees in philosophy. In 1764 he was invited to be professor of theology at Leipsic, and died there in 1778. He edited Eutropius, Velleius Paterculus, and Cælius Sedulius, and wrote, An Introduction to Roman Antiquities; Miscellanea Sacra; and Various critical Remarks on the Classics. He succeeded Baumgarten, as professor of theology, and had a sharp contest with Götz, called the Protestant Pope of Hamburgh.

GRUTER, (John,) Lat. *Gruterus*, but whose real name was Grytere, a distinguished philologer, born in 1560, at Antwerp, whence his father, who was burgomaster, having, among others, signed the famous petition to the duchess of Parma, the governess of the Netherlands, which gave rise to the word *gueux* (beggars), was obliged to flee to Norwich, taking his wife (who was an English woman) and family along with him. Young Gruter was then an infant; and he had the advantage of receiving the elements of learning from his mother, Catharine Tishem, who was mistress of several languages, ancient and modern. He was sent early to Cambridge, and at the age of nineteen he went to Leyden, studied the civil law, and took his doctor's degree there in that faculty. He next went to Antwerp, to his father, who had returned to that city when the States had possessed themselves of it; but when it was threatened with a siege by the duke of Parma, in 1584, he was sent to France, where he resided for some years, and then visited other countries. He read lectures upon the classics at Rostock, and obtained the chair of history-professor in the university of Wittemberg; but, being required to subscribe the Act of Concord, he chose rather to resign than subscribe a confession of faith which he did not approve. Being at Padua at the time of Riccoboni's death, that professor's place was offered to him, together with liberty of conscience; but he refused all these advantages, and accepted an invitation to Heidelberg, where he filled the professor's chair with great reputation for many years; and in 1602 he had the direction of that famous library, which was afterwards carried to Rome. He had the misfortune to lose his own valuable library, which cost him twelve thousand crowns in gold; the whole was destroyed or plundered, together with the city of Heidelberg, by Tilly, in 1622. He had left the place before it was taken, and retired to his

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son-in-law's at Bretten, whence he went to Tübingen, where he remained some time. He died at Bernhelden, near Heidelberg, in September 1627. He wrote notes upon the Roman historians and several of the poets; and published all the works of Cicero, with notes, 2 vols, fol. He wrote also, Florilegium magnum, seu Polyanthea, and Chronicon Chronicorum; but his great work is his Collection of Ancient Inscriptions, 1601, and afterwards published in a more perfect form by Grævius, Amsterdam, 1707, 4 vols, fol. He published also a collection of scarce critical treatises, under the title of Lampas, sive Fax Artium liberalium, or Thesaurus Criticus, 6 vols, 8vo; Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum, Belgarum, 1608—1614, 9 vols, 8vo. In this last publication he assumed the name of Ranutius Gerus. As a student, few men have been more indefatigable than Gruter, who spent not only the whole of the day, but a considerable part of the night, on his literary researches, in which he always preferred a standing posture. It is said that scarcely a month passed in which he did not publish a book.

GRUTER, (Peter,) a Flemish physician, who published, in 1609, at Leyden, a Century of Latin Letters, in which he affects a style full of old words and obsolete phrases; and another, in 1629, at Amsterdam, where he died in 1634.

GRYLLUS, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain, at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 363. His father was offering a sacrifice when he received the news of his death, and he threw down the garland which was on his head; but he replaced it when he heard that the enemy's general had fallen by his son's hands; and he observed, that his death ought to be celebrated with every demonstration of joy, rather than of lamentation.

GRYNÆUS, (Simon,) a learned German Protestant divine, the son of a Suabian farmer, was born at Veringen, in the county of Hohenzollern, in 1493. He was at first placed in a school at his native town, whence he was sent to Pforthsheim, where Melancthon was his fellow-student, with whom he contracted an intimacy and friendship which lasted during his life. From Pforthsheim he went to Vienna, where he was admitted to the degree of master in philosophy, and was afterwards appointed to the professorship of Greek. He next returned to Buda, where he filled the post of rector of the seminary in that city. But having embraced the Protestant religion, he was exposed to persecution, and, at the instigation of the monks, was committed to prison. He soon obtained his liberty, and retired to Wittemberg, where he found Luther and Melancthon, and held repeated conferences with them. In 1523 he was made Greek professor in the university of Heidelberg, where he continued till 1529, when, at the persuasion of Œcolampadius, he accepted the office of professor in the university of Basle. Here he taught philosophy and theology, and entered into a particular explanation of the Epistle to the Romans. In the same year he attended the diet of Spires, where he gave offence in consequence of some severe remarks of his upon a sermon of John Faber, canon of Constance. In 1531 he came over to England, chiefly for the purpose of examining the public libraries; and as he brought with him recommendatory letters from Erasmus, he was received in the kindest manner by Sir Thomas More, and by William Montjoy. In 1534 he undertook, together with others, the reformation of the church and seminary at Tübingen; but in 1536 he returned to Basle, where he attended the deathbed of his friend Erasmus. In 1540 he was appointed to go with Melancthon, Capito, Bucer, Calvin, and others, to the conferences at Worms; and in 1541 he died of the plague at Basle, at the age of forty-eight. He was the first who published the Almagest of Ptolemy, in Greek. He likewise published Euclid, in Greek; and The Works of Plato, with some Commentaries of Proclus. He retouched the Latin version of Plato, by Marsilius Ficinus; wrote the Life of Œcolampadius; and Commentaries on the Eight Books of the Topics of Aristotle, on Justin, Julius Pollux, &c. He also translated from Greek into Latin Plutarch's Life of Agesilaus, several treatises of Aristotle, and some of Chrysostom's homilies on the first Epistle to the Corinthians. To him the learned world is indebted for the discovery of the last five books of Livy, that are extant, (xli.—xlv.) which he found in 1531, in the monastery of Lorsch, or Laurisheim, and he sent them to Erasmus, who published them at Froben's press, at Basle, in the same year, fol.—He had a son, SAMUEL, born at Basle in 1539, who was made professor of eloquence there at the age of twenty-five.—He had also a nephew, THOMAS, born in 1512, and educated under the care of his uncle, and who

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taught Latin and Greek at Berne. He also read public lectures at Basle, and was a great supporter of the reformed religion. He left four sons, all of whom were eminent for their learning. One of them is the subject of the next article.

GRYNÆUS, (John James,) grand nephew of Simon, was born at Berne in 1540, and was educated at Basle. In 1559 he was ordained deacon, and began to preach the doctrines of the Reformers. In 1563 he went to Tübingen, and the year following he was created doctor in divinity, and soon after succeeded his father as pastor of Rotelen, where he lectured twice a week to the deacons, and superintended several editions of the fathers, which were printed at Basle, 1569, 3 vols, fol. About this time the Form of Concord between the Lutheran and Zuinglian parties, respecting the corporal presence of Christ's body in the Lord's Supper, was a matter of deep controversy. Grynæus, who had hitherto been a Lutheran, now studied the controversy more closely, the result of which was his declaring his opinion in favour of Zuinglius, and this lost him many friends of the contrary party. In 1575 he was invited to Basle, to lecture upon the Old Testament, in the course of which employment, which he held for nine years, he was instrumental in healing the differences between the Lutheran and Zuinglian churches; and his instructions were so much approved, that many came from other countries, and boarded with him for the sake of his instruction. After the death of Louis, the elector palatine, prince Casimir invited him to Heidelberg, where he read divinity and history for nearly two years, and was then recalled to Basle, to succeed Sulcer in his pastoral office and professorship, both which offices he discharged for the remainder of his life. In the latter part of it he became very infirm, and totally blind. He died of the stone in 1618. He was the author of numerous illustrative notes to the works of Eusebius, Origen, and Irenæus; An Epitome of the Bible; Outlines of Theology; Expositions of some of the Psalms, and of the Prophecies of Haggai, Jonah, Habakkuk, Obadiah, and the first five chapters of Daniel; A Commentary on the first Ten Chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew; Critical Remarks on the Epistles to the Romans, Colossians, and Hebrews, and on the first and second Epistles of St. John; an Ecclesiastical History; a Chronology of the Evangelic History; Theological Problems, Theses, and Disputations. His letters to his friends are highly praised by Melchior Adam.

GRYPHIUS, (Sebastian,) a celebrated printer, born at Reutlingen, in Suabia, in 1493. He settled at Lyons, and obtained great reputation for the beauty and accuracy of his impressions. He was himself well acquainted with the learned languages, and employed men of erudition as his correctors. Conrad Gesner and Julius Scaliger have both addressed him in terms of great commendation. One of his finest books is a Latin Bible, in 2 vols, fol., 1550, printed in the largest types then known. He also printed Greek and Hebrew excellently. He died in 1556. He adopted for his device a griffin upon a cube, with a winged globe above it suspended by a chain; and this motto from Cicero, "Virtute duce, comite fortunâ."—His son ANTHONY, who succeeded him, supported the reputation of his press.

GRYPHIUS, (Andrew,) a poet, born at Glogaw, in Silesia, in 1616, and called the Corneille of Germany. He made the Greek drama his model, and his tragedies were very successful. He also wrote, in a fine vein of irony, a Critique on the ancient Comedies of the Greeks. He died in 1664.

GRYPHIUS, (Christian,) son of the preceding, born in 1649, at Fraustadt, in Silesia. In 1674 he was appointed professor of Greek and rhetoric at Breslau, afterwards principal of Magdalen college in that city, and, at length, librarian. He was a man of extensive learning. He died March 6, 1706, having just before his death heard a beautiful poem of his own writing, which had been set to music, performed in his chamber. The piece is said to have been admirably expressive of the consolations derived from our Saviour's death to a dying man. His works are, A History of the Orders of Knighthood, in German; Poems, in German; The German Language formed by degrees, or, a treatise on the origin and progress of it, in German; and a valuable posthumous work, entitled Apparatus, sive Dissertatio Isagogica de Scriptoribus Historiam Seculi XVII. illustrantibus.

GUA DE MALVES, (John Paul de,) a learned French abbé, born at Carcassonne, in Languedoc, in 1712. He was educated for the Church, but appears to have devoted himself to the study of science. When admitted into the Academy in 1741, he published, Usages de l'Analyse de Descartes, and was the author of other papers on mathematical subjects in the Mémoires of the Academy.

He was, however, chiefly distinguished in France for having first given the plan of the Encyclopédie, although he wrote very little in it. He translated Berkeley's Hylas and Philonous, Locke's Essay, Anson's Voyages, and Decker on Trade. He died in poverty in 1786.

GUADAGNOLO, (Filippo,) an eminent Italian Orientalist, born about 1596, at Magliano, in the further Abruzzo. He entered among the regular minor clerks, and devoted himself entirely to the study of the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic languages, but he excelled in the last, which he taught for many years in the college della Sapienza at Rome; and was so perfect a master of it, that he spoke an oration in it before Christina, queen of Sweden, on the 14th of January, 1656. The prelates of the Eastern Churches presented a petition to Urban VIII. to have the Bible translated into Arabic; and the congregation De Propagandâ Fide complying with their desires, Guadagnolo was immediately selected as the person best qualified to undertake the task, which he began in 1625, and finished in 1650; being found on examination not to correspond sufficiently with the Vulgate, it was suppressed until it should be revised and corrected by Abr. Ecchellensis and L. Maraccius, who finished it in 1668, and it was published at Rome, 1671, in 3 vols, fol., with this title, Biblia Sacra Arabica Sacræ Congregationis De Propagandâ Fide jussu edita ad usum Ecclesiarum Orientalium. Additis è Regione Bibliis Vulgatis Latinis. In 1631 he published Apologia pro Christiana Religione, qua respondetur ad Objectiones Ahmed Filii Zin Alabedin Persæ Asphaensis contentas in libro inscripto, Politor Speculi, 4to. The History of this work was as follows: A Spaniard had published a religious book, entitled, The true Looking-glass; which falling into the hands of a learned Persian, he wrote an answer to it in his native tongue, entitled, The Polisher of the Looking-glass; and added these words at the end of it: "Let the pope answer it." This book being brought to Rome in 1625, Urban VIII. ordered Guadagnolo to refute it; which he did so effectually, that the Persian, to whom it was sent, renounced the Mahometan faith, and became a zealous defender of Christianity. Guadagnolo published his Apology in Arabic, in 1637, 4to. He wrote another work in Arabic and Latin, entitled Considerations against the Mahometan Religion; in which he shows that the Koran is a mere rhapsody of falsehood and imposture. He published also at Rome, in 1642, Breves Institutiones Linguæ Arabicæ, fol.; a very methodical grammar. He had also compiled a dictionary in that language, but the publication of it was prevented by his death, which happened in 1656. The MS. is preserved in the convent of San Lorenzo in Lucina.

GUADET, (Marguerite Elie,) one of the most distinguished members of the party of the Girondists during the French revolution, born at St. Emilion. He was an advocate at Bourdeaux, and in 1791 was sent as a deputy to the Legislative Assembly, and afterwards to the Convention, where he was remarkable for his oratorical powers. After having voted for the death of Louis XVI., he struggled unsuccessfully with the party of the Mountain, and, being proscribed along with the Girondists, fled to Bourdeaux. He was discovered, and executed the 17th of July, 1794, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His father, aunt, and brother, and the captain of the vessel, who had, unwittingly, conveyed him from Brest to Bourdeaux, underwent the same punishment.

GUAGNINO, (Alessandro,) born at Verona in 1538, was naturalized in Poland, and made himself famous both by his sword and pen. He had considerable employments in the Polish armies, and was made governor of the fortress of Witebsk, where he commanded for fourteen years. He at last devoted himself to literature, and wrote, Rerum Polonicarum Libri Tres; and, Sarmatiæ Europeæ Descriptio. He died in 1614.

GUALBERTO, (St. Giovanni,) a Florentine, who, in the eleventh century, founded the order and monastery of Vallambrosa, in the Apennines, in the diocese of Fiesole, not far from Florence. The spot is immortalized by the pen of Milton in his Paradise Lost. Gualberto died in 1073.

GUALDO PRIORATO, (Galeazzo,) an Italian historian, born in 1606 at Vicenza. He was historiographer to the emperor, and distinguished himself by his historical works, the principal of which are, History of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III. from 1630 to 1640; History of Leopold, from 1656 to 1670; History of the Troubles in France, from 1648 to 1654; History of Cardinal Mazarin's Administration; The Life and Qualities of the same cardinal; An account of the Peace of the Pyrenees. He died in 1678.

GUALTERUS, or GWALTHER, (Rodolphus,) an eminent Swiss divine, born at Zurich in 1519, and educated there, and at Lausanne and Marburg. He married the daughter of Zuinglius, and being admitted into orders, preached at Zurich from 1542 to 1575, when he was chosen to succeed Bullinger, as first minister of the Protestant church there. His writings also procured him great fame both at home and abroad, and were long regarded as standard books among the Protestant churches. He died in 1586. In the early part of Elizabeth's reign he corresponded with the English divines who had been exiles during the Marian persecution, and who had brought back with them an attachment to the forms of the Genevan church, which Elizabeth wished to discourage. His works consist of Latin Poems, Sermons on Antichrist, Commentaries on the Psalms, Isaiah, the twelve minor Prophets, the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans; besides works on grammar and history, and some translations.

GUARDI, (Francesco,) a painter, born at Venice in 1712. He studied under Canaletti, and adopting his style, he became equally successful in the arrangement of light and shadow, and the perfect management of perspective. His works are not easily distinguishable from those of his master. He died in 1793.

GUARIN, (Peter,) a learned Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, born in 1678, in the diocese of Rouen, near the forest of Lions. He taught Greek and Hebrew with great credit in his congregation, and died librarian of St. Germain-de-Prés, at Paris, in 1729. He left a Hebrew Grammar, and a Hebrew Lexicon. Guarin continued this work only to the letter ב, inclusive; but it was finished by Nicholas le Tournais. He had objected to M. Masclef's method in his grammar, and was answered by M. de la Bletterie, in the edition of Masclef's grammar, 1730, 2 vols, 12mo.

GUARINI, whose real name was Guarino, one of the revivers of literature, was born at Verona in 1370. After being taught Latin by John of Ravenna, he went to Constantinople, with the view of learning Greek in the school of Emanuel Chrysoloras. After his return he first kept school at Florence, and afterwards successively at Verona, Padua, Bologna, Venice, and Ferrara, in the university of which last city he was appointed professor of Greek and Latin, and there he died in 1460. His principal works consist of Latin translations from Greek authors; particularly of many of Plutarch's Lives, part of Plutarch's Morals, and Strabo. He also wrote the lives of Aristotle and Plato, and compiled a Greek and Latin grammar. He recovered the poems of Catullus, a manuscript which was mouldering in a garret, and almost destroyed. He derived no small share of fame from the number of scholars whom he formed, with a like taste for classical literature, which they dispersed throughout Europe. Guarini was one of the most indefatigable students of his time. Even in old age his memory was extraordinary, and his application incessant. He took little nourishment and little sleep, and rarely went abroad, yet he preserved his strength and faculties to the last. Guarini had twelve children, two of whom followed his steps.—JEROME became secretary to Alphonso, king of Naples; and BATTISTA, rather better known, was professor of Greek and Latin at Ferrara, like his father, and like him educated some eminent scholars, among whom were Giraldi and Aldus Manutius. He left a collection of Latin poetry, Baptistæ Guarini Veronensis poemata Latina, Modena, 1496; a treatise on study, De Ordine docendi ac studendi. It is to him we owe the first edition of the Commentaries of Servius on Virgil; and he assisted his father in recovering and making legible the manuscript of Catullus above mentioned.

GUARINI, (Giambattista,) an eminent pastoral poet, descended from the preceding, was born at Ferrara in 1537, and was educated at Pisa, and at Padua, whence he went to Rome, and on his return to Ferrara he lectured for about a year, with great reputation, on Aristotle's Morals, in the university. Here he made the acquaintance of Tasso, who was his junior by seven years. In his thirtieth year he entered into the service of Alphonso II., duke of Ferrara, who sent him to Venice to congratulate the new doge Pier Loredano; and the address which he spoke on this occasion being printed, gave the Italian literati a very favourable idea of his talents. He was afterwards sent to Emanuel Philebert, duke of Savoy, and after continuing there some years, he was sent to Rome in 1571, to compliment Gregory XIII. as successor to Pius V. In 1573 he was sent to the emperor Maximilian; and next to Henry of Valois, to congratulate him on his

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accession to the throne of Poland. In 1575 he was employed in an unsuccessful negotiation in Poland, to obtain for his master the crown of that kingdom, which Henry of Valois had resigned. Disgust with the intrigues and ingratitude of the court drove him, in 1582, into retirement; but he was prevailed upon again to become secretary of state, and ambassador, and again he abandoned, with dissatisfaction, the offices of elevated life for privacy in his villa near Rovigo. As the duke of Ferrara had favoured his son in a law-suit against him, he offered his services to the duke of Savoy; but the loss of his wife, in 1589, produced a revolution in his sentiments, and for a while determined him to become an ecclesiastic. After, however, being in the service of the duke of Mantua, he was reconciled to Alphonso of Ferrara; but fresh quarrels arose, and Guarini quitted his country for the protection of the grand-duke of Tuscany. He died at Venice in 1612, after exhibiting the peevishness and dissatisfaction of an ambitious, but inconsistent character. His Pastor Fido, the production which has given celebrity to his name, was performed with great splendour at Turin, in 1585, on the occasion of the marriage of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, with the infanta Catharine, daughter of Philip II. of Spain. It was published for the first time at Venice in 1590. The greatest charm of the poem is the softness and fluency of its versification. It is said that the author spent many years in touching and retouching his work. It must also be observed that the Pastor Fido contains many reprehensible sentiments. The beauties and the faults of this production have been commented upon by a host of critics. It has gone through more than thirty editions in Italy alone, was performed with applause in the different Italian cities, and has been translated into almost every language of Europe. "The success of Tasso's Aminta," observes Mr. Hallam, "produced the Pastor Fido of Guarini. It was received with general applause; but the obvious resemblance to Tasso's pastoral drama could not fail to excite a contention between their respective advocates, which long survived the mortal life of the two poets. Tasso, it has been said, on reading the Pastor Fido, was content to observe that, if his rival had not read the Aminta, he would not have excelled it. If his modesty induced him to say no more than this, very few would be induced to dispute his claim; the characters, the sentiments, are evidently imitated; and in one celebrated instance a whole chorus ('O bella età dell' oro') is parodied with the preservation of every rhyme. But it is far more questionable whether the palm of superior merit, independent of originality, should be awarded to the later poet. More elegance and purity of taste belong to the Aminta; more animation and variety to the Pastor Fido. The advantage in point of morality, which some have ascribed to Tasso, is not very perceptible; Guarini may transgress rather more in some passages, but the tone of the Aminta, in strange opposition to the pure and pious life of its author, breathes nothing but the avowed laxity of an Italian court. The Pastor Fido may be considered, in a much greater degree than the Aminta, the prototype of the Italian opera." Guarini wrote also a number of madrigals, and other pieces of lyric poetry. His works were collected and published in 4 vols, 4to, Venice, 1737.

GUARINI, (Camillo Guarino,) an eminent architect, born at Modena in 1624. In 1668 the duke of Savoy appointed him his architect, and, as Guarini was an ecclesiastic, made him his reader in theology and in the mathematics. The buildings which he designed are very numerous, but are disfigured by the bad taste which Borromini had introduced. Among them are, the Chapel-royal, and church of S. Lorenzo, at Turin; the convent dei Teatini at Modena; the church of S. Gaetano at Vicenza; and the church of S. Anne, and the Maison des Théatins, at Paris. He died in 1683.

GUARNA, (Andrea,) a man of letters, born, towards the close of the fifteenth century, at Salerno, in the kingdom of Naples. He owes his celebrity solely to his Grammaticæ Opus novum mirâ quâdam Arte et Compendiosâ, seu Bellum grammaticale, an attempt to teach grammar by the rules of war. After having described the kingdom of Grammar, governed by two kings, the Noun and the Verb, he gives an account of their respective arguments for precedence. This singular work has gone through a hundred editions, the most curious of which is that of Cremona, 1511, 4to.

GUASCO, (Ottaviano di,) an Italian ecclesiastic and antiquarian, born in 1712, at Pignerol. He studied at Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Montesquieu; and he obtained three prizes from

the Academy of Inscriptions for treatises on subjects proposed by that learned society, of which he was chosen a member. He wrote, among other things, Dissertation sur les Asyles, tant sacrés que politiques; and, De l'Usage des Statues chez les Anciens, Essai Historique. He died at Verona in 1781.

GUATIMOZIN, or QUAUTEMOTZIN, the last king of Mexico, was nephew of Montezuma, on the death of whose brother, Quetlevaca, in 1520, he was unanimously raised to the throne. He exerted himself with vigour in the defence of his capital, and repulsed an attempt by Cortes to take it by storm. At length, when only one quarter of the city remained in his possession, he was persuaded by his nobles to attempt a retreat across the lake, but he was intercepted by the brigantines posted for that purpose, and made prisoner. When brought before Cortes, he conducted himself with the calm dignity of a prince who was conscious of having done all in his power to save his country, and was willing to fall along with it. Irritated by the smallness of the treasures found in the captured city, Cortes inhumanly ordered Guatimozin to be put to the torture, in order to force a discovery of more. The unfortunate prince, together with his chief favourite, was stretched upon burning coals. He endured the pain in silence; and observing his companion to cast a piteous look, as if desirous to relieve himself by a disclosure, he darted an indignant glance upon him, exclaiming, "Do I then lie upon a bed of roses?" The favourite expired under the torture; but Cortes, ashamed of his cruelty, rescued the king, and remanded him to prison. Some time afterwards, upon an insurrection of the Mexicans, the Spanish commander, upon a bare suspicion that Guatimozin was concerned in the plot, caused him to be hanged without trial. This execrable deed was perpetrated in 1522.

GUAY-TROUIN. See DUGUAY-TROUIN.

GUCHT, (Michael Vander,) an engraver, born at Antwerp in 1660. He visited England, and, meeting with employment from the booksellers, settled in this country. He executed the plates for Clarendon's History.—His sons, GERARD and JOHN, also followed the art, and were reputable engravers of portrait.

GUDIN, (De la Brenellerie, Paul Philip,) a French writer, who attained some share of reputation among the encyclopedists, was born at Paris in 1738. He became a member of the Academies of Marseilles and Lyons, an associate of the French Institute, and a member of that of Auxerre. He was intimately connected with Beaumarchais, and, in his political sentiments, he was a disciple of Rousseau, and eagerly promoted those opinions which led to the French Revolution. He published, Graves Observations sur les bonnes Mœurs; Discours, likewise in verse, on the abolition of slavery; Essai sur le Progrès des Arts et de l'Esprit sous le Règne de Louis XV.; Supplément à la manière d'écrire l'Histoire, against the abbé Mably's method of writing history; Essai sur l'Histoire des Comices de Rome, des Etats généraux de France, et du Parlement d'Angleterre; this gained the prize of the French Academy in 1790; Supplément au Contrat Social; in which he endeavours to recommend Rousseau's principles; La Conquête de Naples; L'Astronomie, a poem. He died in 1812.

GUDIUS, (Marquard,) an able critic of Holstein, educated at Rensburg and Jena. He early displayed a strong inclination for literature, and was recommended by J. F. Gronovius to N. Heinsius, as a person of great and promising talents; but his parents were anxious to advance him at court, and, therefore, earnestly desired to see him lay aside all studious pursuits. By the interest, however, of his friends, Grævius and Gronovius, he obtained the office of tutor to a young man of family and fortune, named Samuel Schas, and with him he began to travel, in 1659, into France. His abilities, and the recommendation of his friends in Holland, introduced him to the learned of Paris and of Toulouse, and after visiting the libraries of France and Italy he returned, in 1664, to Germany. He afterwards visited England, and in the company and friendship of his pupil, who possessed great erudition, and employed much of his ample fortune in the collection of rare and valuable MSS., he spent the whole of his time, and declined accepting a professorship which was offered him at the Hague. So great and sincere was the friendship between Gudius and Schas, that the pupil left his property to his preceptor in 1675; but such was the ungrateful conduct of Gudius, that on the acquisition of his riches he forgot and disregarded the friends in Holland, to whose interference he owed his elevation. He was afterwards counsellor to the duke of Holstein,

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and to the king of Denmark, and died immaturely, as Burman observes, in 1689. Though very learned, he never published any thing of great importance; the notes and MSS., however, which he communicated to his friends were valuable, and his assistance and abilities have been honourably recorded by Grævius, Burman, and others. About the beginning of the last century the duke of Wolfenbuttel purchased Gudius's MSS., and employed Leibnitz in making the bargain, as well as in transporting them to his library. They consisted of a vast number of early MSS. of Greek and Latin authors, many of which had never been used.

GUDIUS, (Gottlob Frederic,) a Lutheran minister, born in 1701. He wrote, On the Difficulty of learning Hebrew; Remarks on the Emperor Julian; and a Life of Hoffman. He died in 1756.

GUEDRIER DE ST. AUBIN, (Henry Michael,) a doctor and librarian of the house and faculty of the Sorbonne, born at Gournai-en-Bray, in the diocese of Rouen, in 1695, and educated at the university of Paris. He was nominated abbot of the monastery of St. Vulmer, in the diocese of Bayonne, and was intimately conversant in the Greek, Hebrew, English, and Italian languages, as well as the different branches of knowledge requisite for a divine and moralist. For fourteen years he was frequently consulted, and held in high esteem as a resolver of difficult cases of conscience. He died in 1742. He wrote, The Sacred History of the Two Covenants, 1741, 7 vols, 12mo, exhibiting a harmony of the Old and New Testament Histories, interspersed with learned dissertations, judicious criticisms, and useful reflections.

GUENEE, (Anthony,) member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, born at Etampes in 1717, and educated at the university of Paris. He succeeded Rollin, in 1741, in the chair of rhetoric at the college du Plessis, which he filled with reputation for twenty years. He visited Italy, Germany, and England, and translated some works of lord Lyttleton, Seed, Sherlock, and West, on the Christian evidences, into French. His ablest production is entitled, Lettres de quelques Juifs Portugais, Allemands, et Polonais, à M. de Voltaire, 1769, 8vo, the merit of which Voltaire himself has acknowledged in a letter to D'Alembert. He also wrote against the philosopher of Ferney a treatise in proof of the fertility of Judea, which is to be found in the last volume of an edition of his Lettres above mentioned, published at Paris, in 4 vols, 12mo, 1815. The abbé Guénée died in 1803.

GUERARD, (Robert,) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Rouen in 1641. He was employed as an assistant to father Delfau, in preparing for the press the edition of the Works of St. Augustine; but while he was engaged in the undertaking, he was suspected of having aided that father in the composition of the book entitled L'Abbé Commanditaire. In consequence of this suspicion Guérard was banished to Ambournay, near Bourg, in the country of Bresse. He employed himself during his exile in searching for ancient MSS. among the libraries belonging to the different religious houses in that province; of which he found a considerable number, and among others the treatise of Augustine against Julian, entitled, Imperfectum Opus, which was the third copy of that work then known to exist in Europe. Of this MS. he sent an accurate transcript to his brethren at Paris, who were engaged in editing St. Augustine's works. From Ambournay his place of exile was changed to Fécamp, and afterwards to Rouen, where he died in 1715. He was the author of An Abridgment of the Bible, in the Form of familiar Questions and Answers, with Illustrations collected from the Fathers and the best Interpreters, 1707, 2 vols, 12mo, which has been often reprinted.

GUERCHEVILLE, (Antoinette de Pons, marchioness de,) a French lady distinguished for her beauty and her virtue, as well as for her dignified answer to Henry IV., who made proposals to her inconsistent with her honour. "I am not, perhaps," said she, "of a birth sufficiently elevated to be your wife; but I bear a heart too noble to be your mistress." The king, finding all his propositions rejected with respectful but inflexible firmness, said to her at last, "Since you are really dame d'honneur, you shall be one to the queen;" and he accordingly gave her that appointment at the court of his wife, Marie de Medicis. She introduced to that princess the abbé, afterwards cardinal, de Richelieu, whose sermons she had heard with admiration. She died in 1632.

GUERCHY, (Claudius Francis Louis Regnier, count de,) a brave soldier and able diplomatist, born of a distinguished family in Burgundy, in 1715. He served under marshal Saxe in Flanders, and signalized his skill and valour at the

battle of Fontenoy, where he fought at the head of his regiment, called Royal-Vaisseaux, assigned to him by the king. He also sustained his reputation at the battle of Minden. In 1763 he was sent as ambassador to London, where his services were thwarted by the celebrated chevalier d'Eon, in whom Louis XV. implicitly confided. He died soon after his return to Paris, in 1767.

GUERCINO, (Giovanni Francesco Barbieri,) a distinguished painter, born in 1590 at Cento, a small village near Ferrara. It is doubtful whether he belonged (as some assert) to the school of the Caracci. He has, however, followed the general style of that painter. In the early works of Guercino we find the same power and depth of shadow as are displayed in the productions of Guido; while at a later period, like that master, adopting a softer style, he has produced an effect at once fascinating and graceful. Of the former class there are two admirable specimens in the gallery at Bologna, St. William of Aquitain assuming the garb of a Monk, and the Virgin appearing to St. Bruno. Of the latter class, the best are the Dismissal of Hagar, in the gallery at Milan, and a Sibyl in the Tribune at Florence. However, in some of the later works of Guercino, the same insipidity that is observable in Guido frequently occurs. He practised landscape painting, and the few etchings he has executed display great spirit and freedom. He amassed a large fortune by his exertions, but was liberal in acts of charity. He died in 1666.

GUERET, (Gabriel,) a lawyer and man of letters, born at Paris in 1641, and admitted advocate of parliament in 1660. He wrote, Les Sept Sages de la Grèce; Entretiens sur l'Eloquence de la Chaire et du Barreau; Le Parnasse Réformé; La Guerre des Auteurs, anciens et modernes; La Carte de la Cour, an ingenious allegory; and La Promenade de St. Cloud, in which Boileau was satirized. He was associated with Blondeau in the compilation of Le Journal du Palais, consisting of a well-digested collection of the arrêts of the French parliaments; and he published an edition of Le Prestre's Arrêts Notables du Parliament. He died in 1688.

GUERICKE, (Otto, or Otho,) an eminent German experimental philosopher, born in 1602. He was counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and burgomaster or consul of Magdeburg. To him is to be attributed the invention of the air-pump, and of the two brass hemispheres, to illustrate the pressure of the air, which, being applied to each other, and the air exhausted, resisted the force of sixteen horses to draw them asunder. He likewise invented an instrument to show the variations in the state of the atmosphere, consisting of a tube, in which was a little image of glass, which descended in rainy or stormy weather, and rose again when the weather became fine and serene. His conjectures respecting the nature, orbits, and revolutions of comets, have been confirmed by observation. He was the author of several treatises in natural philosophy, the principal of which is entitled, Experimenta Magdeburgica, 1672, fol., and contains his experiments on a vacuum. He died in 1686.

GUERIN, (Francis,) professor of the university of Paris, born at Loches, in Touraine, in 1681, and educated at the college of Beauvais, where he obtained the chair of rhetoric. He translated Livy and Tacitus into French. He died in 1751.

GUERIN, (Peter Narcissus,) a French painter, born at Paris in 1774. He studied under David, and became one of the first painters of the modern school of his country. His best works are in the Louvre; among them may be noticed, Marcus Sextus, Phædra and Hippolytus, and Clytemnestra. He died at Rome in 1833.

GUEROULT, (Peter Claude Bernard,) a learned French translator and professor, born at Rouen in 1744. He was professor of rhetoric at the college of Harcourt for many years before the Revolution, and was afterwards director of the lyceum of Charlemagne, and of the normal school, and counsellor of the university. He died in 1821. He translated Pliny's Natural History, and some of Cicero's treatises, into French; and wrote an excellent Latin Grammar, and a French Grammar.

GUESCLIN, (Bertrand du,) constable of France in the fourteenth century, and one of the most distinguished warriors of his time, was born at the castle of Motte Broon, near Rennes, in 1314. His education was so much neglected, that he was never able to read or write. He grew up stout and vigorous, but hard-featured. "I am very ugly," said he, "and shall never be agreeable to the ladies; but I can at least make myself feared by the enemies of my king." At the age of seventeen he carried the prize at a tournament at Rennes, to which he

went contrary to his father's orders, upon a horse borrowed of a miller. He followed the profession of arms with great success, and obtained several advantages over the English in Brittany. After the battle of Poitiers, in which king John was made prisoner by the Black Prince, Du Guesclin flew to the succour of the regent Charles, heir of the throne, and aided him in recovering Melun and several other places. On the accession of Charles V. in 1364, the command of the royal army was entrusted to Du Guesclin; and he defeated at Cocherel the troops of the king of Navarre, commanded by the captal de Buch. For this service he was created count de Longueville. He was afterwards sent to the assistance of Charles de Blois, competitor for the duchy of Brittany against Montfort; when Charles, rashly engaging against his advice, was killed at the battle of Auray, and Du Guesclin, covered with wounds, was made prisoner by the English commander, Sir John Chandos (29th of September, 1364). It being resolved to free France from the mercenary troops called the companies, by sending them to the assistance of Henry de Transtamare against Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, Du Guesclin was ransomed on the payment of 100,000 francs, and placed at their head. He took Avignon in his way, where he exacted 200,000 francs, and an absolution from Urban V. He was opposed by the Black Prince, who defeated and made him prisoner at the battle of Navarette, in 1367. The prince, discontented with his ally Peter, gave Du Guesclin his liberty on ransom, who again entered into the service of Henry, and greatly contributed to seat him on the throne. For his reward he was made constable of Castile, duke of Molina, and count of Burgos. On the subsequent rupture between the French and English, he returned to the assistance of his sovereign, who, in 1370, entrusted him with the sword of constable. He was successful in almost every engagement, defeated the English in detail, and recovered all Poitou, Aunis, and Saintonge. He next attacked Montfort, duke of Brittany, and obliged him to take refuge in England. That prince being afterwards restored to his dominions, suspicions were thrown upon the constable of having favoured him, and he was for a time in disgrace. The king, however, became sensible of the injustice done him, and the dukes of Bourbon and Anjou were sent to bring him to court. He was placed again at the head of an expedition into the southern provinces, where the English had rallied their forces, and, laying siege to Chateauneuf Rendon, in Auvergne, he was attacked with a mortal disease; he soon afterwards expired, on the 13th of July, 1380, at the age of sixty-six. The English garrison, which had stipulated with Sancerre to surrender at a certain time, if not relieved, marched out the day after his death, and the commander respectfully laid the keys of the fortress on his bier. His body was conveyed to St. Denis with all the ceremonies used to sovereigns, and was deposited in the tomb next to that of the king. His greatest captains refused to take the sword of constable after it had been borne by such a hero: it was afterwards accepted by Oliver Clisson.

GUETTARD, (John Stephen), a French physician and botanist, born at Etampes in 1715. He was admitted a doctor of the faculty of medicine of Paris in 1742, and his reputation procured for him admission into the Academies of Science of Paris, Stockholm, Florence, and Rochelle, as well as the situations of censor royal, and of keeper of the duke of Orleans's cabinet of natural history. He published, Mémoires on Natural History; and, Observations on Plants. He died in 1786. The Guettarda was so named by Linnæus in honour of him. Guettard assisted De la Borde in his celebrated Voyage Pittoresque, ou Description générale et particulière de la France, 1781—1796, 12 vols, fol.

GUEULETTE, (Thomas Simon,) an ingenious and agreeable writer, born at Paris in 1683. He became advocate to the parliament, and deputy to the procureur du roi. He wrote, Les Mille et Un Quart d'Heures, Contes Tartares; Contes Chinois; and, Les Sultanes de Guzarate. He also edited several popular French works. He died in 1766.

GUEVARA, (Antonio,) a Spanish prelate, was born in the province of Alava, and was brought up at court. After the death of queen Isabella of Castile (1504) he became a Franciscan monk, and his eloquence led to his being appointed preacher, and afterwards historiographer, to Charles V. He wrote, The Dial of Princes, or Marcus Aurelius; Golden Epistles, and several other works, now forgotten. He was nominated to the bishopric of Guadix, in the kingdom of Granada, and afterwards to that of Mondonedo, in Galicia. He died in 1544. His shameless disregard for truth was exposed

after his death by Matamore, Schott, Heumann, and Bayle. One of Guevara's sayings, "That heaven is filled with those that have done good works, and hell with those that have resolved to do them," has been, under a different form of expression, ascribed to other writers.

GUEVARA, (Antonio,) nephew of the preceding, was also an ecclesiastic by profession, and was made prior of St. Michael d'Escalada, and almoner to Philip II., in the kingdom of Leon. He afterwards withdrew into retirement, where he devoted his time to literary pursuits. He left, Commentaries on the Psalms, and on the Prophet Habakkuk; and a treatise in defence of the authenticity of the Vulgate, a question which the decree of the council of Trent occasioned to be much discussed, both by Roman Catholics and Protestants.

GUEVARA, (Juan Ninno de,) a Spanish painter, born at Malaga in 1631. His instructor was Miguel Manrique, an artist who had studied under Rubens. He afterwards went to Madrid, and became a pupil of Alonzo Cano, and adopted the style of that master, uniting the lofty and correct manner of Cano with the brilliant colouring of Rubens. His best works are at Malaga, Granada, and Cordova. At the last-mentioned place are several portraits which approach the style of Vandyck. Guevara died at Malaga in 1698.

GUEVARA. See VELEZ.

GUGLIELMINI, (Domenico,) an eminent mathematician and civil engineer, born at Bologna in 1655. In 1678 he was admitted to the degree of M.D. by the university of Bologna. In 1686 the senate appointed him principal professor of mathematics in the university of that city, and created him intendant-general of the rivers of the Bolognese. The office last mentioned engaged him to pay more particular attention to the study of hydrostatics and hydraulics; in consequence of which, in 1690, he published the first part, and in the following year the second part, of his Aquarum Fluentium Mensura. In 1695 he assisted Cassini in repairing the famous meridian line which he had traced forty years before in the church of St. Petronius at Bologna. In 1697 he published his grand physico-mathematical treatise on the nature of rivers, entitled, Della Natura de Fiumi. The reputation which Guglielmini acquired by this performance occasioned his being employed by the dukes of Mantua, Parma, and Modena, the grand duke of Tuscany, Clement XI., the republics of Venice and Lucca, &c., in the invention and construction of the necessary hydraulic works in their respective territories. In 1698 he accepted the mathematical chair in the university of Padua, which, in 1702, he exchanged for the more lucrative one of medicine. He died in 1710. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and associate, or corresponding member, of the Academics of Berlin and Vienna, and of the Royal Society of London. His works were printed in a collective form at Geneva in 1719, 2 vols, 4to.

GUI DE CREME. See PASCHAL III., pope, or antipope.

GUIBERT, elected pontiff in the room of Gregory VII., by the council of Brixen, in 1080, was a native of Parma, and became chancellor to Henry IV. king of Germany, and through his favour was advanced to the archbishopric of Ravenna. He accompanied the king's army to Rome, and upon the capture of that city in 1084, was enthroned in the Lateran palace, and consecrated in the church of St. Peter, when he took the name of Clement III. In 1087, upon the election of Victor III., Guibert was driven from Rome, but before the end of the year he was again re-established in the possession of that city. Soon afterwards he was excommunicated by Victor, who presided at the council of Benevento. During the pontificate of Urban II. he was alternately master of Rome, or a fugitive from that city, as the imperial or opposite party prevailed. Being at length finally expelled, and afterwards driven from his bishopric of Ravenna by Paschal II., he retired to the mountains of Abruzzo, where he died suddenly, in 1110, having maintained his claim to the papal chair for twenty years. He is allowed even by his enemies to have been a person of considerable abilities, great address, eloquence, and learning.

GUIBERT, abbot, an historian, born in 1053 in the diocese of Beauvais. At the age of twelve he entered into the monastery of St. Germer, and in 1104 he was elected abbot of Nogent-sous-Couci, in the diocese of Laon, where he died in 1124. His works were published by Dom d'Achery, Paris, 1651, fol. They consist of his Life, a treatise on preaching, another on relicks, and several other curious pieces, of which the most valuable is his history of the first crusade, commonly entitled Gesta Dei per Francos.

GUIBERT, (James Anthony Hippo-

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lytus,) a French writer on tactics, born at Montauban in 1743. At the age of thirteen he followed his father to the field, and served six campaigns in the German war. After the peace in 1763, he assiduously devoted himself to the study of the theory of his profession till the expedition to Corsica took place, when he obtained the rank of colonel for his services in the action of Ponte Nuovo, and was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis. In 1770 he published his celebrated Essai général de Tactique, a work which was severely criticized. In 1773 he travelled in Germany and Hungary; and on his return to France he produced Le Connétable de Bourbon, a tragedy; and afterwards the Gracchi, and Anne de Boulen. He was next called to assist the celebrated M. de St. Germain in his reform of the French army. He then returned to his studies, and wrote the famous panegyrics on marshal Catinat, the chancellor de l'Hôpital, and Frederic the Great. He afterwards assisted at the camp in Normandy, and published his Réfutation complète du Système de M. de Mesnil-Durand. He soon after began a work entitled, Histoire de la Milice Française, which might be called the history of the art of war, and of the military system of the nations of Europe, from the time of the Romans. He had brought it down to the eleventh century, when he was drawn from his retirement by having obtained for his father the appointment of governor of the Invalids. While he was assisting in reforming the abuses of that institution, he was admitted a member of the French Academy, in the room of Thomas. He was afterwards appointed a member of the council of war, formed to establish a regular system in the French army. At the commencement of the revolution he wrote several interesting papers; but, aware of the prejudices against him, he assumed the name of G. T. Raynal. The chief of his works written under this name is entitled, De la Force publique considérée sous tous ses Rapports. He died in 1790, at the age of forty-seven. His widow published his German Tour in 1803.

GUICCIARDINI, (Francesco,) an eminent Italian historian, born of an ancient and noble family at Florence, in 1482. After studying at Pisa, Bologna, and other universities, he was engaged at the age of twenty-three to read lectures upon the institutes in his native city. His inclination, however, leading him to public affairs, he quitted his chair, and in 1512 went as ambassador from the Florentine republic to Ferdinand king of Arragon, then at Bruges, where he remained for two years. In 1518 he was deputed to meet pope Leo X. at Cortona, and that pontiff created him consistorial advocate, and committed to him the government of Modena and Reggio, cities then under the ecclesiastical dominion. In 1521 he was made governor of Parma; and in 1523 Clement VII. conferred upon him the presidency of all Romagna, and afterwards (1526) made him lieutenant-general of his army. After the surrender of Florence to the imperial and papal arms, in 1530, Guicciardini, as the agent of the pope and the Medici, had a considerable share in the changes that took place in the government of the republic; and he is reproached with having advised the proscription of the popular leaders. From 1531 to 1534 he was governor of Bologna, and in that time exerted himself to restore the Medici family in Florence. After the death of Clement, he refused the offers of Paul III. to engage him in his service; or, as some assert, was deprived of his government by that pontiff; he returned to his native city, where he was made counsellor of state to duke Alessandro, whom he accompanied to Naples, and there defended him before Charles V. against the accusations of the Florentine refugees. When Alessandro was murdered by his cousin and companion in debauch, Lorenzino de' Medici (January 1537), Guicciardini, by his influence in the council, obtained the appointment of Cosmo de' Medici as governor of the Florentine republic, under the express condition that he should do nothing without the advice of his council. But Cosmo, aspiring and clever, with more self-command than his predecessor, Alessandro, soon exchanged his title of governor for that of duke, and established himself as absolute lord, not only of Florence, but of all Tuscany. Guicciardini remained for some time attached to him; but finding his advice disregarded, he resigned his office, and withdrew to his country-house at Arcetri, where he employed himself in writing the contemporary history of Italy. He died in his retirement, in 1540, at the age of fifty-eight. His History of Italy during his own time, did not appear till twenty years after his death. The delay is imputed by Giovio to the freedom of its strictures upon several persons then living, and the danger of offending many powerful families. It was not till 1561 that

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the first sixteen books were published by his nephew Agnolo; and three years afterwards the four remaining ones appeared at Venice. But in this and all the subsequent Italian editions various passages were omitted, especially such as were thought injurious to the court of Rome. An edition dated at Fribourg, 1765, 3 vols, 4to, from the author's own MS. in the Maggliabecchi library at Florence, supplies all the omissions. The History of Guicciardini is generally allowed to be one of the most valuable productions of the kind in that age. Bolingbroke calls him "The admirable historian;" and says, he "should not scruple to prefer him to Thucydides in every respect." Of his History, Sir William Jones says, "It is the most authentic I believe (may I add, I fear) that ever was composed. I believe it, because the historian was an actor in his terrible drama, and personally knew the principal performers in it; and I fear it, because it exhibits the woful picture of society in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries." He is charged with a certain malignity in the interpretation of men's actions; but the most candid examiner will find it difficult to support a favourable idea of the leading political characters of that period. His style is pure and eloquent, but somewhat diffuse. Boccalini has humorously feigned, that a Spartan, for the crime of using three words where two would have served, was condemned to read the Pisan war of Guicciardini, and that after some attempts he begged to commute the punishment for the galleys. Perhaps, however, it is the minuteness of the events which his subject led him to describe, that chiefly renders his narration tedious. Yet, although fastidious or indolent readers may complain of this, there is throughout the whole work, and especially in the first five books, such a narration of incidents, as irresistibly impels the reader onwards, so that he cannot lay down the book, from an ardent desire of knowing what comes next; and the worst that can be said of his speeches is, that they are fine political harangues, improperly placed. The most complete and correct edition is that by professor Rosini, of Pisa, 10 vols, 8vo, 1819-20, with an essay concerning Guicciardini's life and writings. The History has also been translated into various languages, particularly into English by the chevalier Austin Parke Goddard, 10 vols, 8vo, 1754. Collections have been made of the moral and political aphorisms scattered through Guicciardini's work, by his nephew, Luigi Guicciardini (Antwerp, 1585), by Anghiari (Venice, 1625), and others. Corbinelli published another collection of principles and sentences, which it appears that Guicciardini had written separately for his own guidance, Consigli e Avvertimenti in materia di Re Pubblica e di Privata, Paris, 1576. Part of his correspondence was published by Frà Remigio in his Considerazioni civili sopra l'Istoria di Francesco Guicciardini, Venice, 1582. Other letters of Guicciardini, written during his Spanish legation, have been published by Rosini, Legazione di Spagna, Pisa, 1825. Botta, a Piedmontese writer, who died in 1837, has written a continuation of Guicciardini's History in fifty books, Storia d'Italia continuata da quella del Guicciardini sino al 1789, 10 vols, 8vo. Guicciardini wrote several other pieces, as, The Sacking of Rome; Considerations on State Affairs; Councils and Admonitions; and there are extant several of his Law Cases, with his opinion, preserved in the famous library of Signior Carlo Tomaso Strozzi; and an epistle in verse, which has given him a place among the Tuscan poets, in the account of them by Crescimbeni.

GUICCIARDINI, (Luigi,) nephew of the preceding, born at Florence in 1521. About 1550 he took up his residence in the Low Countries, where, chiefly at Antwerp, he continued till his death in 1589, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. He wrote various works in Italian, of which the most valuable is, A Description of the Low Countries, Antwerp, 1567 and 1588, fol., which is in great esteem for the accuracy of its relations. His other works are, Commentaries on the Affairs of Europe, particularly in the Low Countries, from 1529 to 1560, Antwerp, 1560; Detti e Fatti notabile de Diversi Principi; Ore di Ricreatione; and a collection of the precepts and maxims of his illustrious kinsman.

GUICHARD, (Claude,) a learned antiquary, born in the middle of the sixteenth century at St. Rambert, in Bugey, and educated at the university of Turin. He was made historiographer to Charles Emanuel I. duke of Savoy. He died in 1607. He wrote, Funérailles et diverses Manières d'ensevelir, des Romains, Grecs, et autres Nations, tant anciennes que modernes, with wood engravings.

GUICHE, (Peter de la,) descended from an ancient and illustrious family of the

house of Burgundy, was a brave soldier and able diplomatist, and was successively employed by Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I., in important negotiations in England, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. In 1515 he signed the celebrated treaty with the Swiss Cantons, which led to that of Fribourg, concluded in the following year. He died in 1544.—His grandson, PHILIBERT, born in 1540, boldly refused to execute the sanguinary orders issued in 1572 against the Protestants. He likewise withstood the murderous designs of Henry III. against the duke of Guise. He was also highly valued by Henry IV., and contributed by his valour to the victories of Arques and Ivri. He died in 1607.

GUICHENON, (Samuel,) a French historian, born in 1607 at Macôn. He became an advocate at Bourg-en-Brasse; but on changing his religion, he entered into the service of the duke of Savoy. He wrott, Hist. Généalogique de la Royale Maison de Savoie; Une Suite Chronologique des Evêques de Belley; Hist. de Brasse et de Bugey, fol. He died in 1664.

GUIDI, (Guido, Latin, *Vidus Vidius*,) an eminent physician of the sixteenth century, born at Florence. He went about 1542 to France, where he was graciously received by Francis I., who assigned him a pension, and made him his first physician, and professor of medicine in the College Royal. After the death of Francis, Guidi was recalled into Italy by duke Cosmo I., who nominated him his first physician, and gave him the chair, first of philosophy, and then of medicine, in the university of Pisa, which he occupied for twenty years. In 1553 he was made consul of the Florentine Academy. He died in 1569. The whole works of Guidi, or Vidius, were published at Frankfort, 1626, 1645, 1677, fol.

GUIDI, (Carlo Alessandro,) an eminent Italian lyric poet, born at Pavia in 1650. At an early age he went to the court of Ranuccio II. duke of Parma, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He afterwards visited Rome, and there joined with other poets of distinction, his fellow-members of the academy of Arcadi, in attempting a total change in Italian poetry. Imitating the free and unshackled manner of Pindar, he shook off the burthen of equal stanzas and regularly returning rhymes in canzoni, and ventured upon an irregularity of measures only governed by poetical feeling. He began a version of the Psalms, which was interrupted by an invitation from prince Eugene, governor of Lombardy, to assist him in a plan for diminishing the public burthens. In this business he succeeded so well, that he was enrolled in the number of Pavese patricians. He returned to Rome, in order to complete a metrical version of the homilies of his patron Clement XI. As he was travelling to Castel-Gandolfo, in order to present the pope with a copy of his work, he discovered an error of the press, which chagrined him so much, that it was supposed to be the cause of a fit of apoplexy, which carried him off at Frescati, June 1712. His body was carried back to Rome, and interred in the church of St. Onuphrius, near the remains of Tasso. He was in his person very deformed; his head, which was uncommonly large, did not bear a just proportion to his body, which was small; and he was blind of his right eye. In recompense, however, for these bodily defects, he possessed very largely the faculties of the mind. He was not learned, but he had a great deal of wit and judgment. His skill lay in heroic poetry, and he had an aversion to anything free or satirical. His taste is original, though we may sometimes perceive that Dante, Petrarch, and Chiabrera, were his models. His earliest productions were, Poësie Liriche; and, L'Amalasunta, an opera. In 1687 he published at Rome, Accademia per Musica, written by order of Christina of Sweden, for an entertainment which that princess gave to the earl of Castlemain, whom James II. of England sent ambassador to Innocent XI. to notify his accession to the throne, and to implore his aid in reconciling his three kingdoms to Popery. Guidi also wrote, L'Endimione di Erilo Cleoneo, Pastor Arcade, con un Discorso di Bione Crateo al Cardinale Albano. A collection of his poems was published at Verona in 1726, 12mo.

GUIDICCIONI, (Giovanni,) an Italian poet and prelate, born at Lucca in 1480. After having received an education in various universities of Italy, he was placed in the service of cardinal Alexander Farnese, afterwards Paul III. He there cultivated the friendship of all the men of letters with whom Rome then abounded, and especially of Annibal Caro. He retired to his native place in 1533, but in the next year was recalled to Rome by his patron, now raised to the popedom, who made him governor of the city, and bishop of Fossombrone. In 1535 he was sent nuncio to the emperor Charles V., whom he accompanied in

his expedition to Tunis, and on other journeys. He was made president of Romagna in 1539, and afterwards commissary-general of the pontifical army, and governor of the marche of Ancona. He died in 1541. His works have been often published; an edition was given by F. Berti, with his Life, in 1749, at Genoa. The best edition of his poems is that of Bergamo, in 1753, by Giamb. Rota.

GUIDO, (d'Arezzo,) who may be said to have paved the way to the invention of the modern system of musical notation, and of the true art of teaching singing, was born at Arezzo, towards the end of the tenth century. When young he entered the Benedictine monastery of that city, and afterwards became a monk of the order. There he first conceived a new method of writing music, and of instructing in the art; and his success having excited the jealousy of his brethren, he was driven to seek an asylum in another monastery. The fame of his school having reached the ears of pope John XIX., he was invited to Rome, and had the honour not only of explaining to the pontiff the nature of his new method, but of teaching him to sing by it. On his return from Rome he visited the abbot of Pomposa, in the duchy of Ferrara, who persuaded him to settle in that place. Here it was that he wrote his Micrologus, or brief Discourse on Music, in which most of his inventions are described, as well as his method of instruction. To him, likewise, we are indebted for the invention of the Staff, *i.e.* the lines and spaces, for the reformation of the Scale, as also of the mode of notation, and for the art of Solmisation.

GUIDO DA SIENA, one of the early painters, who flourished in the beginning of the thirteenth century. In the chapel of S. Domenico at Siena, there is a large Madonna by him, which bears the date 1221.

GUIDO RENI, one of the most distinguished painters of the Italian school, and, with the exception of Domenichino, the ablest scholar of the Caracci, was born at Bologna in 1575. At a very early age he was placed with Denis Calvart, and made such rapid progress in the art, that the works he executed were sold by Calvart as his own productions. In his twentieth year he entered the academy of the Caracci, and soon became the favourite pupil of Ludovico. It was about this period that Guido, struck with the style of Michael Angelo Caravaggio, seized at once on this peculiar manner, but, with good taste, avoided its defects. This excited the jealousy of the Caracci to such a degree, that Ludovico, no longer taking an interest in Guido, made Guercino his favourite scholar, while Annibale, in a similar spirit, converted Domenichino into his rival. On the invitation of Giuseppino Cesari, Guido went to Rome, accompanied by his fellow-student Albano, and while there painted for cardinal Borghese the Crucifixion of St. Peter, now in the Vatican. He was next employed by pope Paul V. at the palace of Monte Cavallo; but finding it difficult to get payment for his work from the treasurer of the pontiff, he left Rome in disgust, and returned to Bologna, where he painted his fine picture of The Murder of the Innocents for the church of S. Domenico. The pope hearing of his increasing reputation, prevailed on him to return to Rome, and on his arrival, employed him at the decoration of the chapel of S. Maria Maggiore. He soon after returned to Bologna; but a passion for gaming caused him frequently to neglect his painting: his losses were large, and, to supply his wants, he began to execute his works in a careless manner. The love of play not only injured his fame, but, reducing him to poverty, caused him to fall into a state of dejection, from which he could not be roused; and a fever succeeded, which terminated fatally in 1642. In person he was so remarkably handsome, that Ludovico Caracci took him for his model when painting angels. His Madonnas are remarkable for delicacy and grace, and his draperies are generally arranged with peculiar ease and freedom. Guido had a great number of scholars both at Rome and at Bologna, some of whom imitated his later manner. His best pupils were Simone Cantarini and Giovanni Andrea Sirani, whose daughter Elisabetta distinguished herself in his style. Of the most esteemed works of this master, in addition to those to which we have alluded, we may mention, The Madonna della Pietà, a Madonna in a glory of angels, called Il Pallione, and the Crucifixion, in the Gallery at Bologna; St. Paul and St. Anthony, in the Berlin Museum; The Nativity, in the choir of St. Martin at Naples; and the Assumption, in the Gallery at Munich. There are five admirable specimens of this master's style in the National Gallery. His etchings in aquafortis, both from his own pictures and those of other painters, are numerous and very spirited.

GUIDOTTI, (Paolo,) a painter, born at Lucca in 1569. He went at an early age to Rome, and made rapid improvement in the art by an attentive study of the works of the great masters. He was patronized by Sixtus V., who employed him on several works at the palace of St. John of Lateran. Guidotti, who also excelled as a sculptor, died at Rome in 1629.

GUIENNE, (William count de Poitiers, duke of,) the earliest known of the troubadours, or Provençal songsters, born in 1071. In 1101 he joined the crusaders, and marched, it is said, at the head of 300,000 men, who were reduced by fatigue and famine, and were easily dispersed by their opponents. He died in 1126. His poems denote a considerable degree of previous refinement in the language.

GUIGNARD, (John,) a French Jesuit, known for his regicide principles, was born at Chartres, and was, during the League, regent and librarian of the College of Clermont, afterwards that of Louis le Grand, at Paris. During the affair of Jean Châtel, which so nearly concerned the life of Henry IV., some papers in the handwriting of Guignard were seized, in which he maintained that the murder of Henry III. and of Henry IV. was lawful. He refused to make a retractation, and was executed at the Place de Grève, on the 7th of January, 1595.

GUIGNES, (Joseph de,) born at Pontoise in 1721, studied the Oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and became interpreter to the French king in 1741, and member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres in 1753. In 1757 he was appointed professor of Syriac at the College Royal. The Revolution, though it hurried him not to the guillotine, proved the source of his misery, and reduced him to poverty. He died at Paris in 1800. The principal works of De Guignes are, Twenty-eight Mémoires inserted in the Collection of the Mémoires of the Académie des Inscriptions. Many of them are designed to prove the Egyptian origin of the Chinese. Of these, the principal is entitled, Mémoire dans lequel, après avoir examiné l'Origine des Lettres Phéniciennes et Hébraïques, on essaie d'établir que le Caractère épistolique, hiéroglyphique, et symbolique des Egyptiens se retrouvent dans les Caractères Chinois, et que la Nation Chinoise est une Colonie Egyptienne. The Mémoire sur le Commerce des François dans le Levant avant les Croisades, is one of considerable value. He also wrote many able papers for the Journal des Savans, of which he was one of the most active editors for thirty-five years. He likewise edited the translation of Choo-King, 1770, by Gaubil, which he revised and corrected according to the Chinese text, and enriched with very valuable notes; Eloge de la Ville Moukden, Poëme Chinois, composé par l'Empereur Kienlong, 1770, and L'Art Militaire des Chinois, 1771, both translated by Le Père Amiot. He wrote also a Life of his instructor, Stephen Fourmont, with whom he had resided for twelve years.

GUILANDINUS, (Melchior,) an eminent botanist, born, of poor parents, at Königsberg, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine in his youth, and at an early age went to Rome. After a residence there of some years, he visited Sicily, where he was reduced to such indigence, that he was obliged to gather herbs for a livelihood. The Venetian ambassador at Rome withdrew him from this situation, and carried him to Venice, where he became known to Marino Caballo, a senator, and director of the university of Padua, who sent him at his expense to travel for botanical purposes into the East. He visited Palestine, Egypt, Africa, and Greece, and meant to have prolonged his travels, but had the misfortune to be taken by Barbary corsairs near the coast of Sardinia, and carried into captivity. The celebrated Fallopius, then director of the botanical garden at Padua, paid his ransom, and he succeeded Anguillara in the lectureship of botany at that university in 1561, and Fallopius in the direction of the garden, in 1564. He died at Padua, in 1589, and out of gratitude bequeathed his library to the Venetian republic. He wrote, De Stirpibus aliquot Epistolæ; Theon adversus Mattheolum, an angry controversy with that eminent botanist; De Papyro, *i.e.* Commentarius in tria Plinii de Papyro Capita; this is a performance of great erudition, historical, classical, and medical, in which the author is so immersed, that he gives no description of the papyrus itself, though he saw it growing in Egypt. It contains digressions respecting other plants of the ancients; and a controversy with Mercurialis respecting Galen is annexed. After his death his Sinonyma Plantarum was published by Schenckius, at Frankfort, in 1608.

GUILD, (William,) a Scotch divine, born at Aberdeen in 1586, and educated at Marischal college, then recently founded, with a view to the Church. Before he

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entered the ministry, however, he published a treatise, entitled, The New Sacrifice of Christian Incense; and The only Way to Salvation. He was very soon after called to the pastoral charge of the parish of King Edward in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. In 1617, when James I. visited Scotland, with a view to establish episcopacy, and brought bishop Andrewes of Ely with him to assist in the management of that affair, the latter paid great regard to Guild; and the following year, when Andrewes was promoted to the see of Winchester, Guild dedicated to him his Moses Unveiled, pointing out those figures in the Old Testament which allude to the Messiah. Not long after, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him, and he was ranked, while yet a young man, among the ablest divines in the church of Scotland. In 1625 and 1626 he published the Ignis Fatuus, against the doctrine of purgatory; and, Popish Glorying in Antiquity turned to their Shame; both printed in London. His next publication was, A Compend of the Controversies of Religion. In 1631 he was made one of the ministers of Aberdeen. When the commotions took place in consequence of the endeavours of Charles I. to establish episcopacy in Scotland, the Perth Articles, as they were called, were opposed by the Scotch covenant, which Guild was permitted to subscribe under such limitations as he thought proper to specify, which implied a loyal adherence to the king, but no condemnation of the Articles of Perth, or of episcopal government. He was afterwards one of the commissioners in the General Assembly of Scotland which met in 1638, and abolished the hierarchy; and after his return from Glasgow, where this assembly met, officiated, as formerly, at Aberdeen in the pastoral function, and, with a view to heal the animosities then prevailing between the Episcopal and Presbyterian party, published, A friendly and faithful Advice to the Nobility, Gentry, and others. In 1640 he was elected principal of King's college, Aberdeen. His attachment to the royal cause, however, soon involved him in the sentence passed on all who held his sentiments, and in 1651 he was deposed by five commissioners of general Monk's army. From this time he appears to have resided in a private station at Aberdeen, where he wrote, An Explication of the Song of Solomon; The Sealed Book opened, or an Explanation of the Revelation of St. John; and, The Novelty of Popery discovered. He died in 1657, leaving his library to the university of St. Andrew's, except one valuable MS., supposed to be the original of the memorable letter from the states of Bohemia and Moravia to the council of Constance, 1415, relative to John Huss and Jerome of Prague. This he bequeathed to the university of Edinburgh. After his death Dr. John Owen published from a MS. of Guild's, The Throne of David, or an Exposition of the Second (Book) of Samuel, Oxford, 1659, 4to; with a recommendatory preface.

GUILLAIN, (Simon,) a French sculptor, born at Paris in 1581. He was appointed president of the Academy of Painting, and there are some plates by him engraved in a bold and masterly manner. He died in 1658.

GUILLARD, (Nicholas Francis,) a French dramatic writer, born at Chartres in 1752. The success of his Iphigénie en Tauride, set to music by Gluck, led him to devote himself to lyric tragedy. His Œdipe à Colone, for which Sacchini composed the musical accompaniment, had great success. He died in 1814.

GUILLELMA, of Bohemia, the foundress of an infamous sect which started up in Italy in the thirteenth century, and which, under the mask of devotion, used to practise all manner of lewdness. Guillelma imposed so effectually upon the world by a show of extraordinary devotion all her life-time, that she was not only reputed holy at her death, but also revered as a saint for some time after it. However, her frauds, and the delusions she had employed, were at last discovered; upon which her body was dug up, at Milan, and burnt in 1300. She died in 1281.

GUILLEMEAU, (James,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Orleans in 1550. He was a pupil of the celebrated Ambrose Paré, and became surgeon in ordinary to Charles IX. and Henry IV. He died at Paris in 1613. He wrote, Traité des Maladies de l'Œil; Tables Anatomiques, avec les Pourtraitures; La Chirurgie Française, recueillie des anciens Médecins et Chirurgiens; L'Heureux Accouchement des Femmes. His works were printed collectively at Rouen, in 1649, fol.

GUILLEMINOT, (Anne Charles, count,) born in Belgium in 1774, took part in the political agitation of that country in 1787 and 1789, and then fled to France. He attached himself to Dumouriez and Moreau, and was employed by Napoleon, who sent him on an em-

bassy to Constantinople. He afterwards served in Spain, where he was made general of brigade. He distinguished himself at the battle of Moskowa, and defeated the Swedes at Dessau. He was chief of the staff of the duc d'Angoulême in the Spanish campaign in 1823, and was again sent ambassador to Constantinople. He died in 1840.

GUILLET DE SAINT GEORGE, (George,) born in 1625 at Thiers, in Auvergne, was the first historiographer of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, to which office he was elected in 1682. He died at Paris in 1705. He wrote, Athènes Ancienne et Nouvelle, and Lacédémone Ancienne et Nouvelle. The latter work was warmly attacked by Spon, in his Voyage de Grèce; and a controversy ensued, in which Guillet at least displayed much erudition, with a polite and lively style of writing. His other works are, A History of the Grand Viziers Coprogli, &c. 1676; The Life of Mahomet II. 1681; The History of Castruccio Castracani, translated from the Italian of Machiavel; Les Arts de l'Homme d'Epée, ou Dictionnaire du Gentilhomme.

GUILLIAUD, (Claude,) a French divine of the sixteenth century, born at Villa-Franca, in the Beaujolois, and was educated at Paris, where he became a doctor of the faculty of the Sorbonne. He was the author of Commentaries on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, and on all the canonical epistles, under the title of Collationes in omnes D. Pauli Epistolas. The date of his death is not known.

GUILLIM, (John,) a well-known heraldic writer, born in Herefordshire about 1565, and educated at Oxford, whence he was called to London, and made a member of the Society of the College of Arms, by the name of Portsmouth; and was thence promoted to the honours of rouge-croix pursuivant of arms in ordinary in 1617; in which post he continued till his death, which happened in 1621. His work, entitled The Display of Heraldry, was published by him in 1610, fol., and has gone through many editions. To the fifth, which came out in 1679, was added, A Treatise of Honour, Civil and Military, by Captain John Loggan. The last was published, with very large additions, in 1724, and is generally esteemed the best book extant upon the subject; the entire merit of it does not, however, belong to Guillim, but to Barkham, chaplain to archbishop Bancroft, who gave the manuscript to Guillim, and allowed him to publish it in his own name.

GUILLOTIN, (Joseph Ignatius,) a physician, born at Saintes in 1738, and less celebrated for his professional eminence than for his invention, or rather for his revival of the use, of the instrument of public execution so well known by the name of the Guillotine, which was adopted in France by a decree of the National Assembly, (of which Guillotin was a member,) on the 20th of March, 1792. He did not perish, as has been commonly supposed, by his own invention: he died a natural death on the 26th of May, 1814, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

GUINTER, or GUINTHER. See GONTHIER.

GUIRAN, (Galliard,) a French antiquary, and counsellor of the presidial court of Nismes, was born in that city in 1600, of Protestant parents. He died in 1680. He wrote, Explicatio duorum vetustorum Numismatum Nemausensium ex Ære; this is inserted in Sallengre's Thesaurus; Recherches historiques et chronologiques, concernant l'Etablissement et la Suite de Sénéchaux de Beaucaire et de Nîmes. He had a fine collection of medals and other antiques, which were dispersed after his death.

GUISCARD, (Robert,) first Norman duke of Apulia and Calabria, son of Tancrède Hauteville, a gentleman of Lower Normandy, was born in 1015. He crossed the Alps as a pilgrim, and raising a band of soldiers from the adventurers of Italy, he began with predatory exploits against the Greeks and natives of Calabria, and his success caused a number of Norman volunteers to flock to his standard. He proceeded in the conquest of Calabria, and obtained from Nicholas II., in 1060, the investiture of Apulia and Calabria, and all the lands in Italy and Sicily which he could conquer from the Greeks or Saracens. Before, or immediately after, this act, he assumed the title of duke of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily. He employed great vigour and activity in reducing the maritime cities which held for the Greeks, and at length made himself master of almost the whole region that constitutes the modern kingdom of Naples. In 1081 he invaded the Eastern empire. After great preparations, he sailed with a powerful armament, and laid siege to Durazzo. The emperor Alexius Comnenus marched against him with an army greatly superior in numbers. Robert stood firm, and in October, 1081, gained the battle of Durazzo. He

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afterwards took Rome, and delivered Gregory VIII. from the power of the emperor Henry IV. He then returned to the East, and died in the island of Cephalonia, July 17, 1085.

GUISCHARD, (Charles Gottlieb,) an able writer on military tactics, was born at Magdeburg in 1724 or 1725, and educated at Halle, Marburg, Herborn, and Leyden. His parents were of the reformed religion, and designed him for the ministry; but he chose the military profession, and first carried arms in the service of the United Provinces, and while thus employed, found leisure to prepare materials for his Mémoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains, which induced him to obtain permission to visit England, where he remained a year. The work was at length published, in 2 vols, 4to, 1757, and was well received. In the same year he entered as a volunteer in the allied army, acquired the esteem of Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was recommended to the notice of Frederic II. of Prussia, who kept him near his person, often conversed with him on the art of war, and, on account of his great knowledge of this subject, gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, the commander of Cæsar's tenth legion, when he appointed him to the command of a regiment formed out of the refuse of all nations, during the heat of the war. At the general peace he was one of the few persons whom Frederic admitted to his convivial parties at Potsdam, and to whom he gave the freest access to his library and coins. The king, however, in his latter days, treated him with much disrespect, and took every opportunity to mortify him in the presence of others. Guischard died in 1775. Besides the works already mentioned, he was author of Mémoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquité Militaire, in 4 vols, 8vo. Gibbon, who read his Military Memoirs with great attention, bestows high encomiums on him, and considers him as very superior to Folard.

GUISE, (Claude de Lorraine, duke of,) fifth son of duke René II. of Lorraine, born in 1496, settled in France, and became the founder of the family of Guise in that kingdom. At the battle of Marignan (1515) he greatly distinguished himself, and received more than twenty wounds. In 1527 Francis I. created him duke of Guise in Picardy, and peer of France. In 1513 he married Antoinette de Bourbon, aunt of Anthony de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and father of Henry IV. He died in 1550. One of his daughters married James V. of Scotland, by whom she had Mary Stuart, the celebrated queen of Scots.

GUISE, (Francis, duke of,) surnamed Balafré, or "the Scarred," from the effects of a wound he received at the siege of Boulogne in 1545, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born at the castle of Bar in 1519, and early distinguished himself in arms. He acquired great glory by his defence of Metz, in 1553, against the emperor Charles V., at the head of 100,000 men. He was afterwards declared lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and entrusted with all the authority of the crown by Henry II., who made him duke of Aumale, or Albemarle, in Normandy, in 1547. In the winter of 1558 he took Calais, which had from the time of Edward III. been in the hands of the English. At the accession of Francis II., whose wife, Mary queen of Scots, was niece to the Guises, the duke and his brother Charles, cardinal of Lorraine, were placed at the head of the government. The Calvinists were at this time headed by the prince of Condé and the Colignis, and, being exasperated by many severities, engaged in the conspiracy of Amboise, which was frustrated chiefly by the vigilance of the duke of Guise. He procured the arrest of the prince of Condé on account of his share in a new conspiracy: he was found guilty, and would have been put to death, had not the decease of the young king in 1560 saved him. After that event the influence of the Guises declined, and they formed only one of the three parties which were kept in check by the art of the queen-mother, Catharine de Medicis. It was found necessary to grant liberty of public worship to the Calvinists, a measure particularly galling to the bigotry of the house of Guise. At this juncture, the duke passed with a great train through Vassi, a small town in Champagne, at the time when a congregation of Protestants were performing divine service in a barn. The insolence of his followers in disturbing the service occasioned a tumult, which gave a pretext for falling upon the unarmed multitude, of whom several were killed. The massacre of Vassi was the signal for a civil war. The duke was a principal leader on the side of the Romanists, as well as the principal object of the hatred of the Protestants. The victory of Dreux in 1562 is principally ascribed to Guise, though Montmorenci was the chief commander. Not long

after, as he lay before Orleans, a Calvinist gentleman, Poltrot de Mérey, mortally wounded him with a pistol-shot. He died February 15, 1563, at the age of forty-four.

GUISE, (Henry, duke of,) eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1550, and was brought up at the court of Henry II., where he bore at first the title of prince de Joinville. He early displayed the family valour, and distinguished himself at the battle of Jarnac in 1569. A shot which he afterwards received in his cheek left a scar, which gave him the surname of Balafré. When, in the reign of Henry III., the Protestants had obtained a very advantageous treaty of pacification, the zeal of the Papists gave rise to the League formed in 1576 for the defence of the Church and State, and first projected by Charles, the cardinal of Lorraine, brother to the deceased duke Francis. The king was obliged to authorize this league, and place himself at its head. Guise aspired to nothing less than the supreme authority. He caused the revocation of every privilege granted to the Protestants, demanded the publication of the decrees of the council of Trent and the establishment of the Inquisition, and required the cession of several cautionary towns. When Guise appeared at Paris, according to the command of the king, who caused the Swiss guards to enter for the support of the royal authority, the people raised barricades in all the streets leading to the Louvre, and disarmed the guards. Immediately after this memorable day, called "the day of the barricades," (12th of May, 1588,) the king sought safety in flight, and escaped to Blois, where he convoked the States-general of the kingdom. The Leaguers became more and more audacious, and Henry evidently tottered on his throne. It was determined in his council to get rid, by assassination, of a subject too powerful to be legally dealt with as his treasonable designs merited. Preparations were made for the enterprise, and the king himself distributed poniards to nine Gascons of the new body-guard. On the 23d of December, 1588, Guise went to the presence-chamber, and was somewhat surprised to see the guard doubled. As he entered, the door was shut after him. He proceeded with a good countenance to the cabinet door, where he was suddenly pierced with several stabs. He fell, and, exclaiming "My God, have mercy upon me!" instantly expired. He was then in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His brother Louis, the cardinal de Guise, was seized and put to death the next day. The duke resembled his father in civil and military qualities, but was more criminally ambitious. He was licentious in his conduct, though religion was always in his mouth. Such was his party-rage, that at the massacre of St. Bartholomew he himself broke open the chamber of the admiral Coligny, and trampled upon his body when killed. He married a daughter of the duke of Nevers, by whom he left several children.

GUISE, (Henry of Lorraine, duke of,) son of Charles, duke of Guise, was born in 1614. He was brought up to the Church, and provided with a number of abbacies, which he resigned upon the death of his elder brother. His intention of marrying the princess of Mantua was frustrated by cardinal Richelieu, who was always jealous of the Guise family. He joined the conspiracy of the count of Soissons and the duke of Bouillon, supported by Spain, against the French government in 1641. When it was defeated, the parliament proceeded against Guise, and condemned him for contumacy upon his non-appearance. He retired to Rome, and while in that city received an application from the Neapolitans, (who, after the death of Masaniello, had revolted from Spain,) to come and assume the chief command over them. He accordingly embarked, and, with difficulty escaping the Spanish fleet, arrived at Naples in a single felucca in November 1647, and succeeded in establishing his authority. The popular opposition he met with rendered him severe and despotic in his conduct; and this, joined with the conciliating measures of the new Spanish viceroy, detached the Neapolitans from his interest. In his absence the Spaniards were received with little opposition into the capital; and Guise, retreating to Abruzzo with a few followers, was taken prisoner and carried into Spain, where he was kept prisoner for four years, when he was set at liberty through the intercession of the prince of Condé. He embarked in 1654 with a fleet fitted out by cardinal Mazarin for the recovery of Naples; but he had no success. He then returned to Paris, and distinguished himself in the famous carousal of 1663. He died in the following year without issue. His Memoirs on the Neapolitan enterprise in 1647 were published in 1667, 4to.

[The line of the Guises became extinct in 1675, upon the decease of the son of

Louis Joseph of Lorraine, who died in the fifth year of his age.]

GUISE, (William,) a learned English divine, was born at Abload's, or Abbeyload's-court, near Gloucester, in 1653, and entered in 1669 a commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, which he changed for All Souls, of which he was chosen fellow. He continued to reside at the university, on account of his studies, which he prosecuted with uncommon diligence; and he became an eminent Oriental scholar. He died prematurely in 1684.

GUITTON, (John,) a native of Rochelle, and mayor of the town when it was besieged by Richelieu in 1627. He always had a dagger on the table to stab the first man who talked of surrendering; and when told that many were perishing by famine, he said, "It matters little, if one only is left to shut the gates."

GUITTONE D'AREZZO, called Frà Guittone, an Italian poet of the thirteenth century, born in Tuscany. He became in 1267 a brother of the military order called Gaudenti, and founded the monastery Degli Angioli of the Camaldolese order in Florence. He died in 1294. He is said to have been the first who gave regularity to the Italian sonnet, and his poems are to be met with in several collections of ancient poetry. Forty of his letters were published by Bottari, Rome, 1745, 4to: they are the oldest in the Italian language.

GUIZOT, (Elizabeth Charlotte Pauline de Meulan,) an ingenious French lady, distinguished for her writings designed for the instruction of the young, was born in 1773 at Paris, where her father held an office in the department of finance, which he lost, together with the rest of his property, on the breaking out of the Revolution. Necessity compelled his resolute and gifted daughter to employ her pen as a means of support; and, after writing two successful novels, she became a contributor to the journal called Le Publiciste, edited by M. Suard. In 1812 she married M. Guizot, whose talents as a statesman have since placed him at the head of the French administration, and who at that time was editor of a periodical miscellany, entitled, Annals of Education, for which she wrote several clever papers. She published also Les Enfants; L'Ecolier, ou Raoul et Victor; Nouveaux Contes; La Chapelle d'Ayton; Education Domestique, and other works respecting the moral and intellectual training of youth. She died on the 1st August, 1827, while her husband was reading to her a sermon of Bossuet on the Immortality of the Soul.

GULDENSTAEDT, (John Anthony,) a famous traveller, born at Riga in 1745, and educated at Berlin and at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He visited Astracan, Caucasus, Georgia, Tartary, and the neighbouring places. His works are enumerated by Coxe. He was invited to Petersburg, where he became professor of natural history, and where he died of a fever in 1781.

GULDINUS, (Paul,) an able mathematician, born in 1577, at St. Gall, of Protestant parents. In 1597 he abjured his religion, turned Roman Catholic, and became a Jesuit, having changed his original name of Habakkuc into that of Paul. In 1609 he went to Rome, and afterwards to Vienna, and lastly to Grätz, where he died in 1643. He wrote against Scaliger on the precession of the equinoxes, against Calvisius in defence of the Gregorian Kalendar, and against Cavalieri respecting his theory of indivisibles. He wrote, among other works, a treatise, De Centro Gravitatis, Vienna, 1635, 1640, 1641, in which he has demonstrably borrowed, without acknowledgment, from Pappus.

GUNDLING, (Nicholas Jerome,) born at Nuremberg in 1671, was professor of eloquence, civil law, and philosophy at Halle, on which subjects he wrote some vauable works. His reputation for sagacity and knowledge was such, that he was often consulted at Berlin by the court. His Course of Philosophy, of Literary History, and his History of Moral Philosophy, were much esteemed. He died rector of Halle in 1729.

GUNDULF, a Norman ecclesiastic, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was made bishop of Rochester. His skill in architecture led to his being employed by the king in that capacity, and he built the White Tower, in the Tower of London, and Rochester Castle; he also rebuilt the cathedral of Rochester. He died in 1108.

GUNNERUS, (John Ernest,) born at Christiania in 1718, and educated at Halle, was made bishop of Drontheim in 1758. He was well skilled in botany, and published Flora Norvegica, &c. He founded, for the encouragement of natural history, the Royal Norwegian Society at Drontheim. Linnæus, in compliment to his merit, gave the name of Gunnera to a plant.

GUNNING, (Peter,) an English prelate, born at Hoo, in Kent, in 1613, and

educated at Canterbury School, and at Clare hall, Cambridge. He became fellow and tutor of his college, and distinguished himself as a preacher; but he exposed himself to persecution from the parliament, on account of his zeal for the king's service; and, when ejected, he returned to Oxford, where he was made chaplain of New college, and afterwards he became tutor to lord Hatton, and Sir Francis Compton, and chaplain to Sir Robert Shirley, at whose death he obtained the chapel of Exeter-house, Strand. At the Restoration his services and sufferings were rewarded; he was created D.D. by the king's mandate, and then advanced to a prebend of Canterbury, and successively to the headships of Corpus Christi and St. John's college, Cambridge, and to the Regius and Lady Margaret's professorships of divinity. He was one of the committee for the review of the Liturgy, and he had a conference with the dissenters at the Savoy in 1661. In these conferences Gunning and Baxter were the principal disputants; but after the debate had continued for some days, it broke off with much noise and confusion, and high reflections upon Baxter's cloudy imagination; and bishop Sanderson, who was in the chair, pronounced that Gunning had the better of the argument. In 1669 he was made bishop of Chichester, and in 1674 he was translated to Ely, where he died in 1684. Bishop Burnet says that "he was a man of great reading, and noted for a special subtilty of arguing. All the arts of sophistry were made use of by him on all occasions in as confident a manner as if they had been solid reasonings. He was a man of an innocent life, unweariedly active to very little purpose. He was much set on the reconciling us with Popery on some points; and because the charge of idolatry seemed a bar to all thoughts of reconciliation with them, he set himself with great zeal to clear the church of Rome of idolatry. This made many suspect him as inclining to go over to them; but he was very far from it, and was a very honest, sincere man, but of no sound judgment, and of no prudence in affairs. He was for our conforming in all things to the rules of the primitive church, particularly in praying for the dead, in the use of oil, with many other rituals. He formed many in Cambridge upon his own notions, who have carried them perhaps farther than he intended." He wrote, A Contention for Truth, in two public disputations upon Infant Baptism, between him and Mr. Henry Denne, in the church of St. Clement-Danes; Schism Unmasked, or a late Conference between him and Mr. John Pierson, minister, on the one part, and two disputants of the Romish persuasion on the other, in May 1657; A View and Correction of the Common Prayer, 1662; the Paschal or Lent Fast, Apostolical and Perpetual. Bishop Gunning wrote that excellent prayer in our Liturgy, called The General Supplication.

GUNTER, (Edmund,) an eminent mathematician, descended from an ancient family in Brecknockshire, South Wales, was born in the county of Hereford, in 1581, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was admitted to the degree of B.A. in 1603, and to that of M.A. in 1606; after which he entered into orders, and proceeded B.D. in 1615. His genius had early led him to the pursuit of mathematical studies; and about 1606 he invented the sector, of which he wrote a description in Latin, and permitted his friends to transcribe it; but the English account of his invention was not published till several years afterwards. In 1618 he invented a small portable quadrant, for the more easy finding of the hour and azimuth, and other useful astronomical purposes. In the following year he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London. In 1620 he published his Canon Triangulorum, sive Tabulæ Sinuum artificialium ad Radium 10,0000000, et ad Scrupula prima Quadrantis, 8vo. This treatise was accompanied with the first 1000 of Briggs's logarithms of common numbers. A second edition of it was published in English in 1624. In 1622 he made his important discovery, that the *variation* of the magnetic needle *varies*. To this discovery he was led in the course of experiments which he had made on the variation at Deptford, by which he found that the declination of the needle had changed almost five degrees in the space of forty-two years. The truth of his discovery was afterwards confirmed and established by Gellibrand, his successor at Gresham College. Soon after this he invented his famous Rule of Proportion. This was called Gunter's Proportion, and Gunter's Line. In 1624 this invention was carried into France by Mr. Wingate, who not only communicated it to most of the principal mathematicians then at Paris, but also, at their request, published an account of its use in French. Gunter

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likewise greatly improved the sector and other instruments for the same uses, the description of all which he published in 1624, in a treatise entitled, The Cross Staff, in three books, &c., 4to. In the same year he published, by the king's order (James I.), The Description and Use of his Majesty's Dials in Whitehall Garden, 4to. He was the first who used the word co-sine, for the sine of the complement of an arc. He died at Gresham College, in 1626, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, Old Broad-street. His works have been collected, and various editions of them have been published. The fifth is by William Leybourn, in 1674, 4to, containing the description and use of the Sector, Cross Staff, Bow, Quadrant, and other instruments.

GUNTHER, (John Christian,) a German poet, born in 1695, at Striegau, in Lower Silesia. He evinced an early passion for poetry; but habits of extravagance and dissipation marred his prospects, notwithstanding the liberal encouragement and patronage of J. B. Menke, of Leipsic, who, in 1719, recommended him to Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, for the appointment of poet to the court of Dresden. This promising, but unfortunate genius was cut off, the victim of intemperance, in 1723, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. His ode on Eugene's victory over the Turks has been greatly admired.

GURTLER, (Nicholas,) a learned Swiss Protestant divine, born at Basle in 1654, and educated at the university of that city. He then studied divinity under Peter Werenfels, father of the celebrated Samuel Werenfels. In 1674 he was appointed to lecture on theology during the vacations, and in 1676 he was admitted a preacher, and the following year passed six months at Geneva, whence he went into France, and visited the university of Saumur, where he heard the lectures of Henry Philiponeau de Hautecour, who was afterwards his colleague in the university of Franeker. He then taught philosophy and theology successively at Heilborn, Herdelberg, Hanau, and Deventer. In 1707 he accepted the theological chair at the university of Franeker, where he died in 1711. He wrote, a Latin, German, Greek, and French Dictionary; Historia Templariorum Observationibus ecclesiasticis aucta; Institutiones Theologicæ; this is an excellent work; Voces Typico-propheticæ; Dialogi Eucharistici; Systema Theologiæ Propheticæ; Origines Mundi, et in eo Regnorum; Dissertationes de Jesu Christo in Gloriam evecto; Forma Sanorum Verborum; a short abstract of divinity, which he used as a text-book, 1709, 12mo. He wrote also a History of the Churches of France, in German, composed on the occasion of the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

GUSMAN, (Lewis,) a Spanish Jesuit, author of the account of his fraternity in the Indies, and the success of their missions in Japan, fourteen books. He died at Madrid in 1605, provincial of Seville and Toledo.

GUSTAVUS I. king of Sweden, son of Eric, duke of Gripsholm, and known by the name of Gustavus Vasa, was born at Ockestadt, near Stockholm, in 1490. After the reduction of Sweden by Christian II., king of Denmark, Gustavus was kept a prisoner in the capital of the conqueror; but after many years of captivity he escaped, and appeared among the Dalecarlians, whom he encouraged to revolt. The cruel conduct of the Danes, who had murdered his father and other Swedish nobles, roused him to revenge. He retook Upsal; and, animated to desperation by the cruelties of Christian, who put his mother and his sister to death, he overran Gothland, and besieged Stockholm. The states of the kingdom were convened, and Gustavus was offered that kingdom which his valour had recovered, and by his influence the crown was declared hereditary in his male issue, June 1527. Gustavus, secure in the love of his subjects, cultivated the arts of peace, and made the Lutheran tenets the established religion of his country. This great and heroic monarch died at Stockholm in 1560, after a reign of thirty-three years, and was succeeded by his son Eric.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, surnamed the Great, was born at Stockholm in 1594. In 1611 he ascended the throne of Sweden, and soon acquired renown in his battles against the Danes, Muscovites, and Poles. He made an honourable peace with the two former, and obliged the last to evacuate Livonia, and then, forming an alliance with the Protestants of Germany, he overran in two years and a half all the countries between the Vistula, the Rhine, and the Danube. The imperial general Tilly was twice defeated, and the pride of Austria was humbled; but the battle in the plains of Lutzen proved fatal to the brave monarch, 1st November, 1632. He fell, it is said, by

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the treacherous intrigues of Richelieu, or by the hand of Lauenburg, one of his generals, who had been bribed by the emperor Ferdinand to take away his life. This warlike monarch possessed those virtues which in a reign of peace might have equally distinguished him. He patronized literature, he enriched the university of Upsal by his munificent donations, he founded the Royal Academy of Abo, and the university of Dorp, in Livonia. Before his time the Swedes were indifferent soldiers, but such was the enthusiasm which he inspired among his subjects, that he had always an army of 80,000 men well disciplined. He was succeeded by his only child, the celebrated Christina, then only five years old.

GUSTAVUS III., king of Sweden, son of Frederic Adolphus, by Ulrica Louisa, the sister of Frederic II., king of Prussia, was born in 1746, and succeeded his father in 1771. Disgusted with the influence of Russia at Stockholm, and with the usurpation of his senators, he secretly formed the plan of a revolution, which was effected without bloodshed, August 19th, 1772. The senate, surrounded by the guards, surrendered its authority. The wisest regulations followed this change of government; a new translation of the Bible was made; torture was abolished; commerce, the arts, and the sciences, were liberally encouraged; agriculture and industry were patronized; and the laws were administered with greater despatch, and more impartiality. The peace with Russia was disturbed in 1788 by the emissaries of Catharine, and Gustavus declared war, and equipped a formidable fleet at Carlscrona. Though he had to contend with Denmark and Russia, he, encouraged by assurances of support from Turkey and Prussia, boldly attacked Frederickshall, where he destroyed several vessels, but he was repulsed in his attempt against Revel, and obliged to retreat. His attempt on Wyburg was equally unsuccessful, but a splendid victory was obtained July 9th, 1790, over the Russian fleet, and peace soon after was restored between the two countries. On the breaking out of the French Revolution Gustavus zealously engaged in the coalition which Spain formed with the northern powers for the invasion of France; but, during the preparations for this distant war, the life of the monarch was cruelly sacrificed by the hand of an assassin. The Swedish nobles, dissatisfied with the events of the Revolution of 1772, and with the changes which had been introduced into the government at the diet of Gefle in 1792, conspired against his life, and three of them drew lots to decide who should give the fatal blow. Ankarstroem, who had received favours from the monarch, was the assassin, and during a masked ball, at which the king had been warned of his danger, the miscreant mortally wounded his sovereign with a pistol. This was in the night of the 16th of March, 1792, and the king languished till the 29th of the same month, and expired in great agony, maintaining to the last the utmost firmness and serenity of mind. Gustavus possessed an enlightened understanding, and wrote some esteemed dramatic pieces, academical discourses, and an eulogy on Torstenson, which was secretly conveyed to the academy of Stockholm, and obtained the prize.

GUSTAVUS IV., king of Sweden, son of the preceding, whom he succeeded on the 29th of March, 1792, was born at Stockholm on the 1st of November, 1778. His anxiety to restore the exiled house of Bourbon to the throne of France involved him in political embarrassments, and at length led to the forfeiture of his crown, and in March 1809 duke Charles of Sundermania, his uncle, was declared king of Sweden, under the title of Charles XIII. Gustavus now wandered as an exile through the greater part of Europe, at first under the name of the duke of Holstein, and afterwards under that of Gustavson. He at length settled at St. Gall, in Switzerland, where he died in 1837.

GUTCH, (John,) an antiquary and divine, educated at Oxford. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Kirkby Underwood, in Lincolnshire, and in 1786 to that of St. Clement, near Oxford; and in 1795 he was appointed chaplain of All Souls college. He was chosen registrar of the university, which office he resigned in 1824. He published, Collectanea Curiosa, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a variety of other subjects, chiefly from the MSS. of Archbishop Sancroft, 1781, 2 vols, 8vo; The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford, now first published from the original Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, written by Anthony Wood, with a Continuation to the present time, 4to; Fasti Oxonienses, or a Commentary on the Supreme Magistrates of the University,

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with a Continuation, and Additions and Corrections to each College and Hall, 1790; and, The Antiquities and Annals of the University, 1792—1796, 3 vols, 4to. He died in 1831.

GUTHRIE, (William,) a Scotch Presbyterian minister, born at Pitforthy, in Angusshire, in 1620, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's, where he studied divinity under Samuel Rutherford. He became afterwards private tutor to the eldest son of the earl of Loudon, chancellor of Scotland, and in November 1644 was presented to the church of Finwick, where he continued until 1664, when he was ejected by Burnet, archbishop of Glasgow. He died in 1665. His Christian's Great Interest has long been a standard book in Scotland, and has been translated into Dutch and French, and, as reported, into one of the Eastern languages, at the expense of the hon. Robert Boyle.

GUTHRIE, (William,) a miscellaneous writer and compiler, was born at Brichen, in the county of Angus, in 1708, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he followed the profession of a schoolmaster. He afterwards removed to London, and became an author. Among his first employments was that of compiling the parliamentary debates for the Gentleman's Magazine, before Dr. Johnson undertook that business. For this purpose Guthrie sometimes attended the house, but more frequently had to depend on very slight information. Connecting himself afterwards with the booksellers, he compiled a variety of works, among which are, A History of the English Peerage; History of the World, 12 vols, 8vo; A History of England; History of Scotland, 10 vols, 8vo; and the well-known Geographical Grammar, said to have been really compiled by Knox the bookseller. Besides these he translated, Quintilian, 2 vols, 8vo; Cicero's Offices, 8vo; and Cicero's Epistles to Atticus, 2 vols, 12mo. His original compositions are, The Friends, a sentimental History, 1754, 2 vols, 12mo; and Remarks on English Tragedy, a pamphlet. He was engaged, however, in many political papers and pamphlets to which his name was not affixed; and in 1746 received a pension of 200*l.* from government, which was continued during his life. Much was expected from his Peerage, in which he was assisted by Mr. Ralph Bigland, each article being submitted to the inspection of the representative of the noble family treated of; yet, notwithstanding all this care, the work is very inaccurate. His History of England provoked Horace Walpole, some of whose opinions concerning Richard III. it anticipated. Guthrie wrote at that time in the Critical Review, and pointed out his own discoveries. He died in 1770.

GUTTENBERG, or GUTENBERG, (John,) called also Gensfleisch de Sulgeloch, the reputed inventor of the art of printing, was born at Sulgeloch, near Mentz, of noble and wealthy parents, in 1397. In 1427, in consequence of his concern in an insurrection against the nobility, he fled to Strasburg, but appears to have returned to Mentz in 1430. Between 1434 and 1439 he had conceived and perhaps made some trials of the art of printing with moveable types. The ablest writers have, however, differed upon the subject of the materials with which Guttenberg at first printed. Schoepflin supposed them to have been metal; Fournier, Meerman, and Fischer, were of opinion that they were composed of wood. However, in 1443, Guttenberg endeavoured, in conjunction with Fust, a rich citizen of Mentz, and his son-in-law, Schoeffer, to turn his invention to account. But the members of the Guild of Writers, together with the priests, persecuted him; his partners Fust and Schoeffer joined with his enemies against him; and being through litigation deprived of all his property, he was obliged to flee. After an interval of many years he returned to Mentz, where he died on the 24th of February, 1468. In 1837 a splendid monument by Thorwaldsen was erected to his memory in Mentz. The Guttenberg Society also hold a yearly meeting in that city to honour his memory. Some have thought the Mazarine Bible to be a production of his press. Guttenberg's claim to priority as the inventor of printing has been disputed by some writers, who contend that it of right belongs to Laurence Costar, of Haerlem, (Ottley's History of Engraving,) whose secret is said to have been treacherously disclosed to Guttenberg.

GUY, (Thomas,) the well-known founder of Guy's Hospital, in Southwark, was the son of a lighterman and coal-merchant in Horselydown. In 1660 he was apprenticed to a bookseller in the porch of Mercers' chapel, and set up trade with a stock of about 200*l.* He contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege of printing Bibles, and carried on a successful trade for many

years. Being a single man, and very penurious, his gains rapidly accumulated. The bulk of his fortune, however, was acquired by the less reputable purchase of seamen's tickets during Queen Ann's wars, and by South-sea stock in the memorable year 1720. The diversion of his property, however, to purposes of charity arose from a trifling incident. Guy had a maidservant whom he agreed to marry; and, preparatory to his nuptials, he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended so far as to a particular stone which he marked. The maid, while her master was out, innocently looking on the paviors at work, saw a broken place which they had not repaired, and mentioned it to them; but they told her that Mr. Guy had directed them not to go so far. "Well," said she, "do you mend it: tell him I bade you, and I know he will not be angry." The poor girl, however, presumed too much on her influence over her wary lover. Guy, enraged to find his orders exceeded, renounced the matrimonial scheme, and built hospitals in his old age. In 1707 he built and furnished three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, and gave 100*l.* to it annually for eleven years preceding the erection of his own hospital. He was seventy-six years of age when he formed the design of building the hospital near St. Thomas's which bears his name. The charge of erecting this vast pile amounted to 18,793*l.*, besides 219,499*l.* which he left to endow it: and he just lived to see it roofed in. He erected an alms-house, with a library, at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, (the place of his mother's nativity, and which he represented in parliament,) for fourteen poor men and women; and for their pensions, as well as for the putting out of poor children apprentices, he bequeathed 125*l.* a-year. To Christ's Hospital he gave 400*l.* a-year for ever; and the residue of his estate, amounting to about 80,000*l.*, he left to be divided among those who could prove themselves in any degree related to him. He died December 17, 1724, in the eighty-first year of his age, after having dedicated to charitable purposes more money than any one private man upon record in this kingdom.

GUYARD, (de Berville,) a French author, born at Paris in 1697, and, after suffering all the evils of poverty and accumulated distress, he died in the Bicêtre in 1770. He wrote the lives of Bertrand du Guesclin, and of the chevalier Bayard.

GUYARD, (Anthony,) a learned French Benedictine monk, of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Saulieu, in the diocese of Autun, in 1692. He wrote, among other works, Political Observations on the Administration of Benefices, 8vo; and a Dissertation on the Fees for Masses, 1748, 8vo, which are said to be distinguished by profound research, and to be calculated to gratify the curiosity of students in ecclesiastical antiquities. He died in 1770.

GUYARD, (Laurence,) a French sculptor, born in 1723, of poor parents, at Chaumont, in Bassigny. He early attracted the notice of Voltaire and of madame Duchâtelet, and became the pupil of Bouchardon the younger, at Paris, where, in 1750, he carried off the prize in sculpture. He then went to Rome, and afterwards was invited to Parma by the grand duke, who loaded him with honours, and employed him in several important negotiations at Rome. He was elected a member of the academies of Bologna, Padua, and Parma; and was employed by the abbot of Clairvaux to execute for the abbey a monument of St. Bernard, upon which he was engaged when he was suddenly cut off at Carrara in 1788.

GUYARD, (Adelaide Labille,) a French lady, who excelled in painting, born at Paris in 1749. Her portraits in miniature and crayons, as well as her oil paintings, have been much admired. She died in 1803.

GUYET, (Francis,) an eminent critic, born at Angers in 1575, and educated at Paris. In 1608 he visited Rome, and acquired a perfect knowledge of Italian. After his return through Germany to Paris he became tutor to the son of the duke d'Espernon, afterwards cardinal de la Valette. He might have risen to eminence in the Church, had he not preferred the retirement of the college of Burgundy to the splendour of a palace. He employed himself here in a work to prove that the Latin is derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words of the Greek are but of one syllable. Though learned, he published nothing; but his criticisms afterwards appeared very valuable in the hands of his friends, especially those on Hesiod, published by Grævius, and those on Terence, published by Bœcclerus. As a critic, however, he was severe; and he scrupled not to erase many verses in Virgil, and to

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reject the first ode in Horace, and the secret history of Procopius. He died in 1655.

GUYET, (Charles,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Tours in 1601. He taught the belles-lettres and moral theology at the seminary belonging to his order, in his native city. Afterwards he devoted himself to the pulpit, and to the study of the rites and ceremonies of the Church. He was the author of Ordo generalis et perpetuus Divini Officii recitandi; and, Hortologia, sive de Festis propriis Locorum, a learned work, in fol. He died in 1664.

GUYON, (Johanna Mary Bouvier de la Motte,) a French lady of a noble family, born at Montargis in 1648. She wished to take the veil; but her friends made her marry M. Jacques Guyon, in 1664, when she was in her sixteenth year, and by him she had five children. At the age of twenty-eight she became a widow. Abandoning the care of her family, she devoted herself to the mysteries of Quietism, which Michael de Molinos, a Spanish Jesuit at Rome, had imposed upon the credulity of the world. Wavering in her opinions, and inconstant in her temper, she, however, endured persecution for her tenets, and when she declared herself the pregnant woman mentioned in the Apocalypse, and threatened the peace of the kingdom by the number of her followers, she was imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and afterwards in the Bastile. Fenelon undertook her defence, but his enemy Bossuet had the art to procure the condemnation of his works on the subject. Her verses were published in 5 vols, after her death, which happened at Blois in 1717.

GUYON, (Claude Marie,) a French historian, born in 1699 at Lons-le-Saunier, in Franche-Comté. He entered the congregation of the Oratory, which he afterwards quitted, and then went to Paris, where he passed his days in literary labours. His principal works are, A Continuation of Echard's Roman History, from Constantine to the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II., 10 vols, 12mo; Histoire des Empires et des Républiques, 1733, &c. 12 vols, 12mo; Histoire des Amazones anciennes et modernes, Paris, 1740, 2 vols, 12mo; Histoire des Indes, 3 vols, 12mo; Oracle des nouveaux Philosophes; Bibliothèque Ecclésiastique, 1772, 8 vols, 12mo. He died in 1771.

GUYS, (Peter Augustine,) a French writer, was born at Marseilles in 1720, and became a distinguished merchant. Having often had occasion to visit Constantinople, Smyrna, &c., in the course of business, he conceived the idea of comparing the ancient and modern Greeks, and of endeavouring to trace among the latter what was yet to be found of the grandeur, spirit, and institutions, of their ancestors. He published the result of his observations in his Voyage Littéraire de la Grèce, 1771, 2 vols, 12mo; and 1783, 4 vols, 8vo. He was taking another voyage, in order to correct and enlarge a new edition of this work, when he died at Zante in 1799. His other pieces are, a Relation abrégée de ses Voyages en Italie et dans le Nord; and a translation in verse of the elegies of Tibullus, an essay upon the antiquities of Marseilles, his native place, and the éloge of Duguay-Trouin. A translation of his Journey was published in English in 1772, 3 vols, 12mo.

GUYSE, (John,) an eminent Calvinistic divine, of the Independent persuasion, born in 1680 at Hertford; where, at the age of twenty, he became assistant to the Rev. Mr. Haworth, whom he afterwards succeeded. In 1727 he was invited to London, and became minister to a congregation in New Broad-street. In 1732 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Aberdeen. He was also for many years a preacher of the Tuesday's lecture at Pinners' Hall, and of that at St. Helen's on Fridays. He published several occasional sermons and tracts, and had a short controversy with Dr. Chandler; but his great work was his Paraphrase on the New Testament, 1739—1752, 3 vols, 4to, and reprinted in 6 vols, 8vo. He died in 1761.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, (Louis Bernard,) an eminent French chemist, born in 1737 at Dijon, in the university of which city he studied the law for three years, and then repaired to Paris to acquire a knowledge of the practice of the profession. He was afterwards admitted an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles-Lettres of Dijon; but he was turned aside from the law by a taste for chemistry, which seems to have been excited by the lectures of Chardenon; and, without neglecting the cultivation of literature, he applied himself to the study of Macquer's Chemistry, and of Beaume's Manual of Chemistry. In 1772 he published a collection of scientific essays, entitled, Digressions Académiques; and in the following year he made the discovery of the means of destroying infection by acid vapours—

a discovery which has given a lasting celebrity to his name. In 1766 he commenced a course of lectures on chemistry at Dijon, and in the following year he published the first volume of his Élémens de Chimie de l'Académie de Dijon; the work was completed in four volumes. He afterwards undertook to supply the chemical articles for the Encyclopédie Méthodique; but he soon discontinued his connexion with that work. In 1782 he published a paper in the Journal de Physique for 1782, to show the necessity of establishing a new and scientific nomenclature, which, with the assistance of Lavoisier and others, he published in 1787. On the breaking out of the French Revolution he became a member of the Constitutional Assembly, and of the Council of Five Hundred. In 1799 Buonaparte appointed him one of the administrators-general of the Mint, and in the year following director of the Polytechnic School. He was next made an officer of the Legion of Honour; and in 1811 he was created a baron of the French empire. He died in 1816. He was a member of the Institute, and was one of the principal editors of the Journal de Physique and of the Annales de Chimie, to both of which publications he was a frequent contributor. He was also a member of the Royal Society of London, and of other learned bodies.

GUZMAN, (Alfonso Perez de,) a celebrated Spanish captain, called El Bueno, was born at Valladolid in 1258. After serving in the army of Muley, king of Morocco, he returned to Spain, and was appointed by Sancho IV. governor of Tariffa, which was besieged by the infanta Don Juan, the king's brother, who had got into his hands the son of Guzman, then only in his seventh year, whom he exhibited to his father before the walls, and threatened to put to death if the fortress was not instantly surrendered. The brave Guzman replied that, sooner than deliver up the place he would himself slay his child, flinging at the same time his dagger from the ramparts. Don Juan carried his cruel menace into effect, and Guzman, apprized of the deed by the cries of the garrison, vainly sought to conceal it from his wife, who died soon after of grief. This affecting incident has been ably dramatized by Lopez de Vega. Guzman, from whom descended the illustrious house of Medina Sidonia, died, covered with laurels, in 1320.

GWILYM, (David Ap,) a celebrated Welsh bard, born in 1340 at Brogynin, in Cardiganshire. He was brought up in the family of Llewelyn ap Guilym Fychan, styled lord of Cardigan, at Emlyn, until he was fifteen years of age; and afterwards settled, as steward and private tutor, in the family of Ivor Hael. He was generally known by the name of David of Glamorgan, and the Nightingale of Teivi Vale, in Cardiganshire. He died about 1400. His Poems were published in 1792, 8vo, by Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. William Owen.

GWINNE, (Matthew,) an eminent English physician, born in London, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1582 he was made regent-master, and appointed to read upon music. When he had taken his degrees in arts, he studied physic, and practised in and about Oxford for several years. In 1588 he was chosen junior proctor of the university, and in 1592 distinguished himself in a disputation at Oxford before queen Elizabeth. In 1593 he was created M.D. He obtained leave of the college in 1595 to attend Sir Henry Unton, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French court, and continued with him during his absence abroad. Upon the settlement of Gresham College he was chosen the first professor of physic about the beginning of March 1596. On the 25th of June, 1604, he was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians of London; at the beginning of 1605 was made physician of the Tower; and on December 22, in the same year, was chosen a fellow of the College. He kept his professorship at Gresham College till September 1607, and continued to practise in London. He died in 1627.

GYGES, king of Lydia, was minister and favourite of king Candaules, against whom he rebelled, and, having slain him in battle, ascended the throne in his stead. (B.C. 718.) He is reckoned the first of the race of Mermnadæ. He made war upon the people of Miletus and Smyrna, and conquered the whole district of Troas. He died about B.C. 680, after a reign of thirty-eight years. Gyges is also made the subject of a fable, which gives him the possession of a magical ring taken out of a sepulchre, that had the property of making the wearer invisible. This is alluded to by Plato, Anacreon, Cicero, and other writers of antiquity.

GYLIPPUS, a Lacedemonian commander, son of Clearchus, was, through the influence of Lysander, sent to the

relief of Syracuse, when besieged by the Athenians under Nicias (B.C. 414). He obtained various successes, and, on the surrender of Nicias, when the fate of the Athenian captives was finally to be decided by the assembly of the people, he (according to Thucydides) pleaded strongly in favour of mercy. He afterwards accompanied Lysander to the capture of Athens, and was entrusted by him with the conveyance of a vast treasure to Sparta. His avarice caused him to violate his trust by a fraud. The cheat was discovered; and the information of a servant having fixed the deed upon Gylippus, he was exiled for the rest of his life.

GYLLENBORG, (Charles, count,) a Swedish statesman and a man of learning, who resided for several years in London in quality of ambassador from the court of Stockholm. When, in 1716, Charles XII., incensed against George I. for purchasing from the king of Denmark the duchies of Bremen and Verden (conquered from the Swedish monarch), formed the project of invading Scotland from Göttenburg, with 16,000 men, and placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain, the plan was conducted by count Gyllenborg at London, baron Goertz, the Swedish envoy, at the Hague, and baron Sparre at Paris; but the English ministry, being apprized of it, caused the Swedish ambassador to be arrested, and afterwards to be sent out of the kingdom. In 1719 Gyllenborg was raised to the dignity of high chancellor of Sweden, and in the beginning of the following year he was made counsellor of the Swedish empire, and chancellor of the university of Lund; and in 1739 he was appointed president of chancery, minister for the foreign and home departments, and chancellor of the university of Upsal. He died in 1746, leaving to the university of Upsal his valuable cabinet of natural history. He translated into the Swedish language Sherlock's Discourse on Death. He also translated some English comedies, with alterations suitable to the genius of the Swedes, which were acted with applause at Stockholm.

GYZEN, (Peter,) a painter, of the Flemish school, born at Antwerp in 1636. He was instructed by John Breughel, and his landscapes are worked up in the highly-finished style of that master.

H.

HAAFNER, (M.) a Dutch writer, after whose death, at Amsterdam, in 1809, was published a clever work of his, entitled, Voyages dans le Péninsule Occidentale de l'Inde et dans l'Isle de Ceylon, 2 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1811.

HAAK, (Theodore,) a German divine and natural philosopher, born in 1605, at Newhausen, near Worms, and educated at home, and at Oxford and Cambridge. He then visited some of the universities abroad, but returned to Oxford in 1629, and became a commoner of Gloucester hall, now Worcester college. He was ordained a deacon by Hall, the celebrated bishop of Exeter. When the rebellion broke out, he appears to have favoured the interests of parliament. In 1657 he published, in 2 vols, fol., the Dutch Annotations upon the whole Bible, which is a translation of the Dutch Bible, ordered by the synod of Dort, and first published in 1637. He had been employed in making this translation by the Westminster Assembly of Divines. He also translated into Dutch several English books of practical divinity, and a part of Milton's Paradise Lost. He left nearly ready for the press, a translation of German proverbs, but it does not appear that this was published. He was in 1645 one of several ingenious men who agreed to meet once a week to discourse upon subjects connected with the mathematics and natural philosophy, and thus originated The Royal Society. He appears to have been the friend and correspondent of the most learned men of his time, and some of his observations and letters were published in the Philosophical Collections in 1682.

HAANSBERGEN, (John Van,) a painter, born at Utrecht in 1642. He was a pupil of Cornelius Pœlemburg, whose style he successfully imitated. He afterwards undertook portrait painting, in which he met with great encouragement. He died in 1705.

HAAREN, (William van,) a Dutch nobleman, distinguished as a diplomatist and a poet, born in Friesland in 1700. He wrote, Leonidas, a poem; The Ad-

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ventures of Friso, King of the Gangarides; and the Prasiates, an epic poem. He died in 1763.

HAAREN, (Onno Zwier van,) of the same family with the preceding, and born in 1713, was expelled from the Assembly of the States-general, as was supposed, upon the groundless accusations of the duke of Brunswick. He wrote, besides several poems, an account of the state of Christianity in Japan. He died in 1779.

HAAS, (John Matthew,) Lat. *Hasius*, a geographer and mathematician, born at Augsburg in 1684, and educated at Helmstadt, and at Leipsic, where he studied the mathematics with great success. In 1716 he was admitted a member of the faculty of philosophy, and in 1720 he obtained an appointment to the chair of mathematics at Wittemberg, where he soon distinguished himself by an ingenious treatise on gauging, published in 1728, under the title of Doliorum Dimensiones, sive Pithometria; but he was indebted for his celebrity to his maps, especially those of Hungary, China, and Africa. That of Russia, entitled Tabula Imperii Russici et Tartariæ Universæ, excited the astonishment of the Russians themselves; and Busching says, that, in regard to the projection, it may be considered as a model. It was received with great approbation by the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg. He also published a useful work for students of the Sacred history; Descriptio Geographica et Historica Regni Davidici et Salomonæi, cum Delineatione Syriæ et Ægypti, &c. Norimb. 1739 and 1745, fol. He likewise wrote, Prodromus Historiarum; sive, Prodromus Theatri summorum Imperiorum; hoc est, Historiæ Politicæ universalis, potioris, et principalis, &c. Leips. 1742, fol.; an abridgment of this was published, with the title of Historiæ Universalis Politicæ Idea, plane nova et legitima, &c. Norimb. 1743, 4to, with twenty-eight maps and sixteen chronological tables. After his death was published, in 1750, An Historical Atlas, containing the great Kingdoms and Monarchies, according to the ancient Geography. This was his last production. He died in 1742.

HAAS, (William,) a printer and typefounder, born at Basle in 1741, and eminent for his ingenious improvements. He was in the first part of his life engaged under Massena, in the military affairs of his country, and he established a school in which a new system of artillery was practised with great success. He afterwards directed his attention to printing, and was the first who formed a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing-press, and introduced a new method of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. He published, Carte du Canton de Bâle, 1776; Carte de la Sicile, 1777; and Deux Cartes de la France. He died in 1800.

HABERKORN, (Peter,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Butzbach in the Wetteraw, in 1604, and educated at Ulm and Marburg. Afterwards he visited the universities in Saxony, and at Strasburg; and, upon his return to Marburg, in 1632, was appointed professor of the physical sciences. In 1633 he was nominated preacher to the court of Hesse. In 1643 he was made superintendent of the churches in the district of Giessen; and, when the university was established in that city, was placed in the theological chair. Among the Lutherans his controversial works are held in much esteem; particularly his Heptas Disputationum Anti-Wallenburgicarum, written in answer to Adrian and Peter Wallenburg. He died at Giessen in 1676. He also wrote, Vindicatio Lutheranæ Fidei contra Helvicum Ulricum Hunnium; Syntagma Dissertationum Theologicarum; Anti-Valerianus; Relatio Actorum Colloquii Rheinfelsani, &c.

HABERLIN, (Francis Dominic,) professor of history and public law in the university of Helmstadt, born in 1720, at Grimmelfingen, near Ulm, where his father was a minister. He studied at Ulm and at Göttingen, where he was made a professor of public law in 1751, and principal professor in 1763. He died in 1787. His principal production is, An Extract from the Universal History; this is a history of the German empire, down to 1548. It was continued in another work, entitled, Newest History of the German Empire, from the beginning of the Smalcaldean War to the present Time, Halle, 1775—1791, 21 vols, 8vo; which was also continued after the author's death by baron von Senkenberg of Giessen. The style of Haberlin's history is diffuse; but it is esteemed a classical work by the Germans. — His son, Charles Frederic, a celebrated civilian, was professor of jurisprudence at Helmstadt, and published several learned works on the public law of Germany. He died in 1808.

HABERT, (Francis,) an early French poet, born at Issoudun, about 1520, and educated at Paris. He became secretary

to the duc de Nevers, who presented him to Henry II., by whom he was commissioned to translate Ovid's Metamorphoses, for which he received a pension. He died about 1561, according to some; according to others in 1574.

HABERT, (Germain,) a French poet of the seventeenth century, was abbot of Notre Dame de Cerisy, and one of the first members of the French Academy. He died in 1654. His poem, entitled La Métamorphose des Yeux de Philis en Astres, 1639, 8vo, was greatly admired. —His brother, PHILIP, was also one of the first members of the French Academy. He fell at the siege of Emmerick, in Hainault, in 1637. His poem, entitled, Le Temple de la Mort, was once much admired.

HABERT, (Isaac,) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris. Richelieu employed him to combat in the pulpit the Augustinus of the bishop of Ypres. This task he undertook in three Sermons, preached at Paris in the years 1642 and 1643. These sermons gave rise to a controversy between the author and Arnauld. In 1645 he was nominated by Richelieu to the bishopric of Vabres. He died in 1668. He published, Liber Pontificalis Græcorum, Græc. et Lat. 1643, fol., of which he furnished the Latin version; De Consensu Hierarchiæ et Monarchiæ; De Cathedra, seu Primatu S. Petri; A Defence of the Doctrine of the Greek Fathers concerning Grace; and, An Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon. He composed the Hymns for the Festival of St. Louis, inserted in the Paris Breviary.

HABERT, (Louis,) born at Blois in 1635, was created a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1658, and afterwards officiated as grand-vicar in the dioceses of Luçon, Auxerre, Verdun, and Châlons sur Marne. The latter part of his life he spent at the Sorbonne, where he chiefly devoted his time to the resolution of cases of conscience. He was exiled in 1714 for his opposition to the bull Unigenitus. He died in 1718. He published, The Practice of Penance, 12mo, commonly known by the title of La Pratique de Verdun; A complete Body of Divinity, in Latin, 7 vols, 8vo; this was attacked by Fenelon, as a vehicle for Jansenism in disguise.

HABICOT, (Nicholas,) a celebrated French surgeon and anatomist, born in 1550, at Bonny, in the Gâtmais, and educated for his profession at Paris, where he became surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu, and had a sharp contest with Riolan. He is highly commended by Winslow and Haller. He died in 1624.

HABINGTON, (William,) an English poet, descended from a Roman Catholic family, was born at Hindlip, in Worcestershire, in 1605, and was educated in the Jesuits' college at St. Omer, and afterwards at Paris, with a view to induce him to take the habit of the order; but this he declined. He married Lucy, daughter of William Herbert, first lord Powis, by Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, eighth earl of Northumberland. This lady was the Castara, whom he has celebrated in his poems. In 1635 they were first collected into a volume, under the title of Castara. A more correct edition was published in 1640. His other works are, the Queen of Arragon, a tragi-comedy, which was acted at court, and at Black-friars, and printed in 1640. It has since been reprinted among Dodsley's Old Plays. It was revived, with the revival of the stage, at the Restoration, about 1666, when a new prologue and epilogue were furnished by Butler, the author of Hudibras. Habington also wrote, Observations upon History, Lond. 1641, 8vo, consisting of some particular pieces of history in the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. &c., interspersed with political and moral reflections, similar to what he had introduced in his History of Edward IV. 1640, fol. He died in 1645.

HABINGTON, (Thomas,) a gentleman of Worcestershire, who employed himself in collecting materials for a topographical history of that county, in the early part of the seventeenth century. His memoranda formed the basis of the history of Worcestershire, by Treadway Nash. Mr. Gough says that he was implicated in the designs of Babington and the earl of Essex against queen Elizabeth, and in the gunpowder plot, and convicted; but was reprieved, on condition of confining himself to the county of Worcester, in consequence of his having been the godson of queen Elizabeth. His daughter, who was married to lord Monteagle, is said to have written the mysterious letter to that nobleman, which led to the discovery of the last-mentioned conspiracy; and to this circumstance may be attributed the lenity exercised towards her father. He died in 1647.

HACHETTE, (Jane,) a heroine of Beauvais, who successfully headed a body of women in an attack upon the Bourguignons, who were besieging her native place in June 1472. In commemoration of her intrepid conduct, an annual pro-

cession takes place at Beauvais, on the festival (10th July) of St. Agadrême, the patron saint of the city, in which the women march at the head of the men.

HACHETTE, (John Nicholas Peter,) a French mathematician, born at Mézières in 1769. He began his studies at his native place, where he attracted the notice of Monge, who was professor at the school of engineers, and who caused young Hachette to be sent to the university of Rheims. At the age of twenty-three he was made professor of hydrography at Collioure. Some memoirs on mathematical subjects which he addressed to Monge, then minister of marine, led to his being called to Paris, whence he was sent to fill a professorship at Mézières, and in 1794 was appointed to the Ecole Polytechnique, at its establishment. In this post he continued till the accession of Louis XVIII., by whose government he was, in 1816, deprived of his professorship, at the same time when Monge was expelled from the Institute. The government refused to sanction his admission to the Academy of Sciences; nor was it till after the Revolution of 1830 that he resumed his seat at the Institute. He died in 1834. The greater part of his life was devoted to the development of the descriptive geometry of Monge, and its application in the arts of life, particularly in the description and construction of machinery. He wrote, Programmes d'un Cours de Physique; Correspondence sur l'Ecole Polytechnique; Epures, or Collection of Drawings exemplifying the Processes of Descriptive Geometry; Elémens de Géométrie, à trois dimensions; First and Second Supplements to the Descriptive Geometry of Monge; Traité Elémentaire des Machines.

HACKAERT, or HAKKERT, (John,) a painter, born at Amsterdam, admired for the delicate manner of handling in his landscapes. To improve himself by a close observation of nature, he travelled through the most romantic parts of Germany and Switzerland. On his return to Holland he laboured jointly with Adrian Vandervelde, who generally painted the figures for his landscapes. He died in 1699.

HACKERT, (James Philip,) a painter, born at Prentzlau, in Prussia, in 1734. He was a pupil of Le Seur, and, after studying for several years at Rome, he received a pension from the king of Naples, who retained him in his service. He made a singular bargain with the king; he engaged to paint all the pictures for his majesty, at the rate of six Neapolitan ducats for every square foot. In order to gain his money more easily, he contrived to make the skies of those pictures two or three times larger than their proportions required. The consequence is, that this glaring fault is to be found in all the pictures that he painted for the king, which remain so many monuments of his avarice and bad faith. He died about 1794.

HACKET, (John,) a learned prelate, born in London in 1592, and educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. After commencing M.A. in 1615, he undertook the office of tutor; and with one of his pupils, afterwards lord Byron, he retired into Nottinghamshire, where he composed a Latin comedy, entitled Loyola; which was twice acted before James I. In 1618 he was admitted into holy orders, and soon attracted the notice of King, bishop of London, and Andrewes, bishop of Winchester; but his principal patron was Williams, dean of Westminster, and bishop of Lincoln, who, in 1621, on being appointed lord-keeper, chose Hacket for his chaplain. In 1623 he was nominated chaplain to James I., and collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. In the following year he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and to that of Cheam, in Surrey. The former of these preferments the lord-keeper (through whose influence he obtained them) informed him he intended "for wealth," the latter "for health." In 1631 he was made archdeacon of Bedford. In 1641 he was one of the sub-committee, selected to prepare matters for the discussion of the committee of accommodation, appointed by the House of Lords to examine into the innovations in doctrine and discipline introduced into the Church since the Reformation, and to consider of such amendments in the Liturgy, &c., as might obviate the principal objections of the Puritans. This committee, however, was broken up, in consequence of the jealousy and opposition of the bishops. In 1642 he was presented to a prebend and residentiaryship in St. Paul's. During the civil war he espoused the cause of his sovereign, and it is said that private meetings were held at his house by the bishops and other eminent clergy, whence letters were circulated among the divines in different parts of England, to exhort them to steadfastness in the cause of episcopacy

and monarchy. He next retired to Cheam, where Selden promised to use his endeavours that he should remain unmolested. Soon afterwards he was taken prisoner by a party of the earl of Essex's army, but was liberated in a short time. Thenceforward he seems to have resided chiefly in retirement at Cheam, where he constantly officiated, making use of the Liturgy, and explaining the Church Catechism, till an injunction was sent him by the committee of Surrey, by which he was forbidden that practice. At the Restoration he recovered all his preferments, and was offered the bishopric of Gloucester, which he refused; but he soon afterwards accepted that of Lichfield and Coventry. When he took possession of his see he found the cathedral in ruins, owing to the effect of cannon-shot and bombs that had been discharged against it by the Puritan party; but in the course of eight years he entirely restored it, at the expense of 20,000*l.*, a considerable part of which was contributed by himself. He died at Lichfield in 1670, and was buried in the cathedral, under a handsome tomb erected by his eldest son, Sir Andrew Hicket, a master in chancery. He published only the comedy of Loyola above mentioned, and A Sermon preached before the king, March 22, 1660. But, after his decease, A Century of Sermons upon several remarkable subjects was published by Thomas Plume, D.D., in 1675, fol., with the bishop's Life. In 1693 appeared his Life of Archbishop Williams, fol., of which an abridgment was published in 1700, 8vo, by Ambrose Philips. He intended to write the life of James I., and for that purpose the lord-keeper Williams had given him Camden's MS. notes or annals of that king's reign; but these were lost in the confusion of the times. According to his biographer, Dr. Plume, he was zealous against popery, and all separation from the Church of England. In the dispute between the Calvinists and the Arminians he was ever very moderate; but being bred under bishop Davenant and Dr. Samuel Ward in Cambridge, he adhered to their sentiments. He was exemplary in his behaviour, cheerful in conversation, hospitable, humble, and affable, though subject to great eruptions of anger, but at the same time very placable, and of too generous a nature to be vindictive.

HACKET, (William,) a fanatic in the reign of Elizabeth. After being a gentleman's servant, he married a rich widow; and when reduced to indigence by debauchery and extravagance, he became a highwayman; and lastly he pretended to be a prophet. He was joined in his imposture by Coppinger and Arthington, men of some learning; and after imposing upon the credulity of the people of York and Lincoln, he visited London, where the tumults he caused led to his apprehension. He was tried and convicted, and was executed the 28th of July, 1592. Of his associates, Coppinger died in prison, and Arthington, upon his recantation, was pardoned.

HACKSPAN, (Theodore, or Thierri,) a learned Lutheran divine and Oriental scholar, born at Weimar, in 1607, and educated at Jena, where he spent seven years in the study of philosophy, and then removed to the university of Altorf, attracted by the fame of Schwenter, an able Orientalist. He went next to Helmstadt, where he completed his theological studies under Calixtus, and other eminent professors. Returning, in 1636, to Altorf, he fixed his abode in that university, and was the first who publicly taught there the Oriental languages. He is said to have been the most perfectly acquainted of any person in his day with Hebrew, both Scriptural and Rabbinical, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic. He was enabled to publish the most important of his learned labours by the liberality of Jodocus Schmidmaier, an advocate of Nuremberg, who established a press in his own house, supplied with complete assortments of letters in the different languages of which he made use. In 1654 Hackspan was appointed to fill the theological chair at Altorf, without relinquishing his professorship of Oriental languages. By his intense application, however, to his studies, and the duties of his appointments, he brought on a decline, to which he fell a sacrifice in 1659, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was the author of Tractatus de usu Librorum Rabbinicorum; Sylloge Disputationum theologicarum et philologicarum; Interpres Errabundus; hoc est, brevis Disquisitio de Causis errandi Interpretum et Commentatorum Sacræ Scripturæ, omniumque adeo qui circa Sacras utriusque Fœderis occupantur Litteras; which is annexed to a treatise entitled Lucubrationes Franktallenses; sive, Specimen aliquod Interpretationum et Expositionum, quas plurimas in difficillima quæque utriusque Testamenti Loca meditatus est Bonaventura Cornelius Bertramus, Picto Thoarsensis, &c.; Miscellaneorum Sa-

crorum Libri duo; Notæ Philologico-theologicæ in varia et difficiliora Veteris et Novi Testamenti Loca; Observationes Arabico-Syriacæ in quædam Loca Veteris et Novi Testamenti; Specimen Theologiæ Talmudicæ; Fides et Leges Muhammedis, ex Alcorano.

HACQUET, (Balthasar,) a naturalist, born in 1740 at Conquet, in Brittany. He was professor of surgery at Laybach, and afterwards professor of natural history at the university of Lemberg, and member of the council of Mines at Vienna, where he died in 1815. He published several valuable treatises on natural history.

HADDIK, (Andrew, count of,) an officer in the Austrian service during the Seven Years' War, born in 1710 at Futak, in Hungary. In 1757 he distinguished himself at the battle of Görlitz, where a part of the army of Frederic II. was destroyed; and he soon after surprised Berlin. In 1774 he presided at the council of war at Vienna, with the title of field-marshal. In 1789, notwithstanding his advanced age, he led the Austrian forces against the Turks. He died in 1790. He was unrivalled for the impetuosity of his attacks, and for his skill as a cavalry officer.

HADDOCK, (Sir Richard,) a brave British admiral, who distinguished himself on various occasions in the reigns of Charles II. and his successors. He died, at a very advanced age, in 1714.

HADDON, (Walter,) an eminent scholar of the sixteenth century, and one of the revivers of the learned languages in England, was born of a good family in Buckinghamshire, in 1516, and was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a fellow. By an assiduous study of the best writers, especially of Cicero, he acquired a very elegant Latin style. He studied the civil law, in which he took a doctor's degree, and read public lectures. He was likewise for some time professor of rhetoric, and orator of the university. His zeal in the cause of the Reformation, together with his literary reputation, caused him, in the reign of Edward VI., to be made master of Trinity hall in the room of bishop Gardiner. In 1550 he served the office of vice-chancellor; and two years afterwards he was chosen president of Magdalen college, Oxford. He withdrew from this situation on the accession of Mary. Elizabeth, soon after she came to the crown, appointed him one of her masters of requests; and Dr. Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, made him judge of his prerogative court. He was one of the queen's commissioners at the royal visitation of the university of Cambridge; and in 1565-66 he was employed as one of the public agents at Bruges for restoring the ancient commerce between England and the Netherlands. He died in January 1572. He was engaged jointly with Sir John Cheke in drawing up in Latin the code of ecclesiastical laws, entitled, Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum, edited in 1571 by John Foxe. He published, in 1563, a reply to Jerom Osorio's letter, entitled, Admonitio ad Elizabetham, Reginam Angliæ. His other works were collected by Thomas Hatcher, of King's college, Cambridge, and published in 1567, under the title of Lucubrationes G. Haddoni, &c. 4to. Several of his original letters are preserved among the Harleian MSS. When queen Elizabeth was asked whether she preferred him or Buchanan, she replied, "Buchananum omnibus antepono; Haddonum nemini postpono." His Latin style, however, has the florid, semi-poetical tone of the fourth century.

HADLEY, (John,) became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1717, and was author of several useful papers, which appear in the Transactions of the Society, from vol. xxxii. to xxxix. He was also upon intimate terms with Sir Isaac Newton, from whom it is supposed he borrowed, without acknowledgment, the idea of the sextant which bears his name, and of which he gave an account in the Philosophical Transactions for 1731; but Newton, previous to his death in 1727, had given a description of the instrument to Dr. Halley, by whom it was, for some unknown reason, suppressed. Hadley died in 1744.

HADRIAN. See Adrian.

HAEN, (Anthony de,) professor of medicine in the university of Vienna, was born at the Hague in 1704, and educated under Boerhaave. After having received the degree of M.D. at his native place, he practised there with success for nearly twenty years. In 1754, at the invitation of baron van Swieten, who enjoyed the confidence of Maria Theresa, he removed to Vienna, with the view of uniting with him in the proposed plan of reform, which he had prevailed on the empress to support, in the medical faculty of that capital. He undertook a system of clinical education; and the result of this duty was the collection of a great number of valuable observations, which were pub-

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lished in the successive volumes of the work entitled, Ratio Medendi in Nosocomio Practico, Vienna, 1757. On the death of Van Swieten, he succeeded him as first physician. He died in 1776. He published other medical works of considerable reputation, especially a treatise, De Colicâ Pictonum; but added little to his fame by two of them, entitled respectively, Magiæ Examen, and De Miraculis, 1775, in which he attempted to prove the reality of magical operations. He opposed the practice of inoculation, and had a dispute with Haller and baron Storck.

HAERLEM, (Theodore, or Dirk van,) a painter, born at Haerlem about 1410. His best picture is an altar-piece at Utrecht. The style is less hard and dry than that of most of his contemporaries, and the finishing is very elaborate. He died in 1470.

HAFIZ, (Mohammed Shems ed Deen,) a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shiras at the beginning of the fourteenth century. He received a learned education, and paid great attention to jurisprudence. He afterwards cultivated poetry, and became so celebrated, that Ahmed, the sultan of Bagdad, invited him to his court. But the poet preferred a morsel of bread in his native place to all the luxury of a palace. He sent the sultan, however, a fine complimentary song in return for his invitation. His Persian biographers relate an interview he had with the celebrated Timur (Tamerlane), who conquered Shiras A.D. 1387. The date of his death is uncertain; it is placed by Daulet Shâh in 1389. A splendid monument was erected over his grave, which is described by Kaempfer; and Franklin gives an account of another monument erected to his memory in more modern times. The poems of Hâfiz, like those of Anacreon, celebrate the pleasures of love and wine. His admirers, however, contend that his poems are to be understood in a figurative or allegorical sense; and they maintain that by wine he meant devotion, and by perfume the hope of Divine favour. Many Europeans, indeed, justify the allegorical mode of interpreting the poems of Hâfiz, by a reference to Solomon's Song, and the Sanscrit poem, Gita Govinda, by Jayadêva; but it is very doubtful whether the poems of Hâfiz ought to be so interpreted. They were published in the original Persian, at Calcutta, 1 vol. fol. 1791. Rewuski published a few of the odes with a Latin translation and the commentary of Sudi, under the title of, Specimen Poeseos Asiaticæ, sive Haphyzi Ghazelæ, sive Odæ sexdecim, Vienna, 1771. Several of the odes are inserted in Sir W. Jones's Commentarii Poeseos Asiaticæ; in Ousley's Persian Miscellanies, 4to, London, 1791; and in the Asiatic Miscellany, 2 vols, Calc., 1785-6. Some of them have been translated by Richardson, "Specimen of Persian Poetry, or the odes of Hâfiz, with an English translation and paraphrase, chiefly from the Specimen Poeseos Asiaticæ of Baron Rewuski, London, 1774;" "Select Odes of Hâfiz translated into English verse, 4to, London, 1787;" "Hindley, Persian Lyrics, or scattered Poems from the Diwan-i-Hâfiz, 4to, London, 1800."

HAGEDORN, (Frederic,) a celebrated German poet, born in 1708 at Hamburgh, and, after studying under Fabricius and Wolf, at the Gymnasium there, he proceeded, in 1726, to Jena, where he applied for three years to the study of the law. A small collection of his poems was published at Hamburgh in 1729; and in the same year he repaired to London, with recommendations to the Danish ambassador, and resided in that city till 1731. Here he became acquainted with the genius and manners of the English nation, for which he ever afterwards entertained a high esteem. He studied our writers with great assiduity, and Pope, next to Horace, was his favourite author; and Bodmer says that he was indebted for the cultivation of his judgment, and the refinement of his taste, to his sojourn in England. About 1733 he was made secretary to the society of British merchants at Hamburgh; an office to which he was recommended by his intimate acquaintance with the English language and history. In 1738 he published the first book of his Fables; and in 1740 appeared his masterly ridicule of modern pedantry, entitled, The Man of Letters; in 1741 the poem of the Sage; and in 1742 a clever paraphrase of Pope's Universal Prayer. In 1743 he published his celebrated poem on Happiness, which established his reputation as a moral poet; and this was followed in 1744 by his Reflections on certain attributes of the Deity; in 1747 by A Letter to a Friend, a commentary on the Nil Admirari of Horace; and in 1750 by the first collection of his scattered poems, to which was added the second book of his Fables. In the following year he entered an entirely new path, and, as professor Ramler says, was the first German poet

who attempted imitations of the humorous songs of the English. His productions in this style of poetry were published at Hamburgh in 1751; and many of them have been set to music. He died in 1754, of the dropsy, in the forty-seventh year of his age. Few poets have taken so much care to polish their poetry as Hagedorn; and Wieland, in the preface to his poetical works, calls him the Horace of Germany. His odes and songs are highly pleasing. Nature, sprightliness, simplicity, enthusiasm, and harmony, conspire to render them attractive; and for spirit and elegance he may be said to resemble Prior. He was well acquainted with the French and English languages, and could write both with the same facility as German. A complete collection of his works, with vignettes, was published at Hamburgh in 1756; and several editions have appeared since.—His brother, CHRISTIAN LEWIS, was born at Hamburgh in 1712, and was counsellor of legation and director of the Academy of Arts in Saxony. He wrote, Meditations on Painting, one of the few which the Germans think have not been equalled by their neighbours; Lettre à un Amateur de Peinture, 1755, and many pieces in the Leipsic Journal entitled, The Library of the Fine Arts; to the progress of which arts in Saxony he contributed greatly. He died in 1780.

HAGEN, (John van,) a Dutch landscape painter, born at the Hague, or in the duchy of Cleves. One of his best pictures is in the Louvre. His paintings are marked between the years 1650 and 1662. The date of his death is not known.

HAGER, (John George,) a learned German professor, born in 1710 at Oberkotzau, in the territory of Bayreuth, and educated at Leipsic. In 1741 he was made rector of the school of chemistry. He published, Homeri Ilias, Gr. et Lat.; Elementa Artis Disputandi; Bibliotheca Geographica; and Homeri Odyssea, Batrachomyomachia, et Hymni, Gr. et Lat. He died in 1777.

HAGER, (Joseph von,) a learned Orientalist, born at Milan in 1750, and educated at Vienna. He then entered the congregation of the Propaganda at Rome, and devoted himself to the study of Oriental and Chinese literature. In 1802 he went to Paris, where Buonaparte assigned him a pension, and employed him in compiling a Chinese dictionary; but Hager, after seven years' study, abandoned the task, and returned to Italy in 1809, and was made professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Pavia. He published, An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese, with an Analysis of their Symbols and Hieroglyphics, London, 1801, fol.; and A Dissertation on the newly-discovered Babylonian Inscriptions, 1801; The Monument of Yu, the most ancient Inscription in China; to which are added the thirty-two forms of ancient Chinese characters, with remarks on the Inscription and the Characters, 1802, fol.; A Description of the Chinese Medals in the Imperial Cabinet of France, preceded by an Essay on Chinese Numismatics, and Observations on the Commerce of the Greeks with China, and on the precious Vases of that Country, 1805, 4to; The Chinese Pantheon, or a comparison of the Religious Rites of the Greeks with those of the Chinese, with additional Evidence to prove that China was known to the Greeks, and that the Serica of Classical Authors is China, 1806, 4to; Illustrations of an Oriental Zodiac preserved in the Cabinet of Medals at Paris, and which was discovered near the site of ancient Babylon, 1812, fol. He died in 1819.

HAGUE, (Charles,) an eminent musical composer born in 1769 at Tadcaster, in Yorkshire. He removed early in life to Cambridge, where he became the pupil of Manini, and displayed great skill as a violinist. In 1785 he removed to London, and studied under Salomon and Dr. Cooke; and in 1794 he was admitted to the degree of Mus. Doc. In 1799 he succeeded Dr. Randall as professor of music at Cambridge. In his earlier days he was the instructor of Dr. Crotch, who always entertained for him the strongest affection. He died in 1821.

HAHN, (Simon Frederic,) a publicist and historian, born in 1692 at Klosterbergen, near Magdeburg, and educated at Halle, where he studied the law. When he was fourteen he pronounced a Latin harangue on the origin of the monastery of Bergen, which was printed. He soon after published the continuation of the Chronicle of Bergen by Meibomius, and its charter from Otho the Great. He gave public lectures on history at the age of nineteen; and he was invited to succeed Eckart in the chair of history at Helmstadt, and in 1725 he succeeded him as historiographer and librarian to the king of England and elector of Hanover, the duties of which offices he discharged till his death in 1729.

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He wrote, in German, a History of the Empire, of which the first 4 vols appeared in 1731. He also published, Collectio Monumentorum veterum et recent. ineditorum, 2 vols, 8vo.

HAHNEMANN, (Samuel,) a celebrated physician, the founder of Homœopathy, was born in 1755 at Meissen, of poor parents. He was received doctor in physic at Heidelberg in 1781, and discovered in 1790 the new system which he afterwards designated Homœopathy. He continued until 1820 his experiments and researches, and then published the result of his labours, under the title of Matière Médicale Pure. In 1829 he published his Theory of Chronic Diseases and their Remedies, of which he gave a second edition in 1840. To those works must be added his Organon de l'Art de Guérir, which ran through five editions. Just before his death he learned that Homœopathy was about to have a chair at the university of Vienna, and hospitals in all the Austrian states, at Berlin, and London. He died at Paris in 1843.

HAILLAN, (Bernard de Girard Seigneur du,) born of an ancient family at Bordeaux, about 1535. He was made historiographer by Charles IX. in 1571, on which occasion he renounced Calvinism, in which he had been educated, and conformed to the Roman Catholic religion. He was in the service of Henry III. before he came to the throne, and in 1576 dedicated to him, then king, his History of France, for which he was rewarded by various honours and emoluments. He accompanied Noailles, bishop of Acqs, on his embassies to England and Venice. He died at Paris in 1610. His History of France, from Pharamond to the Death of Charles VII., was published in Paris, 1576, 1584, fol., continued by an unknown hand down to Louis XI., and down to the end of the reign of Francis I. by Arnoul du Ferron, Paris, 1615, 1627, 2 vols, fol. It has the merit of being the first body of French history written in that language. It is loaded, according to the taste of the time, with tedious harangues, mostly translated literally from the Latin work of Paulus Æmilius. His work, De l'Etat et Succès des Affaires de France, 8vo, 1613, contains several curious details, and has been often reprinted.

HAINES, (Joseph,) better known by the name of count Haines, was a comedian of wit and great facetiousness. He was obscurely born; but the liberal subscription of a few friends enabled him to enter at Queen's college, Oxford, where his talents and manners gained him the friendship of Sir Joseph Williamson, afterwards secretary of state, and minister at Ryswick congress. He attended his friend as Latin secretary, but he betrayed the state secrets with which he was confidentially entrusted; and thus incapable of this office, he was recommended to Cambridge, which he quitted to join a company of strolling players at Stourbridge fair. He gradually rose to some consequence, and was engaged at Drury-lane, where his education, his wit, and his agreeable conversation, made him the friend and the associate of the great and the opulent. He went afterwards as companion to the English ambassador to France, and on his return again appeared on the stage. He died of a fever, after a few days' illness.

HAKEM-BAMRILLAH, third of the Fatimite khalifs of Egypt, succeeded his father Aziz in 996, at the age of eleven. This capricious and ferocious despot disregarded all the manners and customs of the country, ordered all the shops of Cairo to be kept open and lighted through the night, and at the same time reduced the women to a state of absolute confinement, forbidding the manufacture of any shoes for their use. As a punishment for the clamours raised on this account, he caused a large part of the city to be set on fire, and delivered the rest to the pillage of his guards, who had for many days a bloody conflict with the citizens. He affected a great zeal for the Mahometan religion, founded mosques and colleges, caused many splendid copies of the Koran to be made, and rooted up all the vines of Upper Egypt. A fancy then seized him of setting up a new religion. He styled himself the visible image of God upon earth, claimed the honours of adoration to his person, and caused the mysteries of his worship to be performed on a mountain near Cairo; and, what is truly extraordinary, this absurd faith took such root, that the Druses of Mount Libanus of the present day retain a conviction of the existence and divinity of the khalif Hakem. He persecuted the Jews and Christians both in Egypt and Palestine, demolished the famous church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem, and put a stop to all the religious ceremonies practised there. A fit of levity or repentance, however, led him to order the rebuilding of the churches, and to restore the liberty of worship. At the same time he undertook the more dangerous

task of reforming or abolishing Mahometism; he suppressed the fast of Ramadan and the five daily summonses to prayer, and interdicted the pilgrimage to Mecca. This impiety proved intolerable to his subjects, and he perished by the hand of an assassin named Saïd in 1021.

HAKEWILL, (George,) a learned English divine, born at Exeter in 1579, and educated there, and at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, where he so early distinguished himself by his proficiency, and his skill in scholastic disputations, that when he was only of two years' standing he was unanimously elected a fellow of Exeter college. Having been admitted into orders, he travelled abroad for further improvement, and after his return home, in 1611, he was admitted to the degree of D.D. He was next appointed chaplain to prince Charles, and obtained the archdeaconry of Surrey in 1616. In 1621 he was dismissed from his office of chaplain, and at the same time lost all hope of further promotion through royal patronage, in consequence of the freedom with which he wrote against the projected match of the prince with the infanta of Spain. He presented the treatise in manuscript to the prince, who, within less than two hours after he had received it, delivered it to his father, who was so highly offended at it, that he caused the author to be taken into custody. He was soon liberated, however, and was some time after presented to the rectory of Heanton, or Haynton, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire; and in 1641, upon the promotion of Dr. Prideaux to the bishopric of Worcester, he was elected rector of Exeter college. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, however, he resided but little at his college, chiefly leading a recluse life at his rectory. When, in the year 1648, the parliamentary visitors required a peremptory answer in writing from all the members of the university, to the question, whether they would submit to the authority of the parliament? he was one of the heads of colleges who replied in the affirmative; by which means he retained his office till his death, which took place in 1649. Besides several single sermons and controversial treatises, he was the author of Scutum Regium adversus omnes Regicidas et Regicidarum Patronos, ab Initio Mundi usque ad Interitum Phocæ Imperatoris, &c. Lib. III.; The Ancient and Ecclesiastical Practice of Confirmation, confirmed by Arguments drawn from Scripture, Reason, Councils, Fathers, and later Writers, &c.; Twelve Sermons concerning David's Vow to reform himself, his Family, and his Kingdom, 1621, 8vo; and, which was his most important work, An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World, proving that it doth not decay, &c. in four books, 1627, fol., the third edition of which, printed in 1635, was enlarged by two additional books. The learning shown in this treatise is very extensive; but Hakewill has no taste, and cannot perceive any real superiority in the ancients. He is much inferior to Lancilotti in sprightliness as well as in learning.—He had a brother, JOHN, who was mayor of Exeter in 1632; and an elder brother, WILLIAM, who was of Exeter college, and removed thence to Lincoln's-inn, where he arrived at eminence in the study of the common law. Being a Puritan, he had great interest with the prevailing party in the civil war. He published, among other pieces, The Liberty of the Subject against the pretended Power of Impositions, &c. 1641, 4to.

HAKLUYT, (Richard,) a celebrated naval historian, born in or near London about 1553, and educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was appointed to read public lectures upon cosmography and the collateral sciences, which appeared so useful to Sir Francis Drake, that he made some proposals for establishing a lecture on navigation at Oxford, though they were not brought to effect. The name of Hakluyt became known to persons abroad engaged in similar studies, and he maintained a correspondence with Abraham Ortelius and Gerard Mercator. In 1582 he published a small Collection of Voyages and Discoveries, which was well received. Soon after, he was engaged as chaplain to Sir Edward Stafford, in his embassy to France, where he remained five years. During his absence, being then M.A. and in orders, he was made a prebendary of Bristol. At Paris he procured the publication of a French account of Florida, by captain Loudonniere and other adventurers, edited by Martin Basanier, a professor of mathematics. This he translated into English, and published in 1587, with a dedication to Sir Walter Raleigh. In the same year he published at Paris an improved edition of Peter Martyr's work, De Orbe novo, 8vo, which at his suggestion was afterwards translated into English, under the title of The Historie of the West Indies, &c. He returned to England in the memorable year 1588,

and applied himself to methodize the naval history of England more accurately and more extensively than had ever yet been attempted, in which he was, as usual, encouraged by Sir Walter Raleigh. He applied himself also to collect, translate, and digest, all voyages, journals, narratives, patents, letters, instructions, &c., relating to the English navigations, which he could procure either in print or MS.; and towards the end of 1589 he published these collections in fol., with a dedication to Sir Francis Walsingham, who was a principal patron and promoter of the work. He still proceeded with his collections of English voyages, till he had increased them to 3 vols, fol. In 1601 he published a translation from the Portuguese of Antonio Galvano's History of Discoveries, 4to. He was appointed in 1605 to a prebendal stall at Westminster, which, with the rectory of Wetheringset, in Suffolk, was the sum of his ecclesiastical promotions. In 1609 he published a translation of Ferdinand de Soto's Description of Florida, 4to. He died in 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His MSS. came into the hands of Purchas, author of The Pilgrim, who made use of them in his collection. The name of our author has been perpetuated in Hakluyt's Headland, a promontory on the continent of Greenland, so called by the navigator Hudson in 1608. His works have been reprinted in 5 vols, 4to, London, 1809—1812.

HALDE, (John Baptist du,) a learned Jesuit, born at Paris in 1674. He was secretary to father le Tellier, confessor to Louis XIV. He is chiefly known as the editor of the Lettres édifiantes et curieuses, and as the author or compiler of the Description historique, géographique, et physique de l'Empire de la Chine, et de la Tartarie Chinoise, 4 vols, fol. Paris, 1735; and 4 vols, 4to, the Hague, 1736. This is reckoned the most complete account of that vast empire which has appeared in Europe, and was translated into English, with some retrenchments, by R. Brookes, 4 vols, 8vo, London, 1736. He died in 1743.

HALE, (Sir Matthew,) an eminent lawyer and judge, born at Alderley, in Gloucestershire, November 1, 1609. His father was a barrister of Lincoln's-inn, a man of such tenderness of conscience, as to withdraw from his profession because he was unwilling to tamper with truth in giving that colour to pleadings which barristers call "doing their best for their client;" and he retired to his estate in the country, where he died in 1614, when his son was but five years old. His mother died two years before, and young Hale was committed to the guardianship of his relation, Anthony Kingscot, Esq., who placed him under the care of Mr. Staunton, vicar of Wootton-under-Edge, a noted Puritan. In 1626 he was admitted of Magdalen hall, Oxford, under the tuition of Obadiah Sedgwick, another Puritan. Here, however, he fell into many levities and extravagances, and was preparing to go along with his tutor, who went chaplain to lord Vere into the Low Countries, with a resolution of entering himself into the prince of Orange's army, when he was diverted from this design by being engaged in a law-suit with Sir William Whitmore, who laid claim to part of his estate. Afterwards, by the persuasions of serjeant Glanville, who happened to be his counsel in this case, and had an opportunity of observing his capacity, he resolved upon the study of the law, and was admitted of Lincoln's-inn, November 8, 1629. Sensible of the time he had lost in frivolous pursuits, he now studied at the rate of sixteen hours a day. From this time he forsook all his gay companions, dividing his whole time between the duties of religion and the studies of his profession. Noy, the attorney-general, who was one of the most eminent men of his profession, took early notice of him, and directed him in his studies. He also attracted the notice of Selden, who not only lived in great friendship with him, but made him one of his executors. He also prescribed to him a more enlarged sphere of study, so that he attained to a considerable knowledge of divinity, the civil law, the mathematics, physic, anatomy, and surgery. He was also very conversant in experimental philosophy, and in ancient history and chronology. It was by indefatigable application that he acquired so great an extent of knowledge. He rose early, was never idle, and scarce ever held any discourse about the passing events of the day, except with some few in whom he confided. He entered into no correspondence, unless on necessary business or matters of learning, and spent very little time at his meals. He always rose from dinner with an appetite, and able to enter with an unclouded mind on any serious employment that might present itself. Some time before the civil wars broke out, he was called to the bar, and began to make a figure in the world; but he made a resolution, to which he steadily

adhered, not to take any part in the political dissensions and contests of that agitated period. He often relieved the royalists in their necessities, which so ingratiated him with them, that he became generally employed by them in his profession. He was one of the counsel to the earl of Strafford, archbishop Laud, and king Charles himself; as also to the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, lord Capel, and lord Craven. In 1643 he took the Covenant, and appeared several times with other lay-persons among the Assembly of Divines. Afterwards, though no man more lamented the murder of Charles I., he took the oath called The Engagement; and, (January 1652,) was one of those appointed to effect a reformation of the law. In 1653 he was by writ made serjeant-at-law, and one of the judges of the Common Bench. He had at first serious scruples concerning the authority under which he was to act; and, after having gone two or three circuits, he refused to try any more criminals. When Cromwell died, Hale not only excused himself from accepting the mourning that was sent him, but also refused the new commission offered him by Richard; alleging, that "he could act no longer under such authority." He did not sit in Cromwell's second parliament in 1655; but in Richard's, which met in January 1658-9, he was one of the burgesses for the university of Oxford. In the healing parliament in 1660, which recalled Charles II., he was elected one of the knights for the county of Gloucester. Charles II., upon his return, recalled him in June, by writ, to the degree of serjeant-at-law; and upon settling the courts in Westminster Hall, constituted him, in November, chief baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards knighted him, though much against his inclination. He continued eleven years in this place, and greatly raised the reputation of the court by his impartial administration of justice. In 1671 he was made lord chief-justice of the King's Bench. Five years after he was seized with illness, which terminated in dropsy, of which he died, December 25th, 1676. He was twice married, and had by his first wife ten children, all of whom he outlived, except his eldest daughter and youngest son. The male line of the family became extinct in 1784, by the death of his great grandson. His life has been written by Burnet, Roscoe, and Williams; and some amusing anecdotes of him are given by Roger North, in his Life of Lord Keeper Guilford. He wrote, An Essay touching the Gravitation or Non-gravitation of Fluid Bodies, and the Reasons thereof; Difficiles Nugæ, or Observations touching the Torricellian Experiment, and the various solutions of the same, especially touching the Weight and Elasticity of the Air; Observations touching the Principles of natural Motion, and especially touching Rarefaction and Condensation; Contemplations, moral and divine; The Primitive Origination of Mankind, considered and explained according to the Light of Nature, &c. He left also other works, which were published in 1805, under the title of Moral and Religious Works, 2 vols, 8vo. It must not be concealed that this otherwise learned and sagacious man was so far prejudiced by early opinions, as to believe in witchcraft, and to preside on the trials of some persons accused of it. His Pleas of the Crown, and a History of the Common Law of England, have been published since his death.

HALES, or DE HALES, (Alexander,) a celebrated scholastic divine and philosopher of the thirteenth century, was a native of Gloucestershire, or, according to others, of Hales in Norfolk, and was educated probably at Oxford, whence he was sent to the university of Paris, where he soon distinguished himself. After taking his degree of doctor, he attracted a crowd of pupils, among whom were the famous Duns Scotus, and John Fidanza, afterwards so well known under the name of cardinal Bonaventure. So great was his reputation for profound knowledge in philosophy and theology, that he obtained the title of the Irrefragable Doctor. In 1222 he embraced the monastic state among the Friars Minims at Paris, with whom he spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1245. Of the different publications to which his name was prefixed, the only one that can with certainty be pronounced genuine is the Summa universæ Theologiæ, or Commentaries on the Four Books of Sentences, which he undertook by order of Innocent IV., and which was first printed at Nuremberg in 1482, fol., and afterwards at Basle in 1502, at Venice in 1575 and 1576, and at Cologne in 1622.

HALES, (John,) a learned English divine and critic, usually distinguished by the appellation of the *ever-memorable*, was born at Bath, in 1584, and educated at Mells and Killmaston, in Somersetshire, and at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. His knowledge of the Greek language

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recommended him to the notice of Sir Henry Savile, then warden of Merton college, through whose influence he was elected a fellow of that institution in 1606. Of his assistance Sir Henry availed himself, as well as of that of other able scholars, abroad and at home, in preparing for the press his fine edition of the works of St. Chrysostom. Hales's skill in Greek also led to his being appointed Greek lecturer in his college, and, in 1612, professor of that language to the university. In 1613, upon the death of Sir Thomas Bodley, he was selected by the university to pronounce his funeral oration, and in the same year he was admitted fellow of Eton college, being then in orders. Five years afterwards he accompanied Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador to the Hague, as his chaplain; by which means he had the opportunity of procuring admission to the Synod of Dort, at whose open sessions he was constantly present; and he was also introduced to Bogerman, president of the Synod, and to other leading men. The effect of these proceedings upon his own mind was, that he became a convert to Arminianism. This appears from a letter written by his friend, Anthony Farindon, prefixed to Hales's Golden Remains, in which that gentleman says, "that in his younger days he was a Calvinist, and even then when he was employed in that synod; and at the well-pressing of St. John iii. 16, by Episcopius there, *I bid John Calvin good night*, as he has often told me." It does not appear, however, from his sermons, that he became a decided anti-predestinarian, although he pleads strongly for a toleration between the two parties, and thinks they may remain in Christian charity with each other. It is more remarkable that he should be induced by the arguments advanced in this synod to think with indifference of the divinity of Jesus Christ as a necessary article of faith. This, however, seems obvious from some passages in his tract on Schism; and such was his free and open manner both of talking and writing on these subjects, that he soon incurred the suspicion of inclining to Socinianism. His biographers, however, all allow that he may be classed among those divines who were afterwards called Latitudinarians. About 1636 he wrote his tract on Schism, for the use of his friend Chillingworth, in which he expresses his sentiments on liturgies, forms of worship, &c., in exact conformity with those who are for dispensing with all obligations of the kind in established churches. Being informed that Laud was displeased with his tract, he drew up a vindication of himself in a letter addressed to his grace, who, in 1638, sent for him to Lambeth, and, after a conference of several hours, of which we have an account in Heylin's Cyprianus Anglicus, appears to have been reconciled to him, and in 1639 he made him a canon of Windsor, of which, however, he was deprived at the commencement of the civil wars in 1642. About the beginning of 1645 he retired from his rooms in the college to private lodgings at Eton, where he remained for three months in close seclusion, and, it is said, living only upon bread and beer. He was permitted, however, to retain his fellowship for some time, though he refused to subscribe to the Covenant; but upon his refusal to take the Engagement, or oath to be faithful to the commonwealth of England, as then established, without a king or House of Lords, he was ejected. From this time he underwent hardships and difficulties, which he sustained with fortitude and cheerfulness. He soon afterwards accepted of an offer made him by a lady named Salter, in the neighbourhood of Eton, to reside at her house, and receive a small salary for acting as tutor to her son. In this situation he also officiated as chaplain, performing the service according to the Liturgy of the Church of England; but upon the issuing of a proclamation by the government, in which all persons were forbidden to harbour malignants, (as the royalists who would not take the Engagement were called,) he withdrew to private lodgings at Eton, where he was treated with great attention during the remainder of his life. His finances, however, soon became exhausted, so that he was obliged, in order to procure the means of support, to sell the greatest part of his valuable library. He died on the 19th of May, 1656, and was buried in Eton churchyard. In person, he was of an ingenuous and open countenance, sanguine, cheerful, and sprightly; his body was well proportioned, and his movements were alert and active. Notwithstanding his errors, he was esteemed a good man by those who knew him, and an able writer, as appears by the testimonies of lord Clarendon, lord Say and Sele, bishop Pearson, Dr. Heylin, Andrew Marvel, Wood, Stillingfleet, and others. Hales never published anything except his oration at the funeral of Sir Thomas Bodley. In 1659 there appeared a collection of his works with this title,

Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton College, &c. enlarged in a second edition in 1673, with a Preface by bishop Pearson. In 1677 there appeared another collection of his works, entitled, Several Tracts by the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, &c. In 1765 Sir David Dalrymple, lord Hailes, edited a beautiful edition of his whole works, 3 vols, 12mo, with a very few alterations of obsolete words, and corrections in spelling, &c. Dr. Johnson blames him for taking these liberties. Hales was intimately acquainted with the wits of his time, particularly lord Falkland, Sir John Suckling, Sir William Davenant, and Ben Jonson.

HALES, or HAYLES, (John,) a learned Englishman, born at Halden, in Kent, and liberally educated, although at no university. He became an excellent Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar, and was well skilled in the municipal laws and antiquities. In the reign of Henry VIII. he was clerk of the hanaper, and in 1548 was appointed a commissioner to inquire into enclosures, decayed houses, and the unlawful converting of arable land into pasture, for the counties of Oxford, Berks, &c.; on which occasion he made an excellent charge, which is printed at length by Strype. He founded a free-school at Coventry, and for the use of the scholars there he wrote, Introductiones ad Grammaticam, Latin and English. He was also the author of the High Way to Nobility, Lond. 4to; and translated into English Plutarch's Precepts for the preservation of good Health, Lond. 1543, 8vo. Being a zealous Protestant, he went abroad during Mary's reign, and on the accession of Elizabeth he manifested his loyalty in An Oration to Queen Elizabeth at her first entrance to her reign. He also wrote a treatise in favour of the succession of the house of Suffolk to the crown on the demise of Elizabeth, who was so displeased with it, that she committed the author to the Tower. He died in 1572. Some of his MSS. are in the Harleian collection.

HALES, (Stephen,) an eminent natural philosopher and pious divine, born at Beakeborn, or Beckesbourn, in Kent, in 1677, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. Botany and anatomy occupied his hours of relaxation while at Cambridge, his companion in which was the celebrated antiquary, Dr. Stukeley. He was advanced successively to the perpetual curacy of Teddington, near Twickenham, in Middlesex, and to the livings of Portlock, in Somersetshire, and Farringdon, in Hampshire. He resided to the end of his life at Teddington, where he was visited by persons of rank and taste, amongst others by Frederic, prince of Wales, after whose death Hales was made clerk of the closet to the princess dowager. Having been elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1717, he communicated to that learned body his first essay in Vegetable Physiology, containing an account of some experiments concerning the effect of the sun's heat in raising the sap. In 1727 appeared the first edition of his Vegetable Staticks, in 8vo, illustrated with plates, of which a second edition was published in 1731, followed afterwards by several others. This work was translated into French by Buffon in 1735, and into Italian by a Neapolitan lady named Ardinghelli, in 1756. There are also German and Dutch versions of it. The original book was, in fact, the first volume of a work entitled, Statical Essays, of which the second, relating to the circulation of the blood in animals, was called Hæmastatics, and came out in 1733. In this the subject of the urinary calculus also is treated chemically and medically. He performed a valuable service to the health and morals of the poor, by printing anonymously, A friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin, Brandy, and other spirituous Liquors, which has been several times reprinted, and distributed gratis. In 1739 he printed Philosophical Experiments on Sea-water, Corn, Flesh, and other Substances, 8vo, chiefly intended for the use of navigators. A paper on a similar subject, and on the solution of the stone in the bladder, obtained for him, in the same year, the gold medal from the Royal Society. One of the most useful of his inventions was that of ventilators for renewing the air in mines, prisons, hospitals, and the holds of ships, which he disclosed to the Royal Society in 1741. His plans for producing a free circulation of air were also applied by him for the cleansing and the preservation of corn. His attention to medical subjects was further evinced by a paper read before the Royal Society, describing a method of conveying liquors into the abdomen after tapping; by some experiments and observations on tar-water; and by a detection of the fallacious boasts concerning the efficacy of a lithontriptic, called the Liquid Shell. A sermon which he preached before the College of Physi-

cians, in 1751, on Dr. Crowne's foundation, contains some curious physiological remarks relative to the benevolence of the Deity, as displayed in the human frame. His reputation led to his being elected one of the eight foreign members of the French Academy of Sciences, in 1753, in the place of Sir Hans Sloane, who died that year. In 1732 he had been appointed, by the British government, a trustee for settling a colony in Georgia. In 1733 the University of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. His parochial duties, and the uninterrupted pursuit of his useful studies, continued to occupy him to an advanced period of life, during which he was never forsaken by his habitual cheerfulness and serenity of mind. He seems to have passed through life without an enemy; and perhaps the records of biography cannot produce a character more marked by the union of blamelessness with active benevolence. Pope has recorded "plain parson Hale" as his model of sincere piety. Haller describes him as "pious, modest, indefatigable, and born for the discovery of truth." He died at Teddington in January 1761, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried under the tower of the church, which he had rebuilt at his own expense. The princess of Wales erected a monument to him in Westminster Abbey.

HALHED, (Nathaniel Brassey,) an eminent Orientalist, born in 1751, and educated at Harrow School. He afterwards became a civil officer in the service of the East India Company at Bengal. He published, A Code of Gentoo Laws on Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian translation, 1776, 4to; A Grammar of the Bengal Language, printed at Hoogly, in Bengal, 1778, 4to; and A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal relative to the Mahratta Empire since July 1777, 1779, 8vo. He subsequently returned to England, and obtained a seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Lymington. He published, Imitations of the Epigrams of Martial, in four parts, 1793-94, 4to; and, Testimonies to the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his Mission to recall the Jews, 1795, 8vo. He died in 1830. He brought from the East Indies a valuable collection of Oriental MSS., which he sold to the trustees of the British Museum.

HALI-BEIGH, a Pole, of the seventeenth century, whose original name was Albert Bobowski, was born a Christian; but, being taken by the Tartars while a child, was sold to the Turks, who educated him in their religion. He acquired the knowledge of seventeen languages, among the rest, of the French, English, and German, having had part of his education in these countries; and became first dragoman, or interpreter, to the grand seignior. He translated into the Turkish language the Catechism of the Church of England, and all the Bible. He composed a Turkish grammar and dictionary, and other things which were never printed. His principal work is, A Treatise upon the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimages to Mecca, their Circumcision, and Manner of Visiting the Sick; which he was induced to write by Dr. Smith, chaplain to the English embassy at the Porte, who gave the MS. to Dr. Hyde, by whom it was published in Latin, in the appendix of the Itinera Mundi ab Abrahamo Peritsol, Oxford, 1691. His death, which happened in 1675, prevented the execution of a design which he had formed of returning to the Christian religion. He is supposed to have furnished Ricaut, the consul of Smyrna, with some materials for his book, entitled, The Present State of the Ottoman Empire.

HALIFAX. See SAVILE.

HALKET, (Lady Anne,) a learned lady, born in London in 1632, was the daughter of Robert Murray, preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards provost of Eton College; her mother was sub-governess to the duke of Gloucester and the princess Elizabeth. Theology and physic were her favourite studies; and she became so well versed in the latter art, and in the practice of surgery, that she was consulted by the first personages in the kingdom. She was a faithful royalist, and a sufferer in the cause of Charles I. In 1656 she married Sir James Halket, to whom she bore four children. During her first pregnancy she wrote, under the apprehension that she should not survive her accouchement, a tract, entitled, The Mother's Will to the Unborn Child. She died in 1699. From her MSS. was selected a volume of Meditations, printed at Edinburgh in 1701.

HALL, or HALLE, (Edward,) an English lawyer and historiographer, born, probably about the last year of the fifteenth century, in the parish of St. Mildred, London, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a junior fellow. He afterwards studied at Gray's-inn, and

resided there until he was made a judge in the sheriffs' court. After he had been called to the bar, he became first one of the common serjeants, and then under-sheriff of the city of London. In 1533 he was appointed summer reader of Gray's-inn, and in 1540 double reader in Lent, and one of the judges of the sheriffs' court. About the same time he was a member of the House of Commons, and was one of those who supported the bill for establishing the Six Articles, by which Popery was in a great measure upheld. He died in 1547. He wrote, The Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, printed by Berthelette, in small folio, in 1542; this edition is now exceedingly scarce; Grafton reprinted it, in 1548, fol.; this was continued only to the reign of Henry VIII., 1532. The continuation, to the latter end of that king's reign in 1546, he left in MS., which falling into the hands of Grafton, he completed it, and printed it in 1550. In 1555 it was prohibited by proclamation. A fourth edition was printed in London, 1809, 4to. There are various characters given of this chronicle by antiquaries. It is commended by Peck, Stowe, and Hearne; but it is spoken of with contempt by Foxe, Ascham, Fiddes, and bishop Nicolson.

HALL, (Richard,) a Roman Catholic writer, educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, which his principles obliged him to leave about 1572. He then went to Douay, and thence to Italy. Returning afterwards to Douay, he obtained a professorship and some preferment. He died in 1604. He wrote some controversial works; but he is chiefly worthy of notice now, as the author of that Life of Bishop Fisher which goes under the name of Bailey. This Bailey, who was a Roman Catholic, sold the MS. to a bookseller, by whom it was printed in London in 1655, under the editor's name. In 1739 another edition was published in London, 12mo, edited by Coxeter. It is regarded as a narrative of great interest and authenticity.

HALL, (Joseph,) a very eminent, pious, and learned English prelate, born July 1, 1574, in Bristow-park, in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. His father was an officer to Henry earl of Huntingdon, then president of the North, and under him had the government of that town. His mother was, according to his own account, a woman of great piety. At the age of fifteen he was admitted of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen scholar, and in 1595 he became fellow. In the following year he took his degree of M.A., and acquitted himself on every public trial with great reputation. He read also the rhetoric lecture in the schools, but resigned it, when he found that it interfered with the study of divinity; and he soon after entered into holy orders. In 1597 and 1598 his Satires were published in the following order: Virgidemiarum (*i.e.* a gathering or harvest of rods), sixe bookes. First three bookes of tooth-lesse Satyrs, 1. Poetical; 2. Academicall; 3. Moral; printed by T. Creede for R. Dexter. The three last bookes of Byting Satyrs, by R. Bradock for Dexter, 1598; both parts, 1599. Soon after his ordination he was appointed master of Tiverton School, in Devonshire; but he had scarcely accepted the appointment, when lady Drury, of Suffeld, offered him the rectory of Halsted, near St. Edmundsbury, which induced him to relinquish the school. Two years after he married a daughter of Sir George Winniff, of Bretenham. In 1605 he accompanied Sir Edmund Bacon to Spa, where he composed his Second Century of Meditations, the first having been published before he set out. At Brussels he entered into a conference with Coster the Jesuit, and had his own religious persuasion confirmed by what he observed of the practices and actual state of the Romish Church. About a year and a half after, he was invited to preach at Richmond Palace before prince Henry, who immediately made him one of his chaplains. About this time he had a dispute with his patron, Sir Robert Drury, who had detained about 10*l.* per annum belonging to the living of Halsted, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Hall, who assured him that with such a deduction it was an inadequate maintenance, and that he had been obliged to write books in order to be able to buy some. He was about to resign Halsted, when Edward lord Denny, afterwards earl of Norwich, gave him the donative of Waltham Holy Cross, in Essex. About the same time (1612) he took the degree of D.D. He was next made a prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton, a very small endowment, but acceptable to him from the prospect it afforded of public usefulness. In 1616 he attended the embassy of James Hay, viscount Doncaster, into France, and during his absence James I. performed a promise he had made before his setting out, of conferring upon him the deanery of Wor-

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cester. In the following year he accompanied the king to Scotland as one of his chaplains; but on his return it was insinuated to his majesty that Hall leaned too much to the Presbyterian interpretation of the five points, the discussion of which at that time occupied the attention of the Protestant world: on this he was required to give his opinion in writing, with which the king was so well satisfied, that he commanded it to be read in the university of Edinburgh. In 1618 Hall was sent to the Synod of Dort, along with Dr. Carleton, bishop of Llandaff, and afterwards of Chichester, Dr. Davenant, master of Queen's college, Cambridge, and Dr. Ward, master of Sidney; but the state of his health requiring his return after about two months, his place was supplied by Dr. Goad. During his short residence, however, he preached a Latin sermon before the synod, and on his departure, among other honourable testimonies of their esteem, received from them a rich gold medal, which is painted suspended on his breast in the fine portrait now in Emmanuel college. It appears, by his treatise entitled Via Media, that he was not extremely rigid with respect to all the five points; but his was not an age for moderation, and no party sought a middle way. In 1624 he refused the bishopric of Gloucester; but in 1627 he accepted that of Exeter, holding with it in commendam the rectory of St. Breock, in Cornwall. At this time he appears again to have lain under the suspicion of being a favourer of the Puritans. It must be allowed that the religious principles which he inculcated from the pulpit and the press were much more consonant to what the Puritans maintained, than the Arminianism for which Laud contended, but at the same time bishop Hall's zeal for episcopacy was not inferior to that of any supporter of the Church. Few men, indeed, wrote more, or suffered more, in the cause. He published, even when publishing became hazardous, several able treatises in defence of the Liturgy and Church Discipline; and was the powerful antagonist of Marshall, Calamy, Young, Newcomen, and Spurstow, the authors of the celebrated book called Smectymnus. On the 15th of November, 1641, he was translated to the bishopric of Norwich; but on the 30th of December following, having joined with the archbishop of York, and eleven other prelates, in a protest against the validity of such laws as should be made during their compelled absence from parliament, he was ordered to be sent to the Tower with his brethren on the 30th of January, 1642. Shortly after, they were impeached by the House of Commons of high treason, and on their appearance in parliament were treated with the utmost rudeness and contempt. The Commons, however, did not think fit to prosecute the charge of high treason, having gained their immediate purpose by driving them from the House of Lords, and Hall and his brethren were ordered to be dismissed; but upon another pretext they were again sent to the Tower, and it was not until June following that he was finally released, on giving bail for *5,000l.* He immediately returned to Norwich, and being received with rather more respect than could be hoped for in the then state of popular opinion, he resumed his functions, frequently preaching, as was his custom, to crowded audiences, and enjoying the forbearance of the predominant party till the beginning of April 1643, when the destruction of the Church could no longer be delayed. About this time, the ordinance for sequestering notorious delinquents having passed, and Hall being included by name, all his rents were stopped, even the half-year then due; and a few days after, the sequestrators entered his palace, and began the work of devastation with unfeeling brutality, seizing at the same time all his property, real and personal. While he remained in his palace he was continually exposed to the insolence of the soldiery and mob, who demolished the windows and monuments of the cathedral. At length he was ordered to leave his house, and only escaped the extremity of violence by the kindness of a poor neighbour, who offered him shelter. Some time after, the sequestration was taken off a small estate which he rented at Higham, near Norwich, to which he retired, and there he spent the rest of his life unmolested, performing the duties of a faithful pastor, and exercising such hospitality and charity as his scanty means permitted. He died September 8, 1656, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of Higham. —Robert, his eldest son, was a clergyman and D.D., and archdeacon of Cornwall; and another son (see next article), was bishop of Chester. Hall's works have been published at various periods in folio, quarto, and duodecimo. They were published by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, in 10 vols, 8vo, 1808. The Meditations have been often reprinted. His Enochismus, a

beautiful treatise on the mode of walking with God," was translated into English in 1769. As a moralist, Hall has been entitled the Christian Seneca; his knowledge of the world, depth of thought, and elegance of expression, place him nearer our own times than many of his contemporaries, while he adorned his age by learning, piety, and the uniform exercise of all the Christian graces. It would, indeed, be difficult to mention a prelate of more excellent character, or one of his time whose talents and sufferings, whose zeal in prosperity, and courage in adversity, deserve more honourable mention.

HALL, (George,) son of the preceding, was born at Waltham Holy Cross in 1612, while his father was rector there, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1639 he was collated to a prebend of Exeter. In 1641 he was made archdeacon of Cornwall, and had also the rectory of Minhinnet in that county, but was sequestered by the usurping powers. At the Restoration he was first made canon of Windsor, and afterwards bishop of Chester, with which he held Wigan, in Lancashire, a living that was for several turns presented to the bishops of Chester. He published some sermons, and a treatise, entitled, The Triumphs of Rome over despised Protestancy, London, 1655. He was a considerable benefactor to Exeter college. He died in 1668.

HALL, (Thomas,) a learned nonconformist, born at Worcester in 1610, and educated at the king's school there, and at Balliol college, Oxford, whence he soon removed to Pembroke, where he had for his tutor the learned Thomas Lushington. He was afterwards master of the free-school at King's Norton, and curate of the place. He appears to have been a man of retired and studious habits, and although averse to episcopacy and the ceremonies, free from turbulence or open interference in the commotions of the times. He died in 1665.

HALL, (John,) an English poet, born at Durham in 1627, and after one year spent at St. John's college, Cambridge, removed to Gray's-inn, where he was called to the bar; but entering into the politics of the times, and writing on subjects favourable to the rebellion, he attracted the notice of parliament, who sent him into Scotland to attend Oliver Cromwell, and afterwards distinguished him by other marks of favour: but being too much addicted to pleasure, he fell a sacrifice to its indulgence, and died in 1656. In 1646, being then but nineteen years of age, he published Horæ Vacivæ, or Essayes. He published the first English version of Longinus, which he entitled, The Height of Eloquence, Lond. 1652, 8vo. He also translated Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, 1657, 8vo. Several of his poems are preserved in Nichols's Select Collection, reprinted from a little volume, entitled, Poems by John Hall, Cambridge, printed by Roger Daniel, printer to the Universitie, 1646, to which in 1647 was added, The Second Booke of Divine Poems by J. H., which is now become exceedingly scarce.

HALL, (Anthony,) a learned editor, born at Kirkbridge, in Cumberland, in 1679, and educated at Carlisle, and at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1706. In 1719, upon the death of Dr. Hudson, keeper of the Bodleian library, he was an unsuccessful candidate for that office. He afterwards completed and published Hudson's edition of Josephus. In 1720 he was instituted to the rectory of Hampton Poyle, in Oxfordshire, and in the following year took his degree of D.D. He died in 1723. His edition of Leland de Scriptoribus, 2 vols, 8vo, Oxford, 1709, is very erroneously printed. He also published, N. Triveti Annales, 1718, 8vo; the Continuation of the same, 1722, 8vo; and drew up the account of Berkshire for the Magna Britannia.

HALL, (Henry,) a learned English divine, born in London in 1716, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1738. In 1748 archbishop Potter appointed him his librarian at Lambeth; and archbishop Herring, who succeeded to the primacy, not only continued him in that office, but, on his taking orders, appointed him one of his chaplains; and, in April 1750, collated him to the rectory of Harbledown, and in 1752 collated him also to the vicarage of Herne, which he held by dispensation; to which his grace afterwards added the sinecure rectory of Orpington, in the deanery of Shoreham. In 1756 he vacated Herne, on being presented to the vicarage of East Peckham by the dean and chapter of Canterbury. On the death of archbishop Herring, in 1757, Hall resigned the librarianship of Lambeth, and was soon after presented by his grace's executors to the treasurership of the cathedral of Wells. He died in 1763.

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HALL, (Robert,) an army surgeon, born at Haugh-head, in Roxburghshire, in 1763, and educated at the grammar-school of Jedburgh. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, he settled for three years at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and then went to London, and shortly after entered the medical department of the navy. After serving for some time in the Channel, he sailed as first mate of a seventy-four to the West Indies. On the Jamaica station he remained several years; and at the conclusion of the war he relinquished the navy, and repaired to Edinburgh to prosecute his medical studies. Having taken the degree of M.D. he settled at Jedburgh, and thence removed to London, where he engaged in literary pursuits. He translated the treatise of Spallanzani on the Circulation of the Blood, and that of Guyton de Morveau on the Means of purifying Infected Air, and arresting the Progress of Contagion, with a preface, in which he canvasses the pretensions of Dr. James Johnstone, of Worcester, to this discovery, which was claimed both by Guyton de Morveau and Dr. Carmichael Smyth. He was some time afterwards appointed medical officer to the military division of the expedition sent to explore the course of the Niger. He died in 1824. He wrote, Remarks on Cow-Pox; Observations on the Plague, and other Pestilential Fevers; Observations on Mahon's Work on Legal Medicine; Remarks on Monnet on Cataract; Observations on Hydrophobia; Translation of Sabatier's Cases of Hydrophobia; Introduction to Botany, or the Study of the Linnæan System.

HALL, (Robert,) a learned and eloquent minister of the Baptist persuasion, born in 1764, at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, where his father was pastor. In early life he gave strong indications of a powerful intellect, and it is said that at the age of nine years he was able to comprehend the acute metaphysical reasonings of Jonathan Edwards, in his treatise on the Freedom of the Human Will. He was at first placed in the academy of Mr. John Ryland, of Northampton, whence he removed to the institution established at Bristol for the education of young men intended for the ministry among the Particular Baptists, then under the care of Dr. Caleb Evans, who also officiated as pastor of a congregation in Broadmead. He was next sent to King's college, Aberdeen, where he formed an intimacy with his fellow-student, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Mackintosh, and attended the lectures of Dr. George Campbell, professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at Marischal college. After taking his degree of M.A. he went to Bristol, where he became an assistant to Dr. Evans in the academy, and his coadjutor in the ministry. After a short interval of insanity, he was chosen pastor to a Baptist congregation at Cambridge in 1790, and he continued there until 1806, when a recurrence of his mental malady consigned his duties to another minister, and on his recovery he was chosen pastor of the Baptist congregation at Leicester; and there he remained until 1825, when he was invited to Bristol, to succeed Dr. Ryland in his pastoral charge, and in the presidency of the Academy. He died in that city on the 21st of February, 1831. He wrote, Christianity consistent with the Love of Freedom; Apology for the Freedom of the Press, and for general Liberty, with Remarks on Bishop Horsley's Sermon, preached the 13th of January, 1793; Modern Infidelity considered with respect to its Influence on Society; Reflections on War; The Sentiments proper to the present Crisis; The Effects of Civilization on the People in European States; The Advantages of Knowledge to the Lower Classes; The Discouragements and Supports of the Christian Minister; The Character of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester; Address to the Public on an important Subject connected with the Renewal of the Charter of the East India Company; An Address to the Rev. Eustace Carey, January 19, 1814, on his Designation as a Christian Missionary to India; On Terms of Communion, with a particular view to the Case of the Baptists and the Pædo-Baptists; The essential Difference between Christian Baptism and the Baptism of John; A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; A Sermon on the Death of Dr. Ryland. He also contributed several articles to the Eclectic Review. A collective edition of his works was published in 1833, in 6 vols, 8vo, with a biographical memoir, by Dr. Olinthus Gregory.

HALL, (Sir James,) baronet of Dunglass, in the county of Haddington, was the eldest son of Sir John Hall, the third baronet, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy in 1776. He was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of St. Michael's, in Cornwall, in 1808; but he continued to sit in parliament only till the dissolution in 1812. He wrote, An Essay on

the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture, 1813, 4to; and several papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. And he particularly distinguished himself by his experiments on the fusion of stony substances, and by establishing the identity of composition of whinstone and lava. He likewise ascertained that carbonate of lime (as common marble) might be fused, without decomposition, if subjected to a degree of pressure equal to that which would be caused by the sea at the depth of about a mile and a half from its surface. The result of his inquiries tended to establish the truth of the Plutonian or Igneous theory of the origin of minerals, and to vindicate the authority of Hutton, in opposition to that of Werner and his followers. He died in 1832.

HALLE, (Peter,) professor of canon law in the university of Paris, was born at Bayeaux in 1611, and educated at the university of Caen, where his poem, To the Honour of the immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, procured him so much reputation, that, though he was still very young, he was chosen professor of rhetoric. Some time after, being rector of the university, he made an oration to M. Seguier, chancellor of France, then in Normandy, which was so much approved by him, that he received a doctor of law's degree from him in 1640. He attended M. Seguier to Paris, and was made king's poet, and reader of the Latin and Greek tongues in the Royal College in 1646. In 1655 he obtained the post of regius professor of the canon law. Besides Canonical Institutions, which he published in 1685, he wrote for the use of his pupils several treatises upon the civil and canon laws; as, concerning councils, the pope's authority, the regale, simony, usury, censures, regular persons, ecclesiastical benefices, matrimony, last wills and testaments, &c. He had published in 1655, 8vo, A Collection of Latin Poems and Orations. He died in 1689.

HALLE, (Claude Guy,) a painter, born at Paris in 1651, and instructed by his father, a painter of reputation. His genius was, however, adapted to the highest branch of his profession, and he distinguished himself by his skill in the composition of great pieces, his knowledge of chiar-oscuro, the correctness of his design, the elegance of his colouring, and the facility of his execution. His works were chiefly decorations for the churches in Paris, and he was chosen by the king as one of the artists for decorating the choir of Notre Dame. He also painted, for a tapestry-design, the submission of the doge of Genoa before his majesty. He died at Paris in 1736, at the age of eighty-five, and was buried in St. Sulpice. Several of his works have been engraved. — His son, NOEL, was member of the Academy of Painting, and obtained the order of St. Michael for his services in reforming and improving the Academy of Painting at Rome. He died in 1781, in the seventieth year of his age.

HALLE, (John Noel,) an eminent physician, grandson of the preceding, born at Paris in 1754. He took his first degree in medicine in 1776, and two years after he was admitted doctor, and became successively professor of the theory of medicine and therapeutics at the École de Santé. In 1804 he succeeded Corvisart as first physician to Napoleon, and then as professor of medicine in the Collége de France. He was afterwards appointed physician to Monsieur (subsequently Charles X.) and president of the section of medicine at the Royal Academy in 1820. He died in 1822. His lectures were published under the title of Hygiène, ou l'Art de conserver la Santé, 1806, 8vo. Cuvier wrote his éloge.

HALLER, (Albert von,) born at Bern, on the 16th of October, 1708, was the youngest son of Nicholas de Haller, an advocate of considerable distinction. In his childhood his constitution was delicate, and at an early age he was placed under the care of a private tutor, named Abraham Billodz. The accounts of his early display of talents are as extraordinary as any upon record. Even in his fifth year he was accustomed to write down all the new words which he heard in the course of the day. At the age of ten he could translate from the Greek, and compiled, for his own use, a Chaldee Grammar, and a Greek and Hebrew Lexicon. He also, about that period, abridged from Bayle and Moreri above two thousand lives; and he composed, in Latin verse, a satire upon his preceptor, a man of great harshness and severity. At his father's death, in 1721, he was sent to school, and in 1723 he was placed under the care of a physician at Bienne, to study philosophy. Here he commenced the practice which he continued through life, and which was the foundation of his immense literary collections— that of always reading with the pen in his hand, making extracts of every thing memorable in his author, and adding his

own judgment of the work. He had been designed for the Church; but he now made choice of the medical profession, and at the close of the year he went to the university of Tübingen, and there, as he says, while yet almost a boy, practised dissection under Duvernoy. In 1725 the reputation of Boerhaave drew him to the university of Leyden, where he also studied anatomy under the younger Albinus, and he paid frequent visits to the celebrated Ruysch, at Amsterdam. Returning to Tübingen, in 1726, he held a disputation for his doctor's degree, of which the subject was, De Ductu Salivali Coschwiziano, which he demonstrated to be merely a blood-vessel. In 1727 he visited London, where he made the acquaintance of James Douglas, Sir Hans Sloane, and Cheselden; thence he went to Oxford, and thence to Paris, where he dissected under Winslow and Le Dran. He next devoted some time to the mathematics at Basle, under John Bernoulli. At the same time he dissected and demonstrated for the professor of anatomy, who was incapacitated by illness. Here too he first imbibed a taste for botany, to which he had hitherto felt an aversion, and he laid the plan of his great work on the botany of Switzerland. In 1728 he made a tour through the Alps of Savoy, the Valais, and Bern, which for some time he almost annually repeated. Their sublime scenery awakened all his poetical enthusiasm, to which he gave expression in his Poem on the Alps, composed in his twenty-first year. He returned to his native city in 1729, and employed himself in giving public anatomical lectures. In 1731 he married a lady of good family, by whom he had three children. In 1736 he was invited to become professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany, in the newly-founded university of Göttingen, in the dominions of George II. This, after some consideration, he accepted; but his removal thither was rendered melancholy by the loss of his wife, who died immediately upon her arrival. At his suggestion the university was enriched with a botanical garden, an anatomical theatre, a school for midwifery, and a college of surgery. He also formed the plan of an academy of sciences, of which he was appointed perpetual president. In 1739 he was nominated physician to the king of England. In 1742 he published his Enumeratio Plantarum Indigenarum Helvetiæ, fol., which, after receiving several corrections and augmentations, was again published in 1768, under the title of Historia Stirpium Helvetiæ Indigenarum, 2 vols, fol., with plates. After the death of Boerhaave in 1738, he undertook to publish the Prelections of his venerable master, from a MS. copy of his own. Of this work, six volumes appeared successively from 1739 to 1745. In 1743 he began to publish fasciculi of anatomical plates in folio, particularly relative to the blood-vessels *in situ*. In 1747 he published his Primæ Lineæ Physiologiæ, being an outline, or sketch, of his own system of that branch of science, as afterwards developed in his larger work. In 1748 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of Stockholm, and of that of London in 1749. In that year letters of nobility were granted him by the emperor Francis. In 1751 he published a collection of Opuscula Anatomica; and in the same year was printed his edition of Boerhaave's Methodus Studii Medici. In two academical discourses delivered in 1752, he first proposed his opinions concerning the insensibility of various parts of the body, and the difference between that property and irritability, which last he asserted to reside exclusively in the muscular fibre. After a residence of eighteen years at Göttingen, the delicate state of his health induced him, in 1753, to retire to Bern. He had married a second wife of his own country, who died in childbed at Göttingen; and he brought back with him a third, a German lady, who increased his family with several children, and survived him. Having already been elected a member of the sovereign council at Bern, he soon obtained by lot one of its magistracies, and he entered with zeal into the duties of a citizen. Still his professional studies were unremitted; and in 1754 he printed at Lausanne a volume of Opuscula Pathologica, 8vo. In the next year he wrote, Deux Mémoires sur les Parties sensibles et irritables, 12mo. They were accompanied by Deux Mémoires sur le Mouvement du Sang, 12mo. It was, perhaps, on account of these French publications, that he was elected in 1754 one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1757 he was deputed to effect a reform in the Academy of Lausanne; and in the following year he was appointed to the direction of the public salt-works at Bex and Aigle, with a salary amounting to 500*l.* per annum. During the term of this appointment, which was for six years, he resided at La Roche. About this time he began to publish his great work, en-

titled, Elementa Physiologiæ Corporis Humani. The first volume, 4to, was published at Lausanne in 1757; and the concluding octavo volume in 1766. His other anatomical writings are principally comprised in his Opera Anatomica minora, 3 vols, 4to, 1762-68. On his return from La Roche he was elected member of the chamber of appeal for the German district, of the council of finances, and of other committees; also perpetual assessor of the council of health. In 1766 he was employed in restoring harmony between the canton of Bern and the Valais; and was joined in a deputation for terminating the dissensions which had arisen at Geneva. His mind being now much turned to political speculations, he composed, between 1771 and 1774, in the German language, three political romances; the first, entitled Usong, exhibited a perfect despotic monarch; the second, Alfred, a limited king in a constitution resembling that of England; the third, Fabius and Cato, a well-administered aristocracy, the form to which he was most partial. He did not touch upon democracy, probably through fear of exciting jealousy among his countrymen. Amidst the vast variety of his literary pursuits, the study of theology, natural and revealed, had always occupied a considerable place. He composed in German, Letters to his Daughter on the Truth of the Christian Revelation; and in 1775 he published, in the same language, Letters concerning several late Attempts of Freethinkers yet living, against Revelation. He was impatient under his frequent attacks of painful disease, and was fond of taking violent methods for their removal. Besides a propensity to inflammatory complaints, and to paroxysms of the gout, he was subject in the latter part of his life to a painful disease of the bladder, which was only to be palliated by large and continued doses of opium. These did not, however, so cloud his understanding as to prevent his usual labours, and he preserved his senses to the very last. With his finger on his wrist, he said to his physician, "My friend, I am dying—my pulse stops!" and immediately expired. He died on the 12th of December, 1777, in the seventieth year of his age. Haller was one of the most universally informed men in Europe. He wrote and spoke with equal facility the German, French, and Latin languages, and read all the other tongues of civilized Europe, except the Sclavonic dialects. Reading was his ruling passion, and it was never satiated. He maintained a very extensive correspondence with the learned of different countries; his most confidential correspondents were John Gesner of Zurich, and Bonnet of Geneva. From 1774 to the time of his death he was engaged in publishing part of his Bibliothecæ Anatomiæ, Chirurgiæ, Medicinæ Practicæ, Botanicæ, et Historiæ Naturalis, which form together ten quarto volumes, of which the publication was completed posthumously. The greater part of his contributions to the various scientific Transactions, and of his shorter works, were collected in his Opera Minora, in 3 vols, 4to, from 1762 to 1768. In person Haller was tall and majestic, and of a serious and expressive countenance; he had at times an open smile, always a pleasing tone of voice, usually low, and seldom elevated, even when he was most agitated. He was fond of unbending himself in society, and was on those occasions remarkable for the cheerfulness and amenity of his manners. He left eight children.—His eldest son, Gottlieb Emanuel, wrote various works relative to the history and literature of Switzerland.

HALLET, (Joseph,) a learned dissenting minister, born at Exeter, in 1692, and educated under the care of Mr. Pierce, assistant to his father, who was pastor to a congregation in that city. He was ordained in 1713, and in 1722 he succeeded his father as joint-minister with Mr. Pierce. Before this event he had engaged in the controversy, then warmly carried on in the west of England, concerning the Trinity; and in 1720, he adopted the principles of Dr. Clarke, which he defended in a treatise, entitled, The Unity of God not inconsistent with the Divinity of Christ; being Remarks upon Dr. Waterland's Vindication, relating to the Unity of God, and the Object of Worship. He published other pieces on the same subject; but his reputation is chiefly founded on his work, entitled, A free and impartial Study of the Holy Scriptures recommended, being notes on some peculiar Texts, with Discourses and Observations, 1729—1736, 3 vols. He also wrote, Discourse of the Nature, Kinds, and Numbers of our Saviour's Miracles, against Tindal; The Immorality of the Moral Philosopher, against Morgan; and The Consistent Christian, against Chubb. Hallet died in 1744.

HALLEY, (Edmund,) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at

Haggerston, a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, London, in 1656, and educated at St. Paul's School, and at Queen's college, Oxford, where he earnestly devoted himself to those astronomical and geometrical studies which have made his name immortal. His first attempt was to correct the errors of Tycho Brahe, and to ascertain the place of the fixed stars; but finding that those of the northern hemisphere already engaged the attention of Flamsteed and Hevelius, he set out, in November 1676, under the protection of Charles II. and of the East India Company, to St. Helena, where he formed a catalogue of those stars which never appear above the horizon of Greenwich or Dantzic. After two years' residence there, he returned, in 1678, to England, and his planisphere was so well received by the learned, that he was honoured with the degree of M.A. at Oxford by royal mandamus, and was admitted fellow of the Royal Society. In 1679 he visited Hevelius at Dantzic, at the request of the Royal Society, to adjust the dispute between that philosopher and Hook in England, concerning the preference of plain or glass lights *in* astroscopical instruments. After his return he went upon a tour in company with his school-fellow the learned Nelson, and in his way to Paris, he first observed that remarkable comet which soon engaged the attention of the philosophers of Europe. After finishing his observations on this comet in the Paris Observatory, with the assistance of Cassini, he passed to Lyons, and thence to Italy, where, upon his return to England in 1681, he left his friend Nelson. He now settled at Islington, after his marriage with the daughter of Mr. Tooke, the auditor of the exchequer, and devoted himself ardently to his favourite pursuits. In 1683 appeared his theory of the variation of the magnetical compass; and by his acquaintance with Newton, whom he visited at Cambridge, to consult him on philosophical subjects, he had the opportunity of recommending, by an elegant copy of Latin verses, the Principia, the printing of which he superintended up to the time of its publication in 1686. In 1685 he became assistant secretary to The Royal Society, and seems for several years to have been the principal person employed in drawing up the Philosophical Transactions. When, in 1691, the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford became vacant, he offered himself as a candidate for that office; but he had to struggle against the strong interest that was made for Dr. Gregory, and proved unsuccessful. Whiston ascribes his failure to his undisguised scepticism on the subject of divine revelation. In 1692 he resigned his appointment of assistant secretary to the Royal Society; and in 1696, upon the establishment of five different mints, for the recoinage of the silver specie, he was constituted comptroller of the office at Chester, where he resided for two years; during which time he diligently pursued his philosophical investigations, accounts of which were regularly transmitted to the Royal Society, and published in their Transactions. In 1698 William III., who had heard of his magnetic theory, appointed him commander of the *Paramour* pink, with orders to search out by observation the rule of the variation of the magnet, to lay down the longitudes and latitudes of the English settlements in America, and to attempt the discovery of the land south of the Western Ocean. He set out in November 1698; but after he had crossed the line, his men growing sickly and untractable, and his first lieutenant becoming insubordinate, he returned home in June 1699. Having got the lieutenant tried and cashiered, in the month of September following he set sail a second time, in the same ship, accompanied with another of a smaller size, which was also placed under his command. With these ships he traversed the Atlantic Ocean, from one hemisphere to the other, till the ice in the cold regions of the south obstructed his course; and on his voyage home he touched at St. Helena, the coast of Brazil, Barbadoes, Cape de Verd, Madeira, the Canaries, the coast of Barbary, and many other latitudes. He arrived in England in September 1700, and in the following year published, A general Chart, showing at one View the Variation of the Compass in all those Seas where the English Navigators were acquainted. In about six months after his return he received a commission from the king to observe the course of the tides, with the longitude and latitude of the principal head-lands, in the British Channel; this he executed with his usual expedition and accuracy, and soon after his return published a large map of the British Channel. At the request of the emperor of Germany he was sent by queen Anne, in 1702, to examine the coast of Dalmatia, where two convenient harbours (those of Trieste and Boccari) were to be formed under his auspices for the reception of the commerce of the

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Mediterranean. Though the design failed through the jealousy of the Dutch, Halley was honourably treated by the emperor, who presented him with a diamond ring from his own finger, as a mark of respect. On his return to England in 1703, he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, in the room of Dr. Wallis, and was honoured with the degree of LL.D. In 1713 he succeeded Dr. (afterwards Sir) Hans Sloane, as secretary to the Royal Society, which office he resigned in 1720, when he succeeded Flamsteed in the Greenwich Observatory; and in reward of his services he received, by the intercession of queen Caroline, the allowance of half-pay as a captain of the navy. In August 1729 he was admitted a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health amidst his laborious avocations till about the year 1737, when a paralytic attack on his right hand evinced the decay of his constitution. However, he came, as usual, once a week, till within a little while before his death, to see his friends in town on Thursday, before the meeting of the Royal Society, at what is yet called Dr. Halley's club. But his disorder increasing, his strength gradually declined, till he came at length to be wholly supported by such cordials as were ordered by his physician, Dr. Mead. He died in his chair, without a groan, on the 14th of January, 1741-2, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Lea, near Blackheath. He was of the middle stature, inclining to talness, of a thin habit of body, and of a fair complexion; and he always spoke and acted with uncommon sprightliness and vivacity. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a noble edition of Apollonius, in 1710; Miscellanea Curiosa; Catalogus Stellarum Australium; Flamsteed's Historia Cœlestis; Tabulæ Astronomicæ; A Synopsis of the Astronomy of Comets; and a multitude of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, from vol. xi. to vol. lx.

HALLIER, (Francis,) a celebrated French bishop, and doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Chartres about 1595. He travelled into Italy, Greece, and England. Urban VIII. twice nominated him to the bishopric of Toul, and wished to create him a cardinal, but a strong faction, and some reasons of state, frustrated the intentions of the pontiff. Hallier appeared, with great distinction, as proctor at the assembly of the French clergy, in 1645, in which the rules concerning the regulars were revived. In the same year he was made professor royal at the Sorbonne. On his second visit to Rome, in 1652, he solicited the condemnation of the five propositions of Jansenius, and obtained the bull Cum ascensione against them. In 1656, at his third visit to Rome, Alexander VII. promoted him to the bishopric of Cavaillon. He died in 1659. His principal works are, Defence of a Censure of the Faculty of Theology at Paris respecting the Bishops of England against the Jesuits; Treatise on the Hierarchy; and a Treatise on Elections and Ordinations, 1636, fol.; by which he acquired great reputation. He wrote also various learned pieces against the five propositions of Jansenius.

HALLIFAX, (Samuel,) a learned English prelate, born at Mansfield, in Derbyshire, in 1733, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, whence he afterwards removed to Trinity hall, and proceeded LL.D. in 1761. In 1765 he was presented to the rectory of Chaddington, in Buckinghamshire, and in 1768 he was elected professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, which office he resigned in 1770 on being made regius professor of civil law. In 1774 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to George III.; in 1775 he was created D.D. by royal mandate, and on the death of Dr. Topham, succeeded him as master of the faculties in Doctors' Commons. In 1778 he was presented to the rectory of Warsop, in Nottinghamshire. In 1781 he was advanced to the see of Gloucester, and thence was translated to the see of St. Asaph in 1787. He died in 1790, and was buried in the church of Warsop. He published, An Analysis of the Roman Civil Law compared with the Laws of England, being the heads of a course of lectures publicly read in the university of Cambridge; and Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the Christian Religion, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome, preached in Lincoln's-inn chapel, at bishop Warburton's lecture, 1776, 8vo. He also published, An Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analogy, and edited Ogden's Sermons.

HALLOIX, (Peter,) a learned Jesuit, born at Liege in 1572, distinguished for his knowledge of the learned languages, and of ecclesiastical history, as well as for his pulpit oratory. He wrote, Anthologia poetica; Illustrium Ecclesiæ Orientalis Scriptorum Vitæ et Documenta, Douay, 1633, and 1636, 2 vols, fol., com-

prising the lives of the eminent men of the first and second age of the Eastern Church. He died in 1656.

HALLORAN, (Sylvester O',) an eminent Irish antiquarian, was born in 1728, and was educated for the profession of surgery, which he studied both at Paris and London. He became surgeon to the county hospital at Limerick; and he was subsequently chosen fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He published, besides several professional treatises, An Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, 1772, 4to; which was followed by a general History of Ireland, 2 vols, 4to. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, in whose Transactions he published an ancient Erse poem, with a translation and notes. He died in 1807.

HALMA, (Nicholas,) a learned French abbé, born at Sedan in 1755. He studied at the Collége du Plessis, at Paris, and became principal of the college of his native place in 1793. Under the Revolution and the Empire he held, besides other offices, that of secretary to the Polytechnic School. In 1808 he was commissioned to carry on the History of France by Velly, Villaret, and Garnier; and was appointed to instruct the empress Josephine in history and geography. At the instance of Lagrange and Delambre, he translated the Almagest of Ptolemy into Latin and French, which he published in 1813, and dedicated to the Royal Society of London. He died in 1828.

HALS, (Francis,) a celebrated portrait painter, born at Mechlin in 1584. He was a pupil of C. van Mander, and no artist ever set the features of a face together with more truth than Frank Hals, or with a readier pencil. He avoided the elaborate finish so much admired among his countrymen at the time, and gave his portraits much expression and animation. A decided character of individual nature is remarkable in his portraits, beyond what is found in those of any other painter. Vandyke was so delighted with his works, that he went to Haerlem, where he resided, for no other purpose than to pay him a visit. He introduced himself as a gentleman on his travels, who wished in haste to have his portrait painted. Hals was hurried from the tavern, where he usually passed his leisure time, seized the first canvass he could find, and began his picture. In a short time he had proceeded so far, that he asked Vandyke to look at what he had done, who, while he expressed his satisfaction with the portrait, observed, that he thought such work so easy, that he was persuaded he could do it himself. Taking the palette and pencils, he desired Hals to sit down, and in a quarter of an hour showed him the portrait. The moment Hals saw it he recognised his visitor, and embraced him with transport. Vandyke endeavoured in vain to prevail upon him to accompany him to England, engaging to enrich him; but Hals declared that his happiness consisted in the enjoyment of his friends and his bottle, and that, while he possessed these, he was satisfied with his condition. He died in 1666. —His brother, DIRK, born at Mechlin, in 1589, was a pupil of Abraham Bloemaert, and was a painter of animals, merry-makings, feasts, and subjects of drollery. He died in 1656.

HALTAUS, (Christian Gottlieb,) a German historian, born at Leipsic, of poor parents, in 1702, and educated there. While a student, he recommended himself by his diligence to the celebrated J. B. Mencke, who employed him as his assistant in his collection of the writers on the history of Germany. In 1734 he obtained the place of third teacher in the school of St. Nicholas, of which, in 1751, he became rector. He died in 1758. He wrote, Calendarium Medii Ævi, præcipue Germanicum, in quo obscuriora mensium, dierum, festorumque nomina ex antiquis monumentis tam editis quam manuscriptis eruuntur atque illustrantur, multi etiam errores modeste corriguntur, in usum historiæ ac rei diplomaticæ, Lips. 1729, 8vo; a new edition, very much improved, was published by Professor Böhme, at Leipsic, in 1772, 8vo; De jure publico certo Germanico Medii Ævi, *ibid.* 1735, 4to; De Turri rubea Germanorum Medii Ævi, et quæ cognati sunt Argumenti, *ibid.* 1757, 4to; Glossarium Germanicum medii Ævi.

HALYBURTON, (Thomas,) a Scotch divine, born at Duplin, near Perth, in 1674. His father, who was a minister, was ejected after the Restoration for nonconformity; his mother, after her husband's death in 1682, went over to Holland with her son, then about eight years old. During their stay there, he was educated at Erasmus's school, and made great proficiency in classical literature. On his return to Scotland in 1687, he resumed his studies, and was also sent to the university. In 1700 he was appointed minister of the parish of Ceres, and in 1710 he was appointed by queen Anne professor of divinity in the college of St. Leonard at

St. Andrew's. He died in 1712, aged only thirty-eight. After his death two of his works were published: The Great Concern of Salvation; Ten Sermons preached before and after the Celebration of the Lord's Supper; and his well-known work, entitled, Natural Religion insufficient, and Revealed necessary to Man's Happiness; this was written in refutation of the deism of lord Herbert and Mr. Blount.

HAMADANI, surnamed Bedi-alzeman (*the wonder of his age*), an Arabic writer, born A.H. 358 (A.D. 968), and known for his Four Hundred Makamas, or Conferences. He died in the fortieth year of his age. Only fifty of his Makamas remain; of these J. Scheidius undertook an edition, which, however, he did not finish.

HAMAKER, (Henry Arent,) a learned Oriental scholar, born at Amsterdam in 1789. In 1815 he was appointed to the professorship of the Oriental languages at Franeker, which he exchanged in 1822 for the same chair at Leyden. He is justly celebrated for his knowledge of Arabic, in which his countrymen have not hesitated to assign him a superiority over Erpenius, Golius, and Schultens. He died at Leyden, worn out with excessive study, in 1835.

HAMANN, (John George,) a German philosopher, called the Wizard of the North, born in 1730 at Königsberg, and educated at the university there. In 1756 he travelled into Germany, Holland, and England, and in 1759 settled at his native place, where he devoted himself to the study of the classics, and the Oriental languages. He died in 1788. His works, which are highly commended by Herder, Richter, Jacobi, and Göthe, were published at Leipsic, 1756, and Amsterdam, 1759. He published in 1778 a German translation of Buffon's eloquent Discours sur le Style.

HAMBERGER, (John Albert,) a German mathematician, born at Beyerberg, in Franconia, in 1662. He became professor of natural philosophy and of the mathematics in the university of Jena, and died there in 1716. Among his most valued productions are treatises De Iride Diluvii; De Opticis Oculorum Vitiis; De Hydraulicâ; De Frigore; De Basi computi ecclesiastici, &c.

HAMBERGER, (George Edward,) a physician and natural philosopher, born in 1697 at Jena, where his father was professor of mathematics in the university. From his earliest years he had evinced a disposition to the study of anatomy, and was accustomed to steal away from his parents, who destined him for the Church, to attend the lectures of Slevoight. After the death of his father he devoted his attention exclusively to medical pursuits. In 1721 he took the degree of M.D., and in 1737 was appointed professor of natural philosophy, and afterwards of medicine, at Jena, and he held the chair of the practice of medicine at the time of his death, which occurred in 1755. Hamberger is entitled to the merit of having illustrated physiology by the doctrines of philosophy; but in his dispute with Haller concerning respiration, he was altogether in error; he lived long enough, indeed, to be convinced of the weakness of his hypothesis, which he avowed to his friends. It was contained in a dissertation, De Respirationis mechanismo et usu genuino, 1727. His other principal works are, Elementa Physices, methodo Mathematicâ in usum auditorum conscripta; Disputatio de Venæ sectione, quatenus Motum Sanguinis mutat, *ibid.* 1729; Dissertation sur la Méchanique des Secrétions dans le Corps humain, Bordeaux, 1746. This dissertation obtained a prize from the academy of that city.

HAMBERGER, (George Christopher,) was born in 1726, at Feuchtwang, in the principality of Anspach, and educated at Göttingen, where, in 1755, he became extraordinary professor, and in 1763 ordinary professor and second librarian. Hamberger rendered great service to letters by the accurate catalogue which he gave of the German authors and of their works, under the title of Das gelehrte Deutschland, 1767; considerable additions were afterwards made to it by the author, in two supplementary volumes, and in 1772 he published an improved edition. He died in 1773.

HAMEL, (John Baptist du,) a learned French divine, mathematician, and natural philosopher, born at Vire, in Lower Normandy, in 1624, and educated at Caen and at Paris. When he was only eighteen years of age he wrote a treatise, in which he explained, by one or two figures, and in a manner exceedingly simple, Theodosius's Three Books upon Spherics; to which he added a tract upon trigonometry, short, but extremely perspicuous, and designed as an introduction to astronomy. When he had nearly completed his twentieth year he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and was appointed their professor of phi-

losophy. In 1652 he was recalled to Paris, to teach positive theology in the house of St. Honoré. In the following year he was presented to the benefice of Neuilli, upon the Marne, which he relinquished in 1663, upon being promoted to the dignity of chancellor of the church at Bayeux. In the same year he published his treatise, De Consensu Veteris et Novæ Philosophiæ. On the establishment of the Royal Academy of Sciences by Louis XIV. in 1666, at the recommendation of Colbert, he was appointed secretary of that institution. In 1668 he accompanied Colbert de Croissy, who was sent to negotiate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. After the treaty was concluded he visited England and Holland, where he made the acquaintance of those who were distinguished for their learning. In 1670 he published his treatise, De Corporum Affectionibus; in 1672 his book, De Mente Humana; and in 1673 his treatise, De Corpore animato. In 1678 he published at Paris his Philosophia vetus et nova, ad usum Scholæ accommodata, in Regia Burgundia pertractata, in 4 vols, 12mo, which in 1681 was enlarged, and printed at the same place in 6 vols. These works, together with some other philosophical pieces, were collected together, and published at Nuremberg in 1681, in 4 vols, 4to. In 1691 he published a course of divinity, entitled, Theologia Speculatrix et Practica, in 7 vols, 8vo. In 1697 he resigned the post of secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences, in which he was succeeded by Fontenelle. In 1698 he published an account of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and its transactions, from its establishment to the year 1696, entitled, Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ Historia, 4to. This is the most useful of his works, and he was encouraged to publish a new edition, printed in the year 1701, in which the history of the Academy is brought down to the year 1700. In 1698, likewise, du Hamel published, Institutiones Biblicæ, seu Scripturæ Sacræ Prolegomena, unâ cum selectis Annotationibus in Pentateuchum. This work was followed by Annotations on the Psalms, published in 1701, and on the Books of Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Wisdom. These different annotations were afterwards incorporated in the author's last and most important publication, consisting of the whole Bible, illustrated with notes, published in 1705, after du Hamel had completed his eighty-first year. He died in the following year, universally esteemed for his piety, integrity, benevolence, and pleasing, unaffected manners. His Latin style is remarkable for its purity and elegance.

HAMEL DU MONCEAU, (Henry Louis du,) a distinguished writer on vegetable physiology and rural economy, born at Paris in 1700. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London, and of various other learned bodies. He was also made inspector of the marine. He died dean of the Academy in 1782. He wrote, Traité de la Culture des Terres; Elémens d'Agriculture, several times re-edited, and translated into foreign languages; Traité des Arbres et Arbustes, qui se cultivent en France en pleine Terre; De la Physique des Arbres, de l'Anatomie des Plantes, et de l'Œconomie Végétale; Traité des Arbres Fruitiers; Elémens d'Architecture Navale; and Traité général des Pêches Maritimes, des Rivières, et des Etangs.

HAMELMANN, (Herman,) an eminent Lutheran divine and historian, born at Osnaburgh, in 1525. He was an early convert to the principles of the Reformation, of which he became preacher in his native city. Afterwards he was nominated superintendent of the churches in the duchy of Brunswick, and in 1593 he was appointed superintendent-general of the duchy of Oldenburgh. He died in 1595. He wrote, Commentarius in Pentateuchum, 1563, fol.; Historia Westphaliorum Sæculi XVI.; Chronicum Oldemburgicum.

HAMILCAR, (Barcas,) a celebrated Carthaginian general, was appointed at an early age chief commander in Sicily in the first Punic war (B.C. 247.) He checked the progress of the Roman arms, and took the fortress of Eryx. At length the consul C. Lutatius Catulus, being sent to Sicily with a strong fleet, gave a complete defeat to that of the Carthaginians off the Ægates islands (B.C. 241), which put an end to the war. The peace was followed by the war in Africa with the mercenary troops, by which Carthage was reduced to the utmost extremity. After incurring great losses under the conduct of Hanno, the Carthaginians gave the command to Hamilcar, who, with inferior forces, defeated the mercenaries in the neighbourhood of the capital, and in a short time totally destroyed them. The breach of treaty by the Romans in seizing Sardinia, led Hamilcar and his party to propose an expedition into Spain, in order, by conquests in that peninsula,

to balance the Roman superiority. He crossed the straits of Hercules with an army (B.C. 238), taking with him his son-in-law Asdrubal, and his young son Hannibal, whom he had first, it is said, caused to swear at the altar eternal and irreconcileable enmity against the Romans. He carried on the war in Spain with great success nearly nine years, and was slain in an action with the Vettones, a Lusitanian tribe, (B.C. 229.)

HAMILTON, (Patrick,) usually reckoned the first Scotch Reformer, was born in 1503, and after studying at the university of St. Andrews, he went to Germany, and was made a professor in the university of Marburg, then newly erected by Philip, landgrave of Hesse. During his residence abroad he imbibed the opinions of Luther, Melancthon, and other Reformers; and on his return to his own country, where he had been made abbot of Ferme, or Ferne, in Ross-shire, he spared no pains in exposing the corruptions of the Church of Rome. This alarmed the clergy, who, under pretence of conferring with him, enticed him to St. Andrews, at that time the principal seat of the dignified clergy, where, after repeated conferences, in which some of the clergy appeared to lean to his opinions, he was one night suddenly apprehended in his bed, and carried prisoner to the castle. The next day he was presented before the archbishop of St. Andrews, James Beton, assisted by the archbishop of Glasgow, the bishops of Brechin, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, with a number of abbots, priors, and doctors, before whom twelve articles of accusation were alleged against him. Sentence was pronounced upon him, declaring him a heretic, and giving him over to the secular power, to be burnt alive. On the same day the secular power pronounced its sentence, which was immediately executed with every circumstance of savage barbarity, which he bore with firmness and invincible constancy. He was only twenty-three years of age when he suffered. A treatise of his, entitled Patrick's Places, or Common Places, was translated into English by John Frith, and is published in Foxe's Acts and Monuments. It is a very ingenious explanation and defence of the doctrines of justification, free-will, election, &c., and has not in closeness of reasoning and aptness of quotation been exceeded by any divines of the Calvinistic persuasion in later times.

HAMILTON, (James, first duke of,) son of James, marquis of Hamilton, was born in 1606, and educated at Oxford, and succeeded to his father's titles in 1625. He went in 1631 to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and returned in the following year. Distinguished at the English court by the favour of the sovereign, he was named a commissioner to settle the disputes which the Presbyterians excited in Scotland on the subject of episcopacy, and for his services he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After seeing the ruin of his master's armies in England, he still maintained his cause in the north; but the superior power of Cromwell prevailed against him, and he was unfortunately defeated at Preston. Though promised that his life would be spared, the perfidious conqueror still treated him as an enemy, and caused him to be tried, and to be beheaded, in 1649.

HAMILTON, (William, duke of,) born in 1616, was secretary of state for Scotland, and exerted himself zealously in the royal cause. He died in 1652 in consequence of wounds which he had received at the battle of Worcester.

HAMILTON, (Antony Count,) descended from an ancient Scotch family, was born in Ireland, whence with his family he passed over to France, as followers of the fortunes of Charles II. At the Restoration he returned to England; but he was a second time compelled to leave this country at the Revolution. He was an elegant and accomplished character, and was for many years the delight and ornament of the most splendid circles of society, by his wit, his taste, and above all, by his writings. His works have been often published, particularly in 6 vols, 12mo, 1749, and in 3 vols, 8vo, 1805, and consist of pieces of poetry; Fairy Tales, intended as a refined piece of ridicule on the passion for the marvellous, which made the Arabian Nights' Entertainments so eagerly read at their first appearance; and Memoirs of Count Gramont, which give a striking and too faithful detail of the dissolute manners of Charles II.'s court. (See GRAMONT.) Count Hamilton died at St. Germain's, in 1720, aged seventy-four.

HAMILTON, (George,) earl of Orkney, a brave officer, the fifth son of William earl of Selkirk. In March 1690 he was made a colonel, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, (July 1, 1690,) and at those of Aughrim, July 12, 1691; of Steinkirk, Aug. 3, 1692, and of Lauden, July 19, 1693. Nor did he

appear to less advantage at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur. In 1696 he was advanced, by William III., to the dignity of a peer of Scotland, by the title of earl of Orkney. His lady, likewise, whom he married in 1695, and who was the daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, knight-marshal, and a special favourite with the king, received a grant, under the great seal of Ireland, of almost all the private estates of the abdicated king James, of very considerable value. Upon the accession of queen Anne he was promoted to the rank of major-general, March 9, 1701-2, to that of lieutenant-general, January 1, 1703-4, and in February following was made knight of the Thistle. In 1704 he was at the battle of Blenheim, and he made prisoners of war a body of 13,000 men; he afterwards frustrated marshal Villeroy's attempt upon the citadel of Liege; and in July 1706 he assisted at the siege of Menin. In the following year he was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to sit in the first parliament of Great Britain after the Union. In the same year he again served under the duke of Marlborough in Flanders, and distinguished himself at Nivelle, Tournay, Mons, and Malplaquet. In 1710 he was sworn of the privy-council, and made general of foot in Flanders; and in 1712 colonel of the royal regiment of foot-guards, and again served in Flanders, under the duke of Ormond. In October 1714 he was appointed gentleman extraordinary of the bedchamber to George I., and on December 17 following, governor of Virginia. He was likewise afterwards constable, governor, and captain of Edinburgh castle, and field-marshal. He died in 1737.

HAMILTON, (William,) of Bangour, a Scotch poet, born in Ayrshire in 1704. In 1745 he joined the cause of the Pretender, and conceived great hopes from the temporary success of the rebels at Preston-pans; but after the battle of Culloden, which terminated the struggle, he fled to the continent, where he remained until he received a pardon, and was enabled to visit his native land. To recruit his health, however, he was obliged to return to the more genial climate of France, where he died in 1754. Hamilton may be reckoned among the earliest of the Scotch poets who wrote English verse with propriety and taste. Some of his poems were first published at Glasgow in 1748; an improved edition was published at Edinburgh in 1760.

HAMILTON, (Robert,) a physician, born in Edinburgh in 1721, and educated at the high school there. He afterwards studied medicine at the university. In 1741 he went as surgeon's mate on board a ship of war, and for some time had the care of the military hospital at Port Mahon. In 1744 he was appointed surgeon to the *Wolf* sloop of war. The four following years were divided between his occupations at sea and his attendance upon the lectures of Drs. Hunter and Smellie in London. He then settled at Lynn, in Norfolk, and in 1766 he received the degree of M.D. from the university of St. Andrews. He died in 1793. He was a frequent correspondent of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. He wrote a Treatise on the Scrofula, and Observations on the marsh remittent fever; also on the water canker, or *cancer aquaticus* of Van Swieten, with some remarks on the leprosy, 8vo.

HAMILTON, (Hugh,) bishop of Ossory, and an eminent mathematician, was born in the county of Dublin, in 1729, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became fellow. In 1758 he published his treatise, De Sectionibus Conicis, and in 1759 was elected Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy. In 1764 he resigned his fellowship, having accepted a college living; and in 1767 he obtained the living of St. Anne's, Dublin, which in the following year he resigned, at the proposal of the primate Robinson, for the deanery of Armagh. In 1796 he was promoted to the bishopric of Clonfert, from which, in 1799, he was translated to that of Ossory, where he continued till his death, December 1, 1805. His works were collected and published by his son, in 1809, 2 vols, 8vo.

HAMILTON, (William Gerard,) a statesman, well-known by the designation of Single-Speech Hamilton, was the only son of William Hamilton, Esq., an advocate of the Court of Session in Scotland, and was born in London in 1729, and educated at Winchester School, and at Oriel college, Oxford, whence he went to Lincoln's-inn, with a view to study the law; but on his father's death in 1754, he betook himself to a political life, and in the same year was chosen member of parliament for Petersfield, in Hampshire. His first effort at parliamentary eloquence was made November 13, 1755, when, to use the words of Waller respecting Denham, "he broke out, like the Irish rebellion, threescore thousand strong, when

nobody was aware, or in the least suspected it." Certainly no first speech in parliament ever produced such an effect, or acquired such eulogies, both within and without the House of Commons. Of this speech, however, no copy remains. For many years it was supposed to have been his only attempt, and hence the familiar name of Single-Speech was fixed upon him; but he spoke a second time, February 1756, and such was the admiration which followed this display of his talents, that Mr. Fox, then one of the principal secretaries of state, procured him to be appointed, in April of the same year, one of the lords of trade. At this board he sat five years without ever exerting his oratorical talents; and in 1761 he accepted the office of principal secretary to George earl of Halifax, then appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was also secretary to the succeeding lord-lieutenant, the earl of Northumberland, in 1763, but he soon after resigned his office. In the same year he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, which office he held till 1784. He died in 1796. In 1808, Mr. Malone published his works under the title of Parliamentary Logic; to which are subjoined Two Speeches delivered in the House of Commons in Ireland, and other pieces, 8vo, with a life of the author prefixed. He is one of those to whom, without a shadow of reason, the authorship of the Letters of Junius has been ascribed.

HAMILTON, (Sir William,) well known as a diplomatist and connoisseur, was born in Scotland in 1730. He was of a branch of the family of Hamilton, which was considerably reduced in circumstances at the time of his birth; but in 1755 he married a young lady with whom he received a fortune of 5000*l.* a-year. He was appointed ambassador to the court of Naples in 1764; and from that time till 1800, when he was recalled, it may be said that he did much more for the advancement of the fine arts, natural history, and antiquities, than any other individual. At Naples it appears that the objects of natural history chiefly engaged his attention, and soon after his arrival he had already collected a vast number of articles connected with that science. Between 1764, and the middle of 1767, he visited Vesuvius no less than twenty-two times, and had as often observed the different spots around Naples affected by volcanic eruptions. He also visited Mount Etna, and the Æolian islands. He observed the interior parts of the soil, and every minute circumstance that attended the operations of nature. In all his excursions he was constantly accompanied by an artist of great merit, Mr. Fabris, who drew accurate plans, and ably delineated such objects as were most interesting. These observations were first communicated in letters to the Royal Society, from 1766 to 1779, in whose Transactions for the above years, and also in the Annual Register, the letters are preserved. They contain, Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and other Volcanoes of the Two Sicilies, which appeared in 1772, London, 8vo, and the Campi Phlegræi, published at Naples in 1776, in 2 vols, fol. And in the author's letter to Sir John Pringle, dated Naples, May 2, 1776 (which may be considered as a dedication of the work to the Royal Society), some observations were communicated, which had not been inserted either in the letters to Mr. Maty, or in the 8vo edition of them in 1772. In short, the publication was so accurate and magnificent, as to excite a surprise how such an invaluable performance could make its appearance in the south of Italy. A new phenomenon, however, occurred after this publication, which engaged the author in a new work: this was the great eruption of Vesuvius, on the 8th of August, 1779. He communicated a description of that event to the Royal Society, which was printed in the first part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1780. The foundation of his valuable collection of Grecian and Etruscan vases (now in the British Museum) was laid by the purchase of the Porcinari collection at Naples in 1765. This gave rise to that magnificent work, edited by D'Hancarville, Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de Mr. Hamilton, 4 vols, fol. The two former volumes were reduced to a smaller size, and republished at Paris, by David, in 1787, in five 8vo volumes. It is said that D'Hancarville expected, by the publication, to acquire a fortune of 20,000*l.* It is not probable that he ever realized this expectation, but it is certain that Mr. Hamilton allowed him to reap the emolument which might arise from the work. Mr. Hamilton was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1766. On the 3d of January, 1772, he was made a knight of the Bath. About 1775 he lost his only daughter. In 1779 he repeated his visits to Vesuvius. In 1782 he lost his lady. In February 1783

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he undertook a journey to Calabria, to observe the phenomena produced by the dreadful earthquake which just before had desolated that province, and of which he gave an account in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society. He took a lively interest in the progress of the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii, and in the formation of the museum of Portici. He was earnest in recommending to the Neapolitan government the great work of unrolling the Herculaneum manuscripts, and bestowed a part of his income upon this object. In 1784 he revisited England. In 1791 he was appointed a privy-counsellor; and in the same year he married Emma Harte, the fascinating, mischievous, and worthless lady Hamilton. In December 1798, when the French attacked the kingdom of Naples, he accompanied his Sicilian majesty to Palermo, from whence, towards the close of 1800, he was recalled to England, where he died in indigence, April 6, 1803, in the seventy-second year of his age.

HAMILTON, (Robert,) professor of mathematics at Marischal college, Aberdeen, was born in 1742. Having early devoted himself to general literature, and more especially to mathematical science, he was appointed in 1769 rector in the Academy of Perth. In 1779 he obtained a professor's chair in Marischal college, which he ably filled for nearly fifty years. He wrote a treatise on Peace and War; On the National Debt and the Sinking Fund; and a System of Arithmetic and Book-keeping. He died in 1829.

HAMILTON, (William,) an eminent artist, of Scotch parentage, but probably born in London in 1751. When he was very young he accompanied A. *Zucchi*, the painter of arabesque ornaments, to Italy. After a residence of some years at Rome he returned to England, and soon distinguished himself by the readiness of his invention, the suavity of his style, and the charm of his colouring. Mr. Hamilton flourished at a period when the enterprise of commercial speculation, combined with a laudable project for the encouragement of modern art, set on foot the spirited undertakings of Messrs. Boydell's Illustration of Shakspeare; Macklin's Biblical and Poets' Galleries; and that of English History, by Mr. Bowyer. His coloured drawings may be placed among the most tasteful and effective efforts of the art in that style. He possessed the most gentle and amiable manners, and it has been justly observed of him, that "his politeness covered no insincerity, nor his emulation envy." He died in 1801.

HAMILTON, (Sir John,) a distinguished military officer, born in 1755. He entered the service in 1771 as a cadet in the Bengal army, and at the escalade of the fortress of Gualior he led the storming party. In 1805 he was appointed a brigadier-general on the staff in Ireland, and in 1809 was made inspector-general of the Portuguese army. During the peninsular war he maintained a high character for skill and valour; and for his spirited repulse of Soult at Alba de Tormes he was created a baronet. He died in 1835.

HAMILTON, (Alexander,) an American officer in the war of independence, and political writer, born in the island of Nevis in 1757, and educated at Columbia college. He entered the American army at the age of nineteen, and was the inseparable companion of Washington, who always consulted him on the most important occasions. After the war he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1782 he was chosen a member of Congress from the state of New York, and contributed greatly to the reception of the constitution, by the essays he wrote, in conjunction with Madison and Jay, in the Federalist. On the organization of the federal government, in 1789, he was appointed secretary of the Treasury. In 1798, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, his public services were again required; and on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded, Hamilton again returned to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success, until 1804. In July of that year he fell in a duel with colonel Burr. His writings were collected and published in 1810, in 3 vols, 8vo.

HAMILTON, (Elizabeth,) a lady distinguished for her clever and useful works on female education, as well as for her admirable novels, was born at Belfast in 1758. She filled the office of governess to the daughters of a Scottish nobleman, for the eldest of whom her Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle were written. She wrote, Letters of a Hindoo Rajah; Modern Philosophers, in which she exposes some of the mischievous principles of the French Revo-

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lution; Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education; Life of Agrippina; Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle, 1806; Cottagers of Glenburnie; Exercises in Religious Knowledge; Popular Essays. Of these her Letters on Education are the most important. As a novelist, she will be best remembered for her Cottagers of Glenburnie, a lively and humorous picture of the slovenly habits, and the indolence, which prevail among some of the lower class of people in Scotland. She died in 1816.

HAMILTON, (Charles,) a native of Ireland, and an officer in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal establishment, distinguished for his acquaintance with the laws and literature of the Hindoos. He was one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, in whose researches he published a description of the Mahwah, or Maduca tree. He wrote an Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress, and final Dissolution of the Government of the Rohilla Afgans, in the northern provinces of Hindostan, from a Persian MS., 1787, 8vo. The directors of the East India Company subsequently employed him in editing the Hedaya, or Guide, a commentary on the Mussulman Law, printed in 1791. He died in 1792.

HAMILTON, (Gavin,) a painter, born at Lanark. Having discovered from his childhood a great love for historic painting, he went early in life to Rome, where he became the scholar of Agostino Massuchi, and where, after residing there nearly the whole of his life, he died in 1797. He had not, perhaps, the genius of an inventor; but the advantages of a liberal education, and of a classic taste in the choice of his subjects, and the style at which he always, and often successfully, aimed, made him at least equal to his most celebrated contemporaries. Some of the subjects which he painted from the Iliad bear ample evidence of this. Achilles grasping the body of Patroclus, and rejecting the consolation of the Grecian chiefs, and Hector tied to his chariot, have something of Homeric sublimity and pathos. A considerable part of the latter years of his life was dedicated to the discovery of antique monuments. He opened scavos in various places of the Roman state, at Centumcellæ, Velletri, Ostia, and above all at Tivoli, among the ruins of Adrian's Villa. In the collection of the Museo Clementino, next to the treasures of Belvedere, the contributions of Hamilton in statues, busts, and basso-relievos, were by far the most important to the progress of art and classic learning; and the best collections scattered over Russia, Germany, and England, owe many of their principal ornaments to his discoveries. In his Schola Italica Picturæ he attempts to trace the progress of its style from Leonardo da Vinci to the successors of the Caracci.

HAMLET, a Danish prince, whose name is made immortal by the pen of Shakspeare. Elsineur is the scene of the tragedy, which is founded, however, upon historical facts so obscured by antiquity, that it is difficult to discriminate what is true from what is fabulous in the narrative. The earliest Danish historian who relates the adventures of Hamlet is Saxo Grammaticus, who flourished in the twelfth century. It is from an English translation of Belleforest's French version of that history that our great dramatist has formed the groundwork of his play.

HAMMOND, (Henry,) a learned divine, born at Chertsey, in Surrey, in 1605, and educated at Eton, and at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1625. Having applied himself with great diligence to the study of divinity, he took orders in 1629, and in 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Penshurst, in Kent, by Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester. In 1639 he took the degree of D.D.; in 1640 he was chosen one of the members of the convocation, called with the long parliament, which began that year; and in 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester by the unsolicited favour of Dr. Brian Duppa, then bishop of Chichester, and afterwards of Winchester. The same year also he was named one of the Assembly of Divines, but he never sat among them. He continued undisturbed at his living till the middle of July 1643, when, joining in the fruitless attempt then made at Tunbridge in favour of the king, and a reward of 100*l.* being set upon his head, he was forced to retire in disguise to Oxford. Among the few friends he conversed with was Dr. Christopher Potter, provost of Queen's college, by whose persuasion he published his Practical Catechism, in 1644. Strong objections were raised against it by fifty-two ministers within the province of London, and especially by Francis Cheynell, on account of its containing Arminian tenets. Hammond, however, defended his book, and in the same year

and the following published several useful pieces, adapted to the times. In December 1644 he attended as chaplain the duke of Richmond and earl of Southampton, who were sent to London by Charles I. with terms of peace and accommodation to the parliament; and when a treaty was appointed at Uxbridge, he appeared there as one of the divines on the king's side, and ably disputed with Richard Vines, one of the Presbyterian ministers sent by the parliament. In 1645 the king bestowed upon him a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, and the university chose him their public orator. He afterwards attended the king as chaplain during his confinement at Woburn, Caversham, Hampton Court, and the Isle of Wight; at which last place he continued till Christmas, 1647, when all his majesty's servants were removed from him. He then returned to Oxford, where he was chosen sub-dean of Christ Church; in which office he continued till March 30, 1648, when he was forcibly ejected by the parliamentary visitors; and a committee voted him and Dr. Sheldon to be prisoners in Oxford, where they continued in restraint for about ten weeks. During this confinement he began his Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament. It was first published in 1653; in 1656, with additions and alterations; and, in 1698, Le Clerc put forth a Latin translation of it, viz. of the Paraphrase and Annotations, with the text of the Vulgate, in which he has intermixed many of his own animadversions, explained those points which the author had but slightly touched, and corrected many of his mistakes. From Oxford Hammond was removed to the house of Sir Philip Warwick, at Clapham, in Bedfordshire, where, on the approach of the king's trial, he drew up an address to the general and council of officers, which, however, produced no effect, as the king's doom was fixed. The rigour of his restraint being taken off, in the beginning of 1649, Hammond removed to Westwood, in Worcestershire, the seat of Sir John Packington, and there spent the remainder of his days. He commenced a Paraphrase and Commentary on all the books of the Old Testament; of which he published the Psalms, and went through a third part of the book of Proverbs. But his declining health hindered him from proceeding farther. About 1654 he was attacked by a complication of disorders—the stone, the gout, the colic, and the cramp. While Charles II. was designing to nominate him to the bishopric of Worcester, and he was preparing to go to London, whither he had been invited by the most eminent divines, he was seized with a sharp fit of the stone the 4th of April, 1660, of which he died on the 25th of the same month, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a very handsome man, well-made, and of a strong and vigorous constitution, and in his countenance there was a mixture of sweetness and dignity. He had a free, graceful, and commanding eloquence. King Charles I. said of him, that he was the most natural orator he ever heard. He was of a very kind, social, benevolent, and friendly disposition; extremely liberal to the poor, to whom he rendered his bounty more valuable by his manner of bestowing it. To persons of rank and fortune his advice was, to "treat their poor neighbours with such a cheerfulness, that they may be glad to have met with them." He was a man of great temperance; his diet was of the plainest kind, and he frequently practised fasting. He seldom went to bed until midnight, and rose at five or six o'clock. By these means he was enabled to endure cold and fatigue. His studious industry was unceasing. He had a strong aversion to idleness. "To be always furnished with somewhat to do" he considered as the best expedient both for innocence and pleasure; saying, that "no burthen was more heavy, or temptation more dangerous, than to have time lie on one's hand." His piety was fervent, and from his youth he spent much of his time in secret devotion. He published a great many controversial and practical tracts and sermons, commentaries, &c., in his life-time, which, with many posthumous pieces, were collected together by his amanuensis, Mr. William Fulman, and published in 4 vols, fol., 1684; and in 1739 Mr. Peck published a collection of his letters.

HAMMOND, (Anthony,) a poet, descended from a family long settled at Somersham-place, in Huntingdonshire, was born in 1668, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became commissioner of the navy, and was so eloquent in parliament, that Bolingbroke called him "silver-tongued Hammond." He was a man of note among the wits, poets, and parliamentary writers of the day. In 1720 he edited A new Miscellany of Original Poems, in which he had himself no small share. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Moyle, and wrote

the Account of his Life and Writings, prefixed to his works in 1727. The places of resort for wits at that period were Maynwaring's Coffee House in Fleet-street, and the Grecian Coffee House near the Temple; where Moyle, having taken a disgust against the clergy, had several friendly disputes with Hammond, and at the same place had a share with Trenchard in writing the argument against a standing army. He died in 1738.

HAMMOND, (James,) second son of the preceding, was born about 1710, and educated at Westminster School. He was early made equerry to the prince of Wales, and was the companion of Cobham, Lyttelton, and Chesterfield. He is said to have divided his life between pleasure and books; in his retirement forgetting the town, and in his gaiety losing the student. His memorable Elegies were written when he was very young, and his Prologue not long before his death. In 1733 he obtained an income of 400*l.* a-year by the will of a near relation. In 1741 he was chosen into parliament for Truro, in Cornwall. He died in the following year at Stowe, the seat of lord Cobham. Miss Dashwood, the object of his hopeless passion, long survived him, and, in 1779, died unmarried, bed-chamber woman to the queen. The recommendatory preface to the Elegies, which was written, according to Maty, by the earl of Chesterfield, raised strong prejudices in their favour; but Dr. Johnson is of opinion that they have neither passion, nature, nor manners. They are almost entirely translations of passages in Tibullus.

HAMON, (John,) born at Cherbourg in 1618, became physician to the monastery of Port Royal des Champs, where he passed thirty-five years, and distinguished himself by his writings in favour of Jansenism, which received the highest commendations from Boileau. His Soliloquia in Psalmum cxviii. were translated into French by Nicholas Fontaine and by Goujet. He died in 1687.

HAMPDEN, (John,) descended from an ancient family settled at Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire, was born in London in 1594, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; whence, after a residence of three years, he removed to one of the inns of court, and had made a considerable progress in the study of the law, when the death of his father put him in possession of an ample estate. He was cousin-german to the Protector, whose aunt his father had married, and he attached himself to the party in opposition to the court. He entered into public life in 1626, as member for the borough of Grampound, in the second parliament under Charles I. For some years he acted no very distinguished part; but in 1636 he commenced that course of stubborn resistance to the crown which has given celebrity to his name. In that year he boldly resisted the arbitrary demand of ship-money; concerning which action lord Clarendon says, that "he grew the argument of all tongues, every man inquiring who and what he was, that durst, at his own expense and peril, support the liberty and property of the kingdom, and rescue his country, as he thought, from being made a prey to the court." It was after the declaration of the judges in favour of the king's right to levy ship-money that Hampden refused the payment. He was prosecuted in the court of Exchequer, and he himself, with his counsel, for twelve days together argued the case against the crown lawyers before the twelve judges. It was decided against him by eight of the number; but the victory, in the popular opinion, was on his side. The fear of oppression now began to operate as an inducement to emigration. Many, especially among the Puritans, had already left the kingdom, and more were preparing to do so, when an order from the king, dated April 1638, prohibited all ships from sailing with passengers unless with a special licence. Eight ships were then lying in the Thames for the reception of emigrants; in one of which had engaged their passage across the Atlantic two no less considerable persons, it is said, than Oliver Cromwell and his kinsman Hampden; to this ship a licence was refused. Thenceforward Hampden became a leading man in the great contest between the crown and the people. He was a member of the Long Parliament, and was one of the committee for preparing the charge against lord Strafford, and arranging the evidence. He was also one of the five members whom, in 1640, the king caused to be accused of high treason. When the appeal was made to the sword, he accepted the command of a regiment of foot in the parliament-army under the earl of Essex; but his military career was short; he received a fatal wound while fighting against Prince Rupert, at Chalgrave-field, in Oxfordshire, on the 18th of June, 1643. He was struck by two carbine balls in the shoulder, which broke the bone, and

entered his body; and, after suffering extreme pain for six days, he expired on the 21th of that month, offering up in his last words an earnest and beautiful supplication for his country's welfare. Lord Clarendon has summed up an elaborate view of his qualities with the observation which was applied to Cinna, that "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute, any mischief."

HAMPER, (William,) an antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, born at Birmingham in 1776, became a magistrate of the county of Warwick, and known for his Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale. He died in 1831.

HAMPTON, (James,) known for his admirable translation of Polybius. He died in 1778.

HAMZA, who assumed the surname of Al Hadi, or the Director, was the principal founder of the sect of the Druses in Syria, and commenced his public career at Cairo, in Egypt, under the reign of the khalif Hakem-Bamrillah, towards the commencement of the eleventh century. He assumed the character of high-priest and prophet of the religion of the Druses, which was a compound of Mahometanism, Christianity, absurd mysteries, and licentious notions. He is the author of The Book of Testimonies to the Mysteries of the Unity, which he designed to be a rival to, and substitute for, the Koran, and it is thought by many to be equal, if not superior, to it in purity and elegance of style. A copy of this work, in 4 vols, was found in the house of one of the chief priests of the Druses, towards the conclusion of the seventeenth century, and was translated into French by M. Petit de la Croix, interpreter to Louis XIV.

HANBAL, (Ahmed Ebn,) surnamed Al Schibani al Merouzi, one of the chiefs of the four sects recognised as orthodox among the Mahometans, was born at Bagdad in the year 164 of the Hegira, and died in the year 241, or A.D. 855. He was esteemed for his skill in the law, traditions, and devotional observances of Mussulmans, and was the founder of a sect which was called by his name.

HANCARVILLE, (Peter Francis Hugh d',) an industrious antiquary, born at Nancy in 1729. After being in the service of the duke of Wirtemberg, he accompanied Sir William Hamilton to Naples, where he published, in English and French, an account of that gentleman's collection of Grecian, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities (see HAMILTON), and cooperated with Winckelmann, who lodged in his house. He published also, Recherches sur l'Histoire, l'Origine, l'Esprit, et les Progrès des Arts de la Grèce, 3 vols, 4to, part of which has been translated into English. He died at Padua in 1805.

HANDEL, (George Frederic,) was born in 1684 at Halle, in Upper Saxony, where his father was a physician and surgeon. His father had resolved to bring him up to the law, but nature had given him a passion for music, which refused to be controlled, and, under the patronage of the duke of Saxe Weissenfels, he was placed with Zachau, organist of the cathedral of Halle, by whom he was taught the principles of the science, and introduced to the works of the great composers. He improved so rapidly, that at the age of nine he composed motets for the service of the Church. When he was thirteen he visited Berlin, where the opera was flourishing under Bononcini and Ariosti. In 1703 he visited Hamburg, where his superior talents so much excited the jealousy of a performer to whom he had been preferred, that the latter drew his sword upon him on leaving the Opera House, and Handel was preserved from a fatal thrust only by a music-book buttoned up under his coat. Here he composed his first opera of Almeria, which was performed for thirty consecutive nights. He continued at Hamburg about five years, when he went to Florence, where he was graciously received by the grand-duke, for whom he composed the opera of Roderigo. He next visited Venice, and at that city composed his Agrippina, which was performed twenty-seven nights successively with unbounded applause. He next proceeded to Rome, where cardinal Ottoboni, a great musical amateur, introduced him to Corelli, who played the first violin in his band. Handel had a trial of skill on the harpsichord with the famous Scarlatti, the event of which is differently related; but it is agreed that upon the organ his superiority was allowed by Scarlatti himself. Attempts were made to induce him to embrace the Roman Catholic faith; but Handel silenced all arguments by the positive declaration that he would live and die in the religion of his parents. He composed many pieces of music at Rome, and thence went on to Naples. Taking Hanover in his way on his return home, he was there introduced by baron Kilmannsegge to the

elector, afterwards George I., who appointed him his chapel-master, and settled upon him a salary of 1,500 crowns, accompanied with a permission of absenting himself for a year in England, whither he had received pressing invitations. He arrived in London in the winter of 1710. He was engaged by Aaron Hill, director of the Haymarket theatre, to compose an opera written by Rossi, on the subject of Tasso's Rinaldo; and he finished the task in a fortnight. He then returned to Hanover. In 1712 he obtained leave to revisit England, where he now fixed his residence, and he accepted an invitation from the earl of Burlington to take up his abode at his house in Piccadilly. In 1718 he changed his patron for the duke of Chandos, who engaged him to reside at his magnificent seat of Cannons, for the purpose of directing the chapel service. Upon the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in the Haymarket, in 1720, he was made its director, and went over to Dresden to engage performers. Among these was the celebrated singer Senesino, who proved a powerful aid to him in the ensuing contest with Bononcini. As every thing in England was at that time tinged with party politics, Handel was adopted by the Tories, while the cause of Bononcini was espoused by the Whigs. But, upon a trial of skill in the joint composition of the opera Muzio Scævola, the genius of Handel proved decidedly victorious over the mere science and taste of his rival. While Handel, at the Haymarket, endeavoured to support himself by new compositions and performers, the offended nobility set up a rival opera-house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, which had the aid of Porpora's compositions, and Farinelli's astonishing vocal powers. Handel, beaten out of the Haymarket, now made an engagement with Rich at Covent-garden. But these feuds had a prejudicial effect upon his health. He was affected with paralysis of the right hand and arm, and had fits of alternate dejection and violence, which almost amounted to insanity. The use of the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, however, entirely restored him, and he returned to London in 1736. He continued to compose operas; but his chief attention began to be turned to oratorios, the success of which was at first indifferent; and even his Messiah, said to have been first performed in 1741, at Covent-garden, was coldly received. This circumstance, and the disorder of his affairs, induced him in that year to try his fortune in Dublin, where he was well received, and where he judiciously commenced with performing his Messiah for the benefit of the city-prison. After an absence of nine months he returned to England, and brought out at Covent-garden an oratorio from Samson Agonistes. He continued to gain in the public esteem, and had the satisfaction of seeing his Messiah established as the sublimest effort of musical genius. The stores of his invention appeared inexhaustible; and year after year he produced new compositions of the oratorio kind, in which the sublime of music was presented under every possible variety. At length, in 1751, his eyes began to be affected with a gutta serena, which at length terminated in total blindness; but his extempore voluntaries on the organ were still admirable, and his hand retained all its powers of execution. The sense of religion, which he had imbibed when young, returned upon him in the concluding years of his life, and he seemed to feel strongly those devotional sentiments which he had so much contributed to excite in others. He was present at the performance of one of his oratorios eight days before his death, which happened on the 14th of April, 1759. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a fine monument, by Roubilliac, was erected to his memory. He lived in celibacy, and left a considerable fortune to his relations. A very honourable national testimony to the genius of Handel was given in 1784, by a Commemoration at Westminster Abbey, consisting of the performance of pieces, selected from his works, by a band of more than 500 voices and instruments, in the presence of George III. and his consort, and the first personages of the kingdom. The figure of Handel was large, and he was somewhat ungainly in his motions, and his general cast of countenance seemed rather heavy and sour; yet, when animated in conversation, his visage was full of fire and dignity, and such as impressed ideas of superiority and genius; and when he smiled, there was an uncommon sudden flash of intelligence, wit, and good-humour, beaming in his countenance. Though he was generally rough and peremptory in his manners and conversation, he was totally devoid of ill-nature or malevolence.

HANIFA. See ABU HANIFA.

HANKIUS, (Martin,) a learned writer and professor, born in 1633 at Breslau, where his father was a minister. He studied first in his native city, and then at Jena, where his reputation caused him

to be invited to the professorship of morals and history at Gotha. In 1661 he was called to the same chair, and to that of rhetoric, in the Elizabeth college at Breslau; to which office was added, in 1670, that of librarian. He was afterwards made rector of the college, and inspector of all the other schools. His principal works are, De Romanarum Rerum Scriptoribus; De Byzantinarum Rerum Scriptoribus; various tracts on the history and antiquities of Silesia; harangues, comedies, and poems, in Latin. He died in 1709.

HANMER, (Meredith,) an English divine, born at Porkington, in Shropshire, (Fuller says in Flintshire,) in 1543. He became chaplain of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took a degree in arts in April 1567. He afterwards was presented to the living of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, during his holding of which his conduct was such as to bring great odium on him. Out of avarice he tore away the brass plates from the gravestones and monuments, and sold them; and he also appears by Fleetwood's Diary to have paid very little regard to his oath in a court of justice. In 1581, or 1582, he took his degrees in divinity, and on November 4, 1583, was presented to the vicarage of Islington, which he resigned in 1590. Two or three years afterwards he resigned Shoreditch, went to Ireland, and at length became treasurer to the church of the Holy Trinity, in Dublin, which he kept until his death in 1604. Weever says he committed suicide. He was an exact disputant, and an excellent Greek scholar, and was well versed in ecclesiastical and civil history. Besides some tracts against the Jesuits, he published, A Chronography, &c. Lond. 1585, fol., which Harris says was added to his translation of The Ancient Ecclesiastical Histories of the first six hundred years after Christ, originally written by Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius, 1576, fol., reprinted in 1585. With this were printed The Lives of the Prophets and Apostles, &c., by Dorotheus, Bishop of Tyre; the Ephemeris of the Saints of Ireland; and The Chronicle of Ireland, in two parts, the third part of which was published in 1633, at Dublin, fol. He published also, A Sermon on the Baptizing of a Turk.

HANMER, (Sir Thomas, Bart.) a statesman and polite writer, born about 1676, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was chosen member for the county of Suffolk, and sat in parliament near thirty years, either as a representative for that county, or for Flintshire, or for the borough of Thetford. In 1713 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. Having withdrawn from public business, he spent the remainder of his life in learned retirement, and there prepared an edition of Shakspeare, which he presented to the university of Oxford; and it was printed there in 1744, in 6 vols, 4to, with elegant engravings by Gravelot. He died in 1746.

HANMER, (Jonathan,) a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstaple, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. He was ordained by bishop Field, and was made rector of Bishop's Tawton, and lecturer of Barnstaple, from which he was ejected in 1662. He wrote, A View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity; A Discourse on Confirmation; and other works. He died in 1687.

HANNEKEN, (Memnon,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Blaxen, in the county of Oldenburg, in 1595. After pursuing his studies at Bremen and Stade, in 1617 he went to the university of Giessen, whence he removed in 1619 to the college of Oldenburg. After studying theology under Nicholas Hurnius at Wittemberg, he visited the universities of Leipsic, Altorf, Tübingen, Basle, and Strasburg. In 1626 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy at Marburg; and in the following year he was nominated by the landgrave of Hesse professor of theology and of the Oriental languages. In 1646 he accepted the post of superintendent of the churches at Lubec. He was the author of A Hebrew Grammar; Expositio Epistolæ Pauli ad Ephesios; An Abridgment of Theology; Scutum Catholicæ Veritatis; Irenicum Catholico-evangelicum; Expositio Epistolæ Pauli ad Romanos; and a variety of treatises in theological controversy. He died in 1671.

HANNEKEN, (Philip Lewis,) son of the preceding, was born at Marburg in 1637. In 1657 he went to the university of Giessen, and afterwards studied for some time at Leipsic, Wittemberg, and Rostock. He was made a professor at Giessen in 1663, and soon afterwards was admitted to the degree of D.D. In 1670 he was nominated professor in that faculty, as well as assessor to the Consistory. In 1693 he was called to fill the chair of theology at Wittemberg, which he occupied till his death in 1706. He wrote, Philological Notes on the Book of

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Joshua; A Sketch of the History of the Arians; Constantius Sophus; Ectypa Divinæ Voluntatis circa Salutem Humanam; Observationes fideles in Systema Theologicum Maresii; De Turbelis Phantasiæ in objecto præcipuo Religiosæ Pietatis, &c.

HANNEMAN, (Adrian,) a painter, born at the Hague in 1611, was a pupil of John Ravesteyn. He had distinguished himself as a portrait painter at his native place, when the encouragement given to the arts by Charles I. induced him to visit England, where, during a residence of sixteen years, he painted the portraits of several of the nobility. He greatly improved his style by studying and copying the works of Vandyck; and he became one of the most successful imitators of his style. He returned to the Hague at the commencement of the civil wars. He painted a portrait of Charles II. before the Restoration, of which there is a print by Henry Daukers. He was made painter to Mary, princess of Orange; and in 1665 was appointed director of the Academy at the Hague. He occasionally painted historical subjects, of which his best performance is an emblematical picture of Peace, in the Council Chamber of the States at the Hague. He died in 1680.

HANNIBAL, the celebrated Carthaginian general, was born B.C. 247. He was the son of Hamilcar Barcas, who made him swear before the altar, when nine years old, perpetual hostility to the Romans. Educated in his father's camp in Spain, he served first under him, then under his son-in-law Hasdrubal; and upon Hasdrubal's death he was appointed to the command of the army. After subduing various tribes in Spain, he laid siege to Saguntum, a town in close alliance with the Romans, on the eastern coast of Spain, and a few miles to the north of Valencia. After an obstinate resistance (at the close of which many of the inhabitants burnt themselves with their effects) this town was taken, (B.C. 219,) and Hannibal, leaving his brother Hasdrubal in Spain, crossed the Ebro, the Pyrenees, the Rhone, and the Alps. These mountains had been reckoned impassable; and Hannibal there encountered the greatest difficulties, both from the nature of the country, and the attacks of its barbarous inhabitants. He thus entered Italy (B.C. 218) before the consul Publius Cornelius Scipio, who had been sent to oppose his progress, could overtake him. At length the armies met at the Ticinus, a river which flows into the Po, where Scipio was defeated. The consul Sempronius, being then recalled from Sicily, formed a junction with his colleague: but they were both totally routed by Hannibal at the river Trebia, near Placentia. Next year having passed the Apennines, and penetrated into Etruria, he lost one of his eyes in crossing the marshes, but drew the consul C. Flaminius into an ambuscade at the lake Trasymenus, and routed the Romans with great slaughter. Q. Fabius Maximus was now appointed dictator, and studiously avoiding an engagement, notwithstanding the murmurs of his own army, and of Minucius, the master of the horse, distressed Hannibal, and on one occasion brought him into considerable danger in Samnium; from which, however, the Carthaginian's readiness in stratagem extricated his army. In the following year, at Cannæ, in Apulia, he defeated the consuls C. Terentius Varro and L. Æmilius Paullus, with immense slaughter; but he is censured by some for not having immediately marched to Rome, and (instead of this) exposing his troops to the enervating influence of luxurious winter quarters at Capua. The fact, however, seems to be, that, having brought into Italy not more than 26,000 troops, and not receiving reinforcements from home, his means were now so reduced, after all his victories, that he was unable to act on the offensive. And when it is considered that he yet maintained his ground in Italy for fourteen years after this, and at one time encamped within three miles of Rome, it may, perhaps, be said that his talents as a general shone brighter in the decline of his fortune, than in the midst of his greatest successes. The total defeat of his brother Hasdrubal, when he had marched into Italy from Spain, for the purpose of joining Hannibal, terminated his hopes of conquest. He was at length recalled from Italy to the defence of his native country against the invasion of Scipio Africanus, and lost the battle of Zama, in Numidia, in consequence of his adversary's great superiority in cavalry, but without any impeachment of his extraordinary military skill. This battle terminated the second Punic war; but it did not put an end to the hostility of the Romans against Hannibal. It will ever remain a foul blot on their national character, and the highest testimony to the powers of him who was so much their dread, that they persecuted him in exile with unrelenting animosity; making the surrender of him an article

of the peace which they granted to Antiochus, king of Syria; and sending ambassadors to demand him of Prusias, king of Bithynia, to whom he had fled. There, to avoid falling into their hands, he destroyed himself by poison, which he is said to have always carried in a ring for such an occasion. He died (B.C. 183) in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Hannibal may justly be considered the most consummate general of antiquity.

HANNO, a Carthaginian commander, who was employed to sail round Africa. He entered the ocean by what is now called the Strait of Gibraltar, and proceeded as far as Sierra Leone, and would have continued his voyage, had he not been in want of provisions. The Periplus of Hanno, ascribed to him, was written in the Punic language, and was published in Greek by Gelenius, at Froben's press, in 1533, and in Greek and Latin, with notes, at Leyden, 1674, 12mo. It is also inserted in Hudson's Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores, Oxford, 4 vols, 8vo. It was translated, in 1797, into English by Falconer, of Corpus college, Oxford, who has ably defended the authenticity of the work against Dodwell and others. The time at which this voyage was performed is uncertain; Pliny (N. H. ii. 67) places it in the flourishing period of Carthaginian history.

HANRIOT. See HENRIOT.

HANSARD, (Luke,) a distinguished printer, born at, or near, Norwich, in 1749. He raised himself, by integrity and indefatigable industry, from poverty to opulence. He commenced his career as a compositor to Mr. Hughs, printer to the House of Commons, and in 1774 became his partner in the business, in which he at length succeeded him. He died in 1828.

HANS-SACHS, one of the earliest poets of Germany, born in 1494 at Nuremberg, where he followed the trade of a shoemaker. He is known for the amazing fertility of his compositions. He was a zealous friend to the Reformation, the principles of which he propagated in his verses. He died in 1576.

HANVILL, (John,) a Latin poet of the twelfth century, educated at Oxford. He is said to have travelled through a great part of Europe, and, during a long residence at Paris, studied rhetoric. On his return to England he became a Benedictine monk in the abbey of St. Alban's, where he died about the beginning of the thirteenth century. He wrote a long Latin poem in nine books, dedicated to Walter bishop of Rouen, entitled, Architrenius, printed at Paris, 1517, 4to; there are two manuscripts of it in the Bodleian library, with some epistles, epigrams, and other poems by the writer.

HANWAY, (Jonas,) a merchant and traveller, distinguished for his enlightened philanthropy, born at Portsmouth in 1712. At an early age he went apprentice to a merchant at Lisbon, and in 1743 he accepted the offer of a partnership in the English house of Dingley, at Petersburg, and there became acquainted with the trade lately commenced on the Caspian Sea. The concerns of the partnership requiring the presence of one of them in Persia, he gladly took the opportunity of visiting that country, and after his return, he published, in 1753, An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea; with a Journal of Travels from London, through Russia, into Persia, and back again through Russia, Germany, and Holland; to which are added, the Revolutions of Persia during the present Century, with the particular History of the great Usurper Nadir Kouli, 4 vols, 4to. In the same year he engaged in the controversy concerning the naturalization of the Jews, and published, A Review of the proposed Naturalization, &c., by a Merchant. He was the principal institutor of the Marine Society; and the Magdalen charity, first planned by Mr. Dingley, was much indebted to his activity for its establishment. The education and care of the parish children employed much of his attention; and the institution of Sunday-schools originated in a great measure from him. He also projected various important improvements in the construction and discipline of prisons, which have lately been carried into effect. His fellow-citizens entertained such a sense of his merits, that, in lord Bute's administration, a deputation of the principal merchants of London waited upon him with a request that some public favour might be conferred on a man who had done so much service to the community. He was in consequence made a commissioner of the navy, which post he held above twenty years; and when he resigned it, the salary was continued to him for life. He died in 1786, and a monument has been raised to his memory in Westminster Abbey. His knowledge was extensive; his writings, said to be seventy in number, were all useful, though they do not rank high as literary compositions.

HARÆUS, (Francis,) a learned Dutch

Roman Catholic divine, born at Utrecht in 1550. He taught rhetoric at Douay, and travelled afterwards into Germany, Italy, and Muscovy. On his return, he was made canon of Bois-le-Duc, then of Namur, and of Louvain, at which last place he died, in 1632. His principal works are, Biblia sacra Expositionibus priscorum Patrum litteralibus et mysticis illustrata; Catena aurea in IV. Evangelia; Annales Ducum Brabantiæ, ac Tumultuum Belgicorum; an abridgment of the Lives of the Saints, taken chiefly from Surius; and A Chronology.

HARCOURT, (Harriet Eusebia,) born in 1706, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, travelled with her father over Europe, and at his death, at Constantinople, in 1733, she returned to England, and, as she inherited a large property, she began to establish a convent on her Yorkshire estate, and another in the western isles of Scotland. These institutions, which were composed chiefly of foreign females, restrained by neither vows nor austere forms, were dissolved at the death of their patroness, in 1745.

HARDEBY, (Geoffrey,) an Augustine monk, confessor to Henry II., and professor at Oxford. He wrote, Lectures on the Old and New Testaments; History of his Order; and, A Tract on Evangelical Poverty. He died in 1360.

HARDENBERG, (prince Charles Augustus de,) a distinguished statesman, born at Hanover in 1750, and educated at Göttingen and Leipsic. After residing for a while in England, he studied the law at Wetzlar, where he contracted a lasting intimacy with Göthe. In 1785 he was employed in the administration of Hanover; he was next appointed minister to the margrave of Anspach, and shortly after was made minister at Berlin, and in 1794 (15th of April) he signed the treaty of peace at Basle between Prussia and the French republic. In 1804 he became minister for foreign affairs; he resigned his office after the battle of Jena, but resumed it on the resignation of general Zastrow in 1807. The resentment of Napoleon obliged him to retire once more after the battle of Friedland, when he took up his residence at Riga, whence he emerged on the turning of the tide of affairs, and, as prime minister of Prussia, had the satisfaction of signing the treaty of Paris (30th of May, 1814.) He visited London with his sovereign the same year, previous to which he was created a prince. He afterwards acted for Prussia, in the congress for the arrangement of the affairs of Europe, and died at Genoa in 1822.

HARDER, (John James,) a physician, born at Basle in 1656, and educated for his profession there, and at Geneva, Lyons, and Paris. In 1678 he was appointed professor of rhetoric at his native place, and afterwards of medicine, anatomy, and botany. The emperor Leopold II. raised him to the dignity of a count palatine. He wrote, Apiarium; Prodromus Physiologicus, Naturam explicans Humorum Nutritioni et Generationi dicatorum; Examen anatomicum Cochleæ Terrestris Domiportæ. He died in 1711.

HARDI, (Alexander,) was born at Paris, and flourished in the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. and was the most copious dramatic writer France ever produced. Fertility of invention was his great quality; and before the time of Corneille, he was accounted the principal French tragedian. His select works were published in 5 vols, 8vo, 1625—1628. He died in 1630.

HARDICANUTE, king of England and Denmark, the son of Canute, by Emma, daughter of Richard duke of Normandy, succeeded his father on the Danish throne in 1035; and, at the same time, put in his claim to that of England, which was occupied by his half-brother, Harold. A compromise was effected, by which the southern portion of that kingdom was possessed in his name by his mother, Emma. On the death of Harold, in 1039, he came over to England. He died on the 8th of June, 1042, in consequence of what appears to have been a stroke of apoplexy, by which he had been suddenly rendered speechless four days before, at the marriage feast of one of his Danish thanes, held at Lambeth, or, perhaps, Clapham. He was succeeded by his half-brother Edward, surnamed the Confessor.

HARDIME, (Peter,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague, in 1670. He was a scholar of his brother Simon Hardime, an indifferent flower-painter, who, according to Descamps, died in London in 1737. He resided chiefly at the Hague, and, having married the sister of the abbot of the Bernardines, near Antwerp, he was commissioned to paint for that convent four large pictures, of the Four Seasons, in which he introduced the particular fruits and flowers that are produced in each. These were greatly admired. In conjunction with Ternesten, who painted the figures, he ornamented the apartments of the hotel of the count

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of Wassenaer with some of his best performances. He died at Dort in 1748.

HARDING, or HARDYNG, (John,) an old English chronicler, was born in 1378, and at the age of twelve was admitted into the family of Sir Henry Percy, eldest son of the earl of Northumberland, known by the name of Harry Hotspur, with whom he served as a volunteer, in the battles of Homildon and Cokelawe. After the death of Percy he enlisted under the banners of Sir Robert Umfravile. In 1405, when king Henry IV. reduced the fortresses of lord Bardolph and the earl of Northumberland, Sir Robert Umfravile's services in the expedition were rewarded with the castle of Warkworth, under whom Harding became the constable. In 1415 he attended the king at Harfleur, and his journal of the march which preceded the memorable battle of Agincourt is given in his Chronicle. In 1416 he accompanied the duke of Bedford to the sea-fight at the mouth of the Seine. In 1424 he was at Rome, and employed partly in inspecting the great Chronicle of Trogus Pompeius; but soon after he was again employed in collecting documents for ascertaining the fealty due from the Scottish kings. He appears to have finished the first draught of his Chronicle towards the latter end of the minority of king Henry VI. The Lansdowne MS. closes with the life of Sir Robert Umfravile, who died, according to Dugdale, January 27, 1436, and under whom Harding seems to have lived in his latter years as constable of Kyme castle in Lincolnshire. Towards the close of his life he appears to have re-composed his Chronicle for Richard duke of York, father of Edward IV., to whom it was afterwards presented. The history comes no lower than the flight of Henry VI. to Scotland. His Chronicle of England unto the reign of king Edward IV. is in verse, and was first printed by Grafton in 1543, with a continuation by the same, to the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII. An improved edition was published in 1812 by Sir Henry Ellis, with a biographical and literary preface.

HARDING, (Thomas,) a learned Roman Catholic controversialist, known as the antagonist of bishop Jewel. He was born at Comb-Martin, in Devonshire, in 1512, and was educated at Barnstaple, and Winchester, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1536. In 1542 he was chosen Hebrew professor of the university by Henry VIII.; but no sooner had Edward VI. ascended the throne, than Harding became a zealous Protestant. He was afterwards chaplain to Henry Grey, marquis of Dorchester (afterwards duke of Suffolk), father of lady Jane Grey, whom he instructed in the Protestant religion; but, on the accession of queen Mary, he became a confirmed Papist, and was made chaplain and confessor to Gardiner bishop of Winchester. There is a curious epistle preserved by Foxe, said to be written by lady Jane to Harding on his apostasy, which, Burnet observes, "is full of life in the thought, and zeal in the expression." In 1554 he proceeded D.D. at Oxford, and was the year after made treasurer of the cathedral of Salisbury, as he had a little before been made prebendary of Winchester. When Elizabeth came to the crown, being deprived of his preferment, he fled to Louvain, and became, says Wood, "the target of Popery," in a warm controversy with bishop Jewel, against whom, between 1554 and 1567, he wrote seven pieces. He died in 1572. Humphrey, in his Life of Jewel, comparing him with his adversary, says, "in multis pares sunt, et ambo doctrinæ et eloquentiæ gloriâ præcellentes."

HARDINGE, (Nicholas,) a polite and ingenious scholar, lawyer, and antiquary, born in 1700, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. When he left the university he studied the law, and was called to the bar; but obtained in 1731 the office of chief clerk of the House of Commons, which he held until 1752, when he was appointed joint secretary of the treasury. It was by his advice and encouragement that Stuart undertook his journey to Athens, with a view of illustrating the history of that city. He was chosen representative for the borough of Eye in parliament in 1748 and 1754. He wrote, Denhill Iliad; Dialogue in the Senate-house of Cambridge; and Latin verses; which are to be found in Nichols's collection. He died in 1758.

HARDINGE, (George,) son of the preceding, born in 1744, and educated at Eton, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1769 he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple. By the influence of his maternal uncle, lord Camden, he obtained a silk gown, and in 1782 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen. He also became counsel for the East India Company, and had a seat in parliament. In 1787 he was made senior justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor, and,

two years afterwards, attorney-general to the queen. He wrote, A Series of Letters to Burke on the Impeachment of Hastings; The Essence of Malone, or the Beauties of that fascinating Writer, 8vo, an ironical attack on Malone's Life of Dryden; The Filial Tribute; Three Sermons by a Layman; An Essay on the Character of Jonathan; The Russian Chiefs, an ode. His miscellaneous works and correspondence have been published by Nichols, with the life of the author. He died in 1816.

HARDION, (James,) born at Tours in 1686, and educated at the Jesuits' college there, and at the College Royal, at Paris, where he devoted his time to the study of the belles-lettres, and cultivated a critical knowledge of the Greek language under Boivin and Massieu. In 1711 he was admitted as a pupil into the Academy of Inscriptions, became an associate in 1715, and a pensionary in 1728. He was afterwards appointed keeper of the library and antiquities in the royal cabinet. In 1730 he was chosen a member of the French Academy, and the following year began his Histoire de l'Origine et des Progrès de la Rhétorique dans la Grèce. In 1748 he was appointed preceptor in history and geography to madame Victoire, one of the princesses, and he afterwards taught other illustrious females of that family, for whose use he wrote his Histoire Poëtique, with two treatises, one on French poetry, and the other on rhetoric, Paris, 1751, 3 vols, 12mo, and his Histoire Universelle, 18 vols, 12mo, to which Linguet added two others. Hardion died in 1766. His dissertations in the Mémoires of the Academy of Inscriptions display a profound knowledge of classical antiquities.

HARDOUIN, (John,) a French Jesuit, eminent for his learning and paradoxical opinions, was born, of poor parents, at Quimper, in Bretagne, in 1647. He devoted himself to the study of the belles-lettres, the learned languages, history, philosophy, and divinity. In 1684 he published, Nummi antiqui Populorum et Urbium illustrati; and in the same year he published, in conjunction with Petavius, Themistii Orationes xxxiii. cum notis, fol.; and the year following, in 5 vols, 4to, for the use of the dauphin, Plinii Historiæ Naturalis Libri XXXVII., interpretatione et notis illustrati, of which a much improved edition appeared at Paris in 1723, 3 vols, fol. In 1687 he published, De Baptismo Quæstio triplex; and in 1689, Antirrheticus de Nummis antiquis Coloniarum et Municipiorum; and S. Joannis Chrysostomi Epistola ad Cæsarium Monachum, Notis ac Dissertatione de Sacramento Altaris, in 4to. In 1693, he printed at Paris, in 2 vols, 4to, Chronologiæ ex Nummis antiquis restitutæ Prolusio, de Nummis Herodiadum; in which he undertakes to prove from medals, that the greater part of those writings which are considered as ancient, were forged by monks of the thirteenth century; he excepts only the works of Cicero, Pliny's Natural History, Virgil's Georgics, and Horace's Satires and Epistles. This work was suppressed by public authority at Paris. He afterwards published, A Letter upon three Samaritan Medals; An Essay towards the restoring Chronology by Medals of Constantine's age; and, A Chronology of the Old Testament, conformable to the vulgar translation, illustrated by ancient Medals; all which were likewise suppressed. La Croze refuted his notion concerning the forgery of the ancient writings, in his Dissertations historiques sur divers Sujets, Rot. 1707; and in his Vindiciæ veterum Scriptorum contra J. Harduinum. In 1700 there was published, by De Lorme, at Amsterdam, a volume in folio, entitled, Joannis Harduini Opera Selecta. While the work was in the press the clamour raised against the author's paradoxes obliged Hardouin to send an order to the bookseller to retrench the obnoxious passages; but the bookseller refused to do so. This led to a formal condemnation of those wild fancies on the part of the Society of Jesuits; and Hardouin published his retractation of them on the 27th of December, 1708. Notwithstanding the clamour raised against his writings, he maintained his credit so well with the clergy of France, that they engaged him to undertake a new edition of The Councils, which was printed in 1715, in 12 vols, fol., at the royal printing-house; but the sale of it was prohibited by the parliament. Hardouin died at Paris, in 1729, in his eighty-third year; and after his death a volume of his Opuscula, fol., was published by an anonymous friend.

HARDT, (Herman von der,) a distinguished German philologist, born in 1660 at Melle, in Westphalia, and educated at Jena, and at Leipsic, where he established a Philobiblical Academy, for the express cultivation of sacred literature. The duke of Brunswick soon after made him his librarian, and in 1690 he was chosen professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Helmstadt, to which

he induced the duke to present his library; and in 1709 he was elected rector of the gymnasium of Marienburg, where he spent the rest of his life. He wrote, Autographa Lutheri aliorumque celebrium Virorum ab anno 1517 ad ann. 1546, Reformationis Ætatem et Historiam egregiè illustrantia, 3 vols, 8vo; Magnum Constantiense Concilium de universali Ecclesiæ Reformatione, Unione, et Fide, 3 vols, fol., 1700—1742, 6 vols, fol., undertaken by order of the duke of Brunswick; Memorabilia Bibliothecæ novæ Rodolphiæ; Historia Literaria Reformationis, 1717, 5 vols, fol.; Tomus primus in Jobum, Historiam Populi Israelis in Assyriaco exilio, Samariâ eversâ et Regno extincto, illustrans, Helmstadt, 1728, fol. He left in MS. a History of the Reformation, which is preserved in the library at Helmstadt. He died in 1746.

HARDUIN, (Alexander Xavier,) a lawyer, grammarian, and poet, born at Arras in 1718, and educated under the Jesuits in that city. He became secretary to the Academy there, in 1745, in the room of La Place. His writings on grammar are highly esteemed by Dumarsais, Duclos, and D'Olivet. He died in 1785.

HARDWICKE. See YORKE.

HARDY, (Sir Charles,) an able officer, grandson of a distinguished naval commander under queen Anne. He was commander-in-chief of the western squadron in 1779, and died that year at Spithead.

HARDY, (Sir Thomas Masterman,) a distinguished naval officer, born at Martin's Town, near Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, on the 5th of April, 1769. At twelve years of age he entered the service as a midshipman on board the *Helena* of 14 guns, commanded by captain Francis Roberts. In February 1790 he joined the *Hebe* frigate, commanded by captain A. Hood, and employed as a Channel cruiser. He afterwards served in the *Tisiphone*, 12, until May 1793, when he accompanied captain Hunt into the *Amphitrite*, 20, and joined lord Hood's fleet in the Mediterranean. In November following he was made lieutenant in the *Meleager*, which was constantly employed as one of Nelson's squadron. In August 1796 he was transferred to *La Minerve*, in which he was present at the battle of St. Vincent; and to a gallant achievement performed in her boats he owed his promotion to the rank of commander, (28th of May, 1797,) when he captured the *Mutine*, a 16-gun brig, under the walls of Vera Cruz. He was immediately promoted into this brig, which was brought into the service; and in that vessel (the only single-decked vessel with the squadron) he accompanied Nelson in his pursuit of the French fleets, and was present in the action of the Nile; and, on a vacancy occurring in the *Vanguard*, Nelson appointed him to it. He followed Nelson into the *Foudroyant*, from which he was removed to the *Princess Charlotte*. He returned to England in 1799. In November 1800 he joined the *Namur*, and afterwards the *St. George*, Nelson's flagships. Previously to the battle of Copenhagen he performed a very important service in sounding a part of the channel. Though in constant attendance on Nelson, the *St. George* was not engaged in the attack, as she drew too much water. On the 31st of August, 1801, he was appointed to the *Isis*, 50, in which he conveyed the duke of Kent to Gibraltar. In July 1802 he commissioned the *Amphion*, and was employed in her on the Lisbon station, from which he returned in the following December. When Nelson, in 1803, was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and hoisted his flag in the *Victory*, the *Amphion* accompanied him, and for a time bore his flag; but on the 30th of July Hardy joined the *Victory* with Nelson, whom he never afterwards quitted. After the battle of Trafalgar, the *Victory* returned home with Nelson's body; and at the funeral Hardy bore the banner of emblems, immediately before the relations of the deceased. By patent, dated February 4, 1806, he was created a baronet. He was next appointed to the *Samson*, 64; from which he was removed to the *Triumph*, 74, in May 1806. In this ship he accompanied Sir Richard Strachan in pursuit of a French squadron to the West Indies; was next employed upon the Halifax station; and afterwards at Lisbon, where he had the rank of chief of division in the Portuguese fleet conferred upon him. From the *Triumph* he was, on the 17th of May, 1809, removed into the *Barfleur*, 98, in which he continued until September 1812, when he obtained the command of the *Ramillies*, 74, in which he proceeded to reinforce the North American squadron. In June 1815 he was appointed to the *Princess Augusta* yacht at Deptford, which he held nearly three years. In 1818 he was appointed to the *Superb*, in which he assumed the command of the South American squadron, which he held until January 1824. In December 1826 he

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hoisted his flag on board the *Wellesley*, and carried to Lisbon the expedition sent thither by Mr. Canning. On his return to Portsmouth, his flag was shifted to the *Sybille*, and *Pyramus*, as commander of an experimental squadron. His service amounted in all to thirty-six years, and he had been witness to the capture of fifty-seven line-of-battle ships of various nations. In November 1830 he was made a lord of the Admiralty, and, on the death of Sir Richard Keats, he was appointed to the governorship of Greenwich Hospital on the 6th of April, 1834. He died there in September 1839.

HARE, (Henry, lord Coleraine,) third baron of that name and family, was born at Blechingley, in Surrey, in 1693, and educated at Enfield, and at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was a great proficient in the learned languages, particularly Greek; and was eminently versed in history, both civil and ecclesiastical. He made the tour of Italy three times; the second time with Dr. Conyers Middleton, about 1723, when he made a noble collection of prints and drawings of all the antiquities, buildings, and pictures in Italy, which were given after his decease to Corpus Christi college. He was chosen a member of the Republica Literaria di Arcadia. He died in 1749. His collection of prints relative to English antiquities came, after his death, into the possession of the Society of Antiquaries.

HARE, (Francis,) a divine, and classical scholar, born in London, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, where he was tutor to the marquis of Blandford, only son of the duke of Marlborough, who appointed him chaplain-general to the army. His pen was frequently employed, from 1706 to 1712, in vindicating the political measures of the Whig administration and the conduct of the war, in opposition to the strictures of Swift and the Tory party. In 1708 he took his degree of D.D. and obtained the deanery of Worcester; and in 1726 he was appointed to the deanery of St. Paul's. In December 1727 he was made bishop of St. Asaph, and in 1731 was translated to the bishopric of Chichester, which he held with the deanery of St. Paul's till his death. He was dismissed from being chaplain to George I. in 1718, along with Drs. Sherlock and Moss. About the latter end of queen Anne's reign he published a pamphlet, entitled, The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures, in the way of private Judgment; this was thought to have such a direct tendency to promote scepticism, that the Convocation passed a severe censure on it. He published many pieces against bishop Hoadly, in the Bangorian controversy; and also other learned works, which were collected after his death, and published in 4 vols, 8vo. He likewise published The Book of Psalms, in the Hebrew, put into the original poetical metre, 4to; in this he pretends to have discovered the Hebrew metre, which was supposed to be irretrievably lost. But his hypothesis has been confuted by several learned men, particularly by Dr. Lowth, in his Metricæ Hareanæ brevis Confutatio, annexed to his lectures, De Sacrâ Poesi Hebræorum. He was yet more unfortunate in his edition of Terence, which sunk under the reputation of that of Bentley, of whom he was once the warm admirer, and who dedicated to him his Remarks on the Essay on Freethinking, in 1713. As soon as the first part of these was published, Hare formally thanked Bentley for them, in The Clergyman's Thanks to Phileleutherus, a letter printed in the same year, but, in consequence of the rupture between them, not inserted in the collection of Hare's works. He died in 1740.

HARENBERG, (John Christopher,) a German Lutheran divine, historian, and orientalist, born, of poor parents, at Langenholzen, in the diocese of Hildesheim, in 1696, and educated at Helmstadt. He became professor of history and political geography at the Caroline college at Brunswick, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died in 1774. He wrote, A Short Introduction to the Ancient and Modern Theology of Ethiopia; Jura Israëlitarum in Palestinâ, Hildesheim, 1724, 4to; and History of the Order of the Jesuits, from its Origin to the present Time, 1760.

HARGRAVE, (Francis,) an eminent law writer, born about 1741, and educated at the Charter-house, and at the university of Oxford. In 1764 he removed to Lincoln's-inn, and in 1772 he distinguished himself in the Habeas Corpus case of James Somersett, a negro, for whom he was counsel; and his argument was the occasion of a precedent being established for the freedom of slaves of every denomination the moment they set foot on English *terra firma*. He was appointed one of the counsel for the Treasury, through the interest of lord North; but he was dismissed from his office soon after, in consequence of his declared opinions on the celebrated

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regency question, which had given offence to Mr. Pitt. He was afterwards made recorder of Liverpool. He died in August 1821, and was buried in the chapel of Lincoln's-inn, of which society he had been for many years a bencher. The principal of his works are, The Case of Somersett the Negro; Collection of State Trials, fol.; Argument in Defence of Literary Property; Collection of Law Trials, 2 vols, 4to; The Jurisdiction of the Lords' House of Parliament, by Judge Hale, with a Preface; Juridical Arguments and Collections, &c. In 1813, Parliament, in compliance with a proposal from himself, passed a vote for the purchase of his valuable library for the sum of 8,000*l.*, the whole of which has been added to that of Lincoln's-inn.

HARINGTON. See HARRINGTON. (Sir John.)

HARIRI, an Arabian writer and poet, born A.H. 446, (A.D. 1054,) at Bassora. He wrote a treatise in prose and verse on grammar, entitled, Molhatalirib, with a prose commentary. But the work which has given celebrity to his name is his Makamat, or fifty Conferences, a series of novels, in prose and verse, the first six of which were published by Schultens in Arabic and Latin, with learned notes, Franeker, 1731, and Leyden, 1740; they were also translated into English by Chappelow, Arabic professor at Cambridge, 1765. Hariri died A.H. 515 (A.D. 1121).

HARLAY, (Achille de,) a learned president of the parliament of Paris, after De Thou, born in 1536. During the commotions of the League he maintained with firmness and dignity his attachment to the king, and, without yielding to the intrigues of the factious and the disloyal, he supported with increasing reputation the upright conduct of the magistrate. He died in 1616.

HARLAY, (Achille de,) first president of the parliament of Paris, was an upright magistrate, and a loyal subject. In his conversation he was particularly jocose, and often forgot the dignity of his rank or situation to indulge his inclination for a witty or severe allusion. He died in 1712, aged seventy-three.

HARLAY DE SANCY, (Nicholas de,) counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and afterwards ambassador of France in England, was very zealous in the service of Henry III. On the accession of Henry IV. he changed his religion to please his master, to whom he endeared himself by his attention and his obsequiousness. He died in 1629.

HARLAY DE CHANVALON, (Francis,) archbishop of Rouen, and afterwards of Paris, born in the latter city in 1625, was the favourite of Anne of Austria, and afterwards of Louis XIV. though little entitled by his private manners, say some historians, to the notice of the great. He died in 1695. His life has been written by Le Gendre.

HARLES, (Theophilus Christopher,) an industrious German editor, born in 1738 at Culmbach, in Suabia. In 1764 he was made adjunct of the faculty of philosophy at Erlangen, and the next year he was appointed professor of Greek and Oriental literature in the gymnasium of Coburg. In 1770 he returned to the university of Erlangen, where he became director of the philological seminary, librarian, and professor of rhetoric and poetry. He also wrote, in Latin, the lives of eminent philologers of his time. Besides indifferent editions of several of the Greek and Roman classics, he published a Greek and a Latin poetical Anthology, and Introductions to the History of Greek and Latin Literature. But the most important of his labours is the second edition of the Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius, published at Hamburgh, 1790—1809, 12 vols, 4to. He died in 1814.

HARLEY, (Robert,) earl of Oxford, eldest son of Sir Edward Harley, was born in Bow-street, Covent Garden, on the 5th of December, 1661, and was educated at the private school of Mr. Birch, at Shilton, near Burford, in Oxfordshire. At the Revolution he raised a troop of horse in favour of William III., and soon after was chosen member for Tregony, in Cornwall, and then for Radnor. In February 1701 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and was continued in that office in the two succeeding parliaments. In 1704 he became a privy counsellor, and in the same year was made secretary of state. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners to settle the union with Scotland, and in 1710 was made a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. On the 8th of March that year his life was attempted by the marquis of Guiscard, a French Papist, who, while under examination before the privy council, stabbed him with a penknife, for which offence he was sent to Newgate, where he died soon after. The danger thus incurred increased the popularity of the secretary, who, after some weeks' confinement, was on his appearance in the house, (April 26th)

handsomely congratulated on his escape and recovery by the speaker. In 1711 he was created earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, and was invested with the order of the Garter, and the same year he was appointed lord high treasurer. The peace of Utrecht, concluded the 5th of May, 1713, is the event for which his administration is chiefly memorable. It was after this that the jealousy between him and Bolingbroke assumed the character of an open rivalry. The latter had the art to gain the favourite, lady Masham, whose influence Harley seems to have deemed himself sufficiently established to despise. It was soon proved that he was wrong: on the 27th of July, 1714, he received his dismissal; and the queen's death, three days after, put an end to the political existence of Bolingbroke and himself. In August 1715 both were impeached by the House of Commons. Bolingbroke made his escape to France; but Oxford was committed to the Tower, and there he lay for nearly two years. In June 1717 he was, on his own petition, brought to trial before the House of Lords; but the Commons not appearing to prosecute their impeachment, he was on the 1st of July acquitted and discharged. After this he lived in retirement till his death, the 21st of May, 1724. He was a great encourager of learning, and the greatest collector in his time of all curious books in print and manuscript, especially those concerning the history of his own country, which were preserved and much augmented by his son, and were afterwards purchased for the British Museum. He was also a man of taste and letters himself; and under this character we find a proposal addressed to him by Swift, "for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English tongue." He wrote, An Essay upon Public Credit, 1710, inserted in Somers's Tracts; where are also An Essay upon Loans, and A Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of England, said to be by him, but signed Humphrey Mackworth. He was unimpeachable in his private character, never offending against morality either in conversation or action. He prided himself on his high descent, was stiff and formal in his deportment, and forbidding in his manner. He was learned and pedantic; embarrassed and inelegant both in speaking and writing. He was equally an enemy to pleasure and business; extremely dilatory, and fond of procrastination; timid in public affairs, yet intrepid when his own person was concerned; jealous of power, indefatigable in promoting the petty intrigues of the court, but negligent in things of importance; a Whig in his heart, and a Tory from ambition; affecting the most profound secrecy in all political transactions, and mysterious in the most trifling occurrences. He was liberal in making promises, yet breaking them without scruple; a defect which arose more from facility of temper, than from design. He corresponded at the same time with the dethroned family and the house of Hanover, and was therefore neither trusted nor respected by either party. The only point in which he and his colleague Bolingbroke agreed, was the love of literature and the patronage of learned men; which rendered their administration eminently illustrious.

HARLOW, (George Henry,) a painter, born in Westminster in 1787. He studied first under Drummond, and next under Sir Thomas Lawrence. After painting some clever historical pictures, particularly the well-known one of the trial of queen Catharine, he went to Rome, where he made a copy of Raphael's picture of the Transfiguration, and executed a painting of his own, which was exhibited at the Academy of St. Luke. He died in 1819.

HARMAR, (John,) a learned Greek scholar, whose father, warden of Winchester, was also an able Greek scholar, and was employed on the translation of the Bible; he likewise published some of Chrysostom's Homilies from MSS. in the library of New college, Oxford, and died in 1613. His son was born about 1594, at Churchdowne, near Gloucester, and educated at Winchester School, and at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was afterwards master of the free-school at St. Alban's, and under-master of Westminster School. In 1650 he was appointed Greek professor at Oxford, and in 1659 was presented to the rectory of Ewhurst, in Hampshire. He was deprived of his professorship and rectory at the Restoration, and retired to Steventon, in Hampshire, where he died in 1670. He wrote Latin and Greek panegyrics on the leading men of all parties, and complimented Charles II. with as much sincerity as he had Cromwell, and Richard his successor. He also translated Butler's Hudibras into Latin, and published Praxis Grammatica, and Janua Linguarum. He likewise published, Lexicon Etymologicon Græcum, and translated from Latin into English, Daniel Heinsius's Mirror of

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Humility; from English into Greek and Latin, the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, *ibid.* 1659, 8vo; and from English into Latin, Howell's Treatise concerning Ambassadors.

HARMER, (Thomas,) a learned Dissenter, born at Norwich in 1715, and educated in London under Mr. Eames. He then settled with a small congregation at Wattsfield, or Wheatfield, in Suffolk, where he improved his acquaintance with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. The favourite object of his pursuit was Oriental history, which he applied to the illustration of the sacred writings; and in 1764 he published Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, placing them in a new light; compiled from relations incidentally mentioned in Books of Voyages and Travels into the East. The favourable reception which this work met with, encouraged him to proceed in it, and in 1776 he published an enlarged edition of it, in 2 vols, 8vo. He states in the preface that bishop Lowth furnished him with some MS. papers of Sir John Chardin. In 1787 he published two other volumes. A new edition of the whole was published by Dr. Adam Clarke, in 1816, in 4 vols, 8vo. He was author also of the Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song, drawn by the help of instructions from the East; an Account of the Jewish Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead; and some other tracts. He died in 1788.

HARMODIUS. See ARISTOGEITON.

HARO, (Don Louis de,) nephew and heir of Olivares, the famous Spanish minister, was equally celebrated as the favourite of Philip IV. He had a long conference with Mazarin to settle the peace with the Low Countries and with France in 1659. He died in 1661, in the sixty-third year of his age.

HAROLD I., king of England, was son of Canute, by his first wife Algiva. The interference of Alnot, archbishop of Canterbury, who considered him as illegitimate, and who would consecrate none but the son of queen Emma, proved the source of civil discord. Harold, however, possessed power and influence, and by seizing the throne he became master of his half-brother Alfred, whom he confined in a monastery after putting out his eyes. He died in 1039, without issue.

HAROLD II., son of earl Godwin, took possession of the English crown on the death of Edward the Confessor, the 5th of January, 1066. His claims to the sovereignty were opposed by his brother Tosti; but, after defeating him in the north with great slaughter, he found that another competitor,—William of Normandy, had invaded the kingdom. He marched to repel this formidable invasion, and fell, nobly fighting at the head of his troops, at Battle, near Hastings, on the 14th of October, 1066.

HAROUN. See AARON AL RASCHID.

HARPALUS, an astronomer, who flourished about 480 B.C. He corrected the cycle of eight years invented by Cleostratus, and in its stead proposed one of nine years; but this was afterwards altered by Meton (about 444 B.C.), who added ten years to it, which cycle is still in use.

HARPALUS, a Macedonian, entrusted with the treasures of Babylon by Alexander. His hopes that Alexander would perish in his expedition rendered him negligent and vicious. When he heard that the conqueror was returning with great resentment, he fled to Athens, where he corrupted the orators, among whom was Demosthenes. When brought to justice, he escaped to Crete, where he was shortly after assassinated by Thimbron, B.C. 325.

HARPE, (John Francis de la,) one of the ablest French writers of the last century, was born at Paris in 1739, and educated at the college of Harcourt, where one of the tutors conceived an affection for him, and obtained him a pension. During his education he displayed a turn for poetry and satire, and was accused of writing a satirical poem on his benefactor, for which he was confined for nine months in the Bastile. In 1763 he wrote his tragedy of Warwick, which met with great success, and which was followed in 1764 by his Timoleon, and in 1765 by his Pharamond. He now became a candidate for the academic prizes; and few writers have been more successful. Among the éloges which he wrote, that on Henry IV. was most admired, and scarcely less were those on Fenelon, Racine, and Catinat. In 1776 he was chosen a member of the French Academy; and in 1779 he wrote his Muses Rivales in compliment to Voltaire, and the year following an éloge on that celebrated writer, with whom he had been acquainted since 1765. But his great work is his Lycée, ou Cours de la Littérature, ancienne et moderne, a collection of lectures which he had delivered in the Lycée des Arts during the many years in which he held the professorship of literature there. The part, however,

of this work which relates to ancient and foreign literature is of little value. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his labours, La Harpe was much in company, and his visits were eagerly courted. From the first he was patronized by Voltaire and D'Alembert. At the beginning of the Revolution he professed himself an advocate for the new order of things; but he soon after proved one of the greatest champions of the attempted counter-revolution; and from the latter part of 1794 he devoted almost his whole time to royalist publications. One of these involved him in the directorial proscription of the 14th of September, 1797, and he narrowly escaped being transported to Cayenne. It was a twelvemonth before he was restored to his station in Paris; but confinement had injured his health, and he died in February 1803. La Harpe's other works are, Mélanges Littéraires; Translation of Suetonius into French, with notes; Translation of the Lusiad of Camoëns, with notes and a life of the author; Correspondence Littéraire adressée à Paul I., emperor of Russia; Commentaire de Tragédies de Racine; and Réfutation de l'Esprit de Helvetius.

HARPHIUS, (Henry,) a celebrated Flemish mystical writer in the fifteenth century, born at Erp, or Herph, a village in Brabant. He entered the Franciscan order, and acquired high reputation as a casuist. He died in 1478. His principal works are, Epithalamium, or the Bridal Song; The Golden Directory for the Contemplative; and Eden, or the Terrestrial Paradise of the Contemplative, which was corrected by order of the holy see in 1585. The above works were all originally written in Dutch, but were translated into Latin, and some of them have also been translated into French.

HARPOCRATION, (Valerius,) a rhetorician or grammarian of Alexandria, is supposed to have flourished in the time of the emperor Verus. He wrote a Lexicon of ten Greek Orators. Maussac published an edition, Greek and Latin, with notes, Paris, 1614, 4to. Another edition was published by N. Blancard, with a Latin version, which is censured by James Gronovius, and with observations by H. Valois the elder, Leyden, 1683, 4to. Gronovius himself published an edition in 1696; another was published by W. Dindorf, Leipsic, 1824, 2 vols, 8vo; and another by Bekker, Berlin, 1833, 8vo.

HARPSFELD, (John,) dean of Norwich in the reign of Mary, was born in London, and educated at Winchester School, and at New college, Oxford, of which he was admitted fellow in 1534. He became chaplain to Bonner, whose persecuting spirit he imbibed. In 1554 he was collated to the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, which he resigned on being presented to the living of Layndon, in Essex, in 1558. A few months before the death of Mary he was preferred to the deanery of Norwich; but was deprived of it in 1560, and committed to the Fleet prison; but he was set at liberty on giving security for his peaceable behaviour. He died in 1578. His published works are, Concio ad Clerum; Homilies; of Bonner's Homilies, nine were written by Harpsfeld; Disputations and Epistles, in Foxe's Acts and Monuments; Supputatio Temporum a Diluvio ad A.D. 1559, Lond. 1560.

HARPSFELD, (Nicholas,) brother of the preceding, was born in London, and educated at Winchester School, and at New college, Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow in 1536. In 1543 he took the degree of bachelor of laws; the year following he was chosen principal of Whitehall; and in 1546 he was appointed regius professor of Greek. He was the first who read this lecture before it was fully established by Henry VIII., and Leland characterises him as "Atticæ linguæ interpres facilis, disertus, aptus." In 1554 he was made archdeacon of Canterbury, prebendary of St. Paul's, and also admitted to the living of Layndon, which in 1558 he resigned to his brother. In that year he acted as prolocutor for the province of Canterbury in convocation; and after queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he was, as well as his brother, one of the seven popish disputants; but his zeal for popery led to the forfeiture of all his preferments. He was for some years at least under the mild custody of archbishop Parker, who afforded him every help in compiling his ecclesiastical history. He died in 1583. He wrote, Dialogi sex contra summi Pontificatus, monasticæ Vitæ, sanctorum Sacrorum Imaginum, Oppugnatores et Pseudo-martyres; Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica, Douay, 1622; the original MS. in the Cotton library differs in some passages from the printed book; it is a learned and laborious performance, according to Wood; Historia Hæresis Wickleffianæ; Chronicon a Diluvio Noe ad annum 1559; and, A Treatise concerning Marriage, occasioned

by king Henry VIII.'s divorce, a MS. in the library of New college.

HARRINGTON, or HARINGTON, (Sir John,) an English poet, was the son of John Harrington, Esq., who was imprisoned in the Tower, under queen Mary, for holding a correspondence with the lady Elizabeth, with whom he continued in great favour to the time of his death. Sir John was born at Kelston, near Bath, in Somersetshire, in 1561, and had queen Elizabeth for his godmother. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1591 he published a translation of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, by which he gained a considerable reputation. He was knighted in Ireland by the earl of Essex, and in the reign of James I. he was created knight of the Bath; and, being a courtier, presented a MS. to prince Henry, levelled chiefly against the married bishops, which, being published afterwards, created a great clamour. It is entitled, A brief View of the State of the Church of England, as it stood in Queen Elizabeth's and King James's Reign, to the year 1608. He died in 1612. His Epigrams and Letters were published in 1804, 2 vols, 8vo, by Thomas Park, with illustrative notes and memoirs of the author.

HARRINGTON, (James,) a celebrated political writer, born at Upton, in Northamptonshire, in 1611, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, under the famous Chillingworth. On the death of his father he went to the Netherlands, where he entered as a volunteer in lord Craven's regiment; and being quartered at the Hague, he frequented the courts of the prince of Orange, and the queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. He afterwards accompanied the elector-palatine in a visit to the king of Denmark, and after visiting Germany, France, and Italy, he returned home, and devoted himself, in retirement, to the study of the science of government. In 1646 he accompanied the parliamentary commissioners to the king at Newcastle, and, on their recommendation, Charles nominated him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. The royal condescension and familiarity gained so much upon Harrington, that he was desirous of accommodating the differences between the king and parliament; and his solicitations to this effect were probably the cause that, when the treaty of the Isle of Wight was broken off, he was removed from his office. The king seemed to be concerned at being deprived of his attendance; and Harrington testified his attachment to his royal master by accompanying him to the scaffold. He now secluded himself, devoting all his time to the composition of his Oceana. The jealousy of Cromwell's government caused the work to be seized at the press; and all the author's solicitations were not able to recover it till he bethought himself of applying to lady Claypole, the Protector's favourite daughter, who, upon his declaring that it contained nothing prejudicial to her father's government, got it restored to him. He printed it in 1656, and dedicated it, as he had promised lady Claypole, to her father; who, it is said, perused it, but declared that "the gentleman must not think to cheat him of his power and authority; for that what he had won by the sword, he would not suffer himself to be scribbled out of." This work was no sooner published, than many, and among the rest Richard Baxter, undertook a refutation of it, which he boldly answered, and, to prove the practicability of his republican scheme, he formed a society called the Rota, who met nightly at Miles's coffee-house, in New Palace-yard, where the public regulations he proposed were fully discussed before crowded audiences. This club, which began about Michaelmas 1659, lasted till about February 21 following. After the Restoration, Harrington was looked upon as a dangerous person, and he was seized, December 28, 1661, and committed to the Tower, for treasonable designs and practices. He was next conveyed to St. Nicholas's Island, opposite Plymouth; and thence, upon petition, to Plymouth. Shortly afterwards he became deranged, and was released from imprisonment. He was then removed to London, whither, as nothing appeared against him, he had leave from the king to go. Here he was put under the care of physicians, who could afford little help to the weakness of his body, and none at all to the disorders of his mind. In this condition he married the daughter of Sir Marmaduke Dorrel, a lady to whom he was formerly suitor. After languishing for some time, he was at last seized with a palsy, and died at Westminster, September 11, 1677, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, on the south side of the altar, next the grave of Sir Walter Raleigh. His writings were first collected, methodized, reviewed, and published, by Toland, 1700, fol.; but there was another edition, by Dr. Birch, published in 1737, which contains several articles omitted in Toland's; and there was a third in 1747.

HARRINGTON, (James,) a lawyer, born probably at Waltham Abbey in 1664, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1683, and soon after was entered a member of the Inner Temple. In 1690 he proceeded M.A., and was admitted to the bar, where he acquired very extensive practice. He died in 1693, in his twenty-ninth year. He contributed some Latin poems to the Musæ Anglicanæ, and wrote the preface to the first volume of Wood's Athenæ, and the introduction to the second. He also edited the works of Dr. George Stradling, to which he added a preface and life.

HARRINGTON, (Henry,) a physician and poet, born at Kelston, in Somersetshire, in 1729, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he entered upon the study of physic. He proceeded to his doctor's degree in that faculty in 1762, and about the same time settled at Wells; from whence he removed to Bath, where he continued to practise with reputation, till his death, January 15, 1816. He published, An Ode to Harmony; An Ode to Discord; The Witch of Wokey; a ballad in the old English Style; The Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity.

HARRIOT, (Thomas,) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Oxford in 1560. He became a commoner of St. Mary hall, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1579; after which he was taken into the family of Sir Walter Raleigh, and assisted him in the study of the mathematics. In 1585 Sir Walter sent him to Virginia, of which settlement he published an account. On his return to England he was patronized by the earl of Northumberland, who settled a pension on him of 300*l.* a year. And when, in 1606, that nobleman was committed to the Tower for life, a handsome table was maintained for Harriot, and some other of his mathematical friends, with whom the earl passed his hours of confinement in literary and scientific conversation. Two of these gentlemen in particular, Robert Hughes and Walter Warner, both able mathematicians, were, together with Harriot, the earl's constant companions, and the triumvirate went commonly by the name of the earl's three Magi. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was also in the Tower at the same time, frequently joined their society, and softened the rigours of his imprisonment by entering into literary and philosophical discussions with his former preceptor. Harriot resided during many years of his life at Sion College, where he died of a cancer in the lip, in 1621, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was the object of universal esteem on account of his learning and excellent character. When he was but a young man, he was styled by Hakluyt, "Juvenis in disciplinis mathematicis excellens;" and by Camden, "Mathematicus insignis." And Dr. Richard Corbet, afterwards bishop of Oxford, in his poem to Sir Thomas Aylesbury, speaks of

> "deep Harriot's mine,
> In which there is no dross, but all refine."

Wood says that he was a deist; but this assertion is irreconcilable with the author's language in his writings, and the praise bestowed upon him by orthodox and distinguished characters. In 1631 Warner published from Harriot's MSS. his Artis Analyticæ Praxis ad Æquationes Algebraicas nova, expedita, et generali Methodo resolvendas, &c. fol. The improvements in this work were adopted by Des Cartes, and were for a considerable time imposed upon the French nation as his own invention; but the theft was detected and exposed by Wallis, in his History of Algebra, and still more completely by Dr. Zach, astronomer to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, in the Astronomical Ephemeris of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin for the year 1788, from some MSS. of Harriot's, which were discovered in 1784, at Petworth, in Sussex, the seat of the earl of Egremont, to whom they had descended from the earl of Northumberland. From these MSS. it appears that Harriot carried on a correspondence with Kepler concerning the rainbow; that he had discovered the solar spots prior to any mention having been made of them by Galileo, Scheiner, or Phrysius; and that the satellites of Jupiter were observed by him January 16, 1610, although their first discovery is generally attributed to Galileo, who states that he had observed them on the 7th of that month.

HARRIS, (Robert,) a divine, born at Broad Campden, in Gloucestershire, in 1578, and educated at the free-school of Chipping-Campden, at Worcester, and at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He afterwards took orders, and obtained the living of Hanwell, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where he was extremely useful in confirming the people's minds, then much unsettled, in the Reformed religion. On the commencement of the civil war he removed to London, and became a mem-

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ber of the Assembly of Divines, but appears to have taken no active part in their proceedings. He officiated at the church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate-street, until the ruling powers ordered him to Oxford, as one of the reforming visitors, and there, during the visitation of the earl of Pembroke, the chancellor of the university, he was admitted D.D. and was appointed president of Trinity college, which office he retained until his death, which took place in 1658. His works were published in 1654, fol.

HARRIS, or HARRIES, (Walter,) a learned physician, born at Gloucester, about 1647, and educated at Winchester School, and at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. Having, however, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, he resigned his fellowship in 1673, and went to France, where, either at Douay or Paris, he took his doctor's degree. In 1676 he returned to London, and began practice chiefly among the Roman Catholics; but when, in consequence of Oates's plot, in 1678, all of that persuasion were ordered to leave the metropolis, he renounced the Romish faith, and wrote in 1679 a pamphlet entitled, A Farewell to Popery, Lond. 4to. On the Revolution, he was appointed physician to William III. at the recommendation of archbishop Tillotson. He appears to have had very considerable practice, and was a fellow of the college, and censor in 1689. The date of his death is not known. He published, Dissertationes Medicæ et Chirurgicæ, habitæ in Amphitheatro Collegii Regalis; Pharmacologia anti-empirica; De Morbis acutis Infantum, 1689, 8vo, often reprinted, and translated into English by Cockburn, in 1693, and by Martyn in 1742, and into French by Devaux. In his Dissertationes Medicæ are some valuable papers on various medical topics. He was a strong advocate for inoculation.

HARRIS, (John,) was born about 1667, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. Having taken orders, he was first instituted into the rectory of Barming, which he resigned for St. Mildred, Bread-street, London; he had also the perpetual curacy of Stroud, near Rochester, in Kent, and he was prebendary of Rochester cathedral. He was also fellow, secretary, and vice-president of the Royal Society. In 1698 he preached the course of Boyle's lectures, and in the next year he took the degree of D.D. He published, besides several single sermons, a Collection of Voyages and Travels, with a number of engravings; a Treatise on the Theory of the Earth; a Treatise on Algebra; a Translation of Pardie's Geometry into English; and Astronomical Dialogues. But the work for which he was most eminently distinguished, and which entitles him to honourable notice, is his Lexicon Technicum, or An Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 vols, fol., published in 1708; from which originated all the other dictionaries of science and cyclopædias that have since appeared. He left unfinished a History of Kent, which was published in fol. soon after his death, and which, though it had engaged his attention for eight years, is extremely inaccurate. Harris died an absolute pauper at Norton-court, and was buried in Norton church, at the expense of a friend.

HARRIS, (James,) the eldest son of James Harris, Esq. of Salisbury, by the lady Elizabeth Ashley, sister of lord Shaftesbury, the celebrated author of the Characteristics, was born in 1709, and educated at the grammar-school at Salisbury, and Wadham college, Oxford, whence he was removed to Lincoln's-inn. When he had attained his twenty-fourth year, his father died. This event, by rendering him independent in fortune, and freeing him from all control, enabled him to exchange the study of the law for other pursuits that accorded better with his inclination. The bent of his mind had always been towards the Greek and Latin classics; and to the study of his favourite authors he now earnestly and wholly devoted himself during fourteen or fifteen years, always rising very early, frequently at four or five o'clock in the morning, especially during the winter. The first fruits of his literary application was a volume published in 1744, containing Three Treatises. The first concerning Art; the second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; the third concerning Happiness. In 1751 he published the work by which he is best known—Hermes, or a philosophical inquiry concerning Universal Grammar: of this, bishop Lowth says, "Those who would enter deeply into the subject (of universal grammar) will find it fully and accurately handled, with the greatest acuteness of investigation, perspicuity of explication, and elegance of method, in a treatise entitled Hermes, by James Harris, Esq., the most beautiful example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." In 1761 he was

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chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Christchurch, which seat he retained to the day of his death. The year following he accepted the office of one of the lords of the Admiralty, from whence he was promoted in 1763 to be a lord of the Treasury. He remained in that situation until the ministry with which he was connected went out of office in 1765; and he did not again hold any employment until 1774, when he became secretary and comptroller to the queen. In 1775 he published his Philosophical Arrangements, a part only of a larger work that he had meditated, but did not finish, upon the logic of Aristotle. In this he combats, with great force and ability, the atheistical doctrines of chance and materialism, which were soon after revived in France, under the specious garb of modern philosophy. He died in 1780; and the year after were published his Philological Inquiries. In 1801 his son, lord Malmesbury, published a magnificent edition of his works in 2 vols, 4to, with a biographical sketch prefixed.

HARRIS, (James,) first earl of Malmesbury, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Salisbury in 1746, and educated at Winchester School, at Merton college, Oxford, and at the university of Leyden. He commenced his career as a diplomatist under the auspices of Sir Joseph York, the British ambassador at the Hague, whither he went in 1768. In the same year he was appointed secretary to the embassy, under Sir James Gray, at Madrid; and in July 1769, on the recall of that ambassador, he was left *chargé des affaires* at that court. The discussions which arose between Spain and Great Britain, relative to the Falkland Islands, afforded a favourable opportunity for the display of his talents; and he brought the negotiation to a happy issue. In 1771 he was nominated minister plenipotentiary, till the arrival of lord Grantham as ambassador. In 1772 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Frederic of Prussia, and he continued to reside at Berlin in that character till 1776. In 1777 he was accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, where he remained till the close of 1782. In 1778 he was made knight of the Bath. He sat in parliament during many years, as member for the borough of Christchurch. In the year 1784 he was sent, with the rank of ambassador in ordinary, to the Hague, and afterwards was raised to that of ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and he greatly contributed to defeat the views of the revolutionary faction in Holland, to restore the legitimate power of the stadtholder, to overthrow the influence of France in that republic, and to bring about a renewal of the ancient connexion between Great Britain and Holland. In recompense of his services, the king of Prussia gave him permission to introduce the Prussian eagle, as an honourable augmentation to his arms; and the prince of Orange allowed him to use the motto of the house of Nassau, "*Je maintiendrai.*" At home, his services were rewarded with the peerage, under the title of Baron Malmesbury, of Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts, on the 19th of September, 1788. On the breaking out of the war of the French revolution, lord Malmesbury denounced and opposed the disorganizing system pursued by France. His intimacy with the duke of Portland and his party afforded him the means of contributing to effect that union between them and Mr. Pitt, which enabled that minister to save his country from the immediate dangers that menaced it; and laid the foundation of that systematic resistance to French aggression, which ultimately led to the deliverance of Europe. At this period he was sent to Berlin to negotiate a treaty of subsidy with Prussia; and he was afterwards accredited to the Prussian army on the Rhine. Here he remained till the close of 1794, when he received his majesty's commands to repair to Brunswick, to demand in marriage her serene highness the princess Caroline of Brunswick, for his royal highness the prince of Wales; and he had the charge of conducting her royal highness to England. During the years 1796 and 1797 he was employed in two separate negotiations for peace at Paris and Lille. On the 29th of December, 1800, he was created earl of Malmesbury and viscount Fitzharris, of Heron Court, in the county of Southampton. He published in 1801, a splendid edition, in 4to, of the works of his father, with an excellent biographical memoir, and a well-written dedication to George III. He also published, Introduction to the History of the Dutch Republic, 8vo. He died in 1820.

HARRIS, (William,) a biographical compiler, born at Salisbury in 1720. He was educated for the ministry, among the Dissenters, at Taunton, after which he became pastor to a congregation at Wells,

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and thence removed to Honiton, where he published, A Life of Hugh Peters; the History of James I.; another of Charles I.; and one of Charles II.; and the Life of Oliver Cromwell; all tending to recommend republicanism, for which his patron, Mr. Hollis, procured him the degree of D.D. from the university of Glasgow. He died in 1770.—He must not be confounded with Dr. WILLIAM HARRIS, minister of the Independent congregation in Crutched Friars, London. He died in 1740. He published a volume of sermons on the Messiah, and some other works.

HARRIS, (George,) an English civilian, educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of laws in May 1745, and that of doctor in the same faculty in 1750, in which year he was admitted into the college of advocates. He died in 1796. He published, Observations upon the English Language, in a letter to a friend; and D. Justiniani Institutionum, Libri quatuor; and a translation of them into English with notes, 1756, 4to; a second edition appeared in 1761.

HARRIS, (George, lord,) a distinguished military officer, born in 1746 at Brasted, in the county of Kent. He entered the service as a cadet in the royal artillery in 1759, and was transferred to an ensigncy in the 5th foot in 1762, promoted to be lieutenant in 1765, adjutant in 1767, and captain in 1771. In May 1774 he embarked for America, and was engaged in the action of Lexington, and at the battle of Bunker's Hill. In the latter he was severely wounded in the head, and in consequence was trepanned, and came home; but he returned in time to take the field previously to the army landing in Long Island, in July 1776, and distinguished himself in several subsequent engagements. In December 1779 he succeeded to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 5th foot, from which he exchanged into the 76th, and accompanied, as secretary, to the East Indies, Sir William Medows, who was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Madras. He was in the campaigns of 1790 and 1791, against Tippoo Sultaun; and on the re-establishment of peace in 1792 he returned to England, and in reward for his services was appointed colonel by brevet November 18, 1792; the 3d of October, 1794, he was appointed to the rank of major-general, when he re-embarked for India, and was placed on the Bengal staff. The 3d of May, 1796, he received the local rank of lieutenant-general, and was appointed commander-in-chief under the presidency of Fort St. George; and in February 1798 he succeeded to the military and civil government of the troops and territories of Madras. In December 1798 he was appointed by the marquis Wellesley, then earl of Mornington, to command the army against Tippoo Sultaun. The forces under his command exceeded 50,000 men; and the object of the expedition was accomplished by the capture of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo, and the annexation of his dominions to the eastern dependencies of the British crown. He was successively promoted to the colonelcy of the 73d foot, to the rank of lieutenant-general, and general; and he was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore in the East Indies, and of Belmont in Kent, August 11, 1815; and was appointed a grand cross of the Bath, May 27, 1820. He was made governor of Dumbarton Castle in 1824. He died in 1829.

HARRISON, (William,) an historian, born in London, and educated at Westminster School, and at both universities. After leaving Cambridge he became domestic chaplain to Sir William Brooke, warden of the Cinque Ports, and baron of Cobham, in Kent, who is supposed to have given him the living of Radwinter, in Essex, in February 1558, which he held till his death. He wrote an Historical Description of the Island of Britain, published in Holinshed's Chronicles; and A Chronology. He translated also, The Description of Scotland, from Hector Boethius, which is prefixed to Holinshed's History of Scotland. He afterwards obtained a canonry of Windsor, and died there in 1592 or 1593.

HARRISON, (William,) an ingenious youth, highly esteemed by Swift, who speaks of him as "a little pretty fellow, with a great deal of wit, good sense, and good nature." He was educated at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He was also tutor to one of the duke of Queensberry's sons. Swift's solicitations with St. John obtained for him the employment of secretary to lord Raby, ambassador at the Hague, and afterwards earl of Stafford. He died in 1712. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, laments his loss with unaffected sincerity; Tickell mentions him with respect in his Prospect of Peace; and Young, in the close of an Epistle to

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Lord Lansdowne, pathetically bewails his loss. In the Select Collection, by Nichols, are some specimens of his poetry; which, with Woodstock Park, in Dodsley's Collection, and an Ode to the Duke of Marlborough, 1707, in Duncombe's Horace, are all the poetical writings that are known of Harrison. He was the editor of the fifth volume of the Tatler.—There was another WILLIAM HARRISON, author of The Pilgrim, or the Happy Convert, a pastoral tragedy, 1709.

HARRISON, (John,) colonel in the parliament army, was son of a butcher, and one of the judges of Charles I. He was employed to lull into security the unsuspecting Fairfax, and was with him on his knees in the hypocritical semblance of prayer till the execution was over. He was tried and executed for his perfidy after the Restoration.

HARRISON, (John,) an eminent mechanic, born at Foulby, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, in 1693. He at first acted as an assistant to his father, who was a carpenter, and was occasionally employed in repairing clocks; a circumstance which appears to have early excited in his son a propensity to the study of wheel machinery. In 1700 he removed with his father to Barrow, near Barton-upon-Humber, in Lincolnshire, where, though his opportunities of acquiring knowledge were but few, he eagerly improved every incident from which he could collect information. His attachment to mechanical pursuits led him early to devote his attention to the improvement of clocks, and in 1726 he had constructed two clocks, chiefly of wood, in which he applied the escapement and compound pendulum of his own invention. About this time it is probable that the act of the 14th of Anne, offering a large reward for ascertaining the longitude, attracted his attention; and in 1735 he came to London with his first timepiece, which was examined by several members of the Royal Society (Halley, Graham, and others), who certified its excellence to the Board of Longitude, and, at the recommendation of Sir Charles Wager, Harrison was sent with it in a man-of-war, in 1736, on a voyage to Lisbon and back again, to make trial of its properties. In this voyage he corrected the reckoning nearly a degree and a half. In 1737 the commissioners presented him with 500*l.*, and encouraged him to proceed in his improvements. In 1739 he completed his second, and in 1749 his third timepiece, which last erred only three or four seconds in a week. This he considered to be the *ne plus ultra* of his art, and he was honoured with the Royal Society's annual gold prize-medal. Some time afterwards he was encouraged to make a fourth time-keeper, in the form of a pocket-watch, about six inches in diameter, which he finished in 1759. Of the accuracy of this piece trial was made during two voyages which his son took with it, the one to Jamaica, and the other to Barbadoes; in both of which it corrected the longitude within the nearest limits required by the act of queen Anne. Being thus entitled to the reward of 20,000*l.* assigned by parliament, he received a moiety of that sum in 1765, and the remainder at a subsequent period. He employed the latter part of his life in making a fifth improved time-keeper, on the same principles with the preceding; which, after a ten-weeks' trial, in 1772, at the king's private observatory at Richmond, was found to have erred no more than four seconds and a half. He died in 1776. His knowledge was chiefly confined to mechanics, on which he could converse with clearness and precision, though he found it difficult to express his meaning in writing, in which he adhered to a peculiar and uncouth phraseology. This is apparent from his Description concerning such Mechanism as will afford a nice or true Mensuration of Time, &c. 1775, 8vo. This work includes an account of his new musical scale, or mechanical division of the octave, according to the proportion which the radius and diameter of a circle have respectively to the circumference. He had a delicate musical ear; and his experiments on sound, with a curious monochord of his own construction, are reported to have been no less accurate than those in which he was engaged for the measurement of time.

HARRISON, (Thomas,) an architect, born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1744. After studying for several years at Rome, where he was chosen a member of the Academy of St. Luke, he settled at Lancaster, and designed and executed the extensive improvements and alterations in the castle at that place; and was afterwards appointed architect for rebuilding the gaol and county courts at Chester, and the new bridge across the Dee, formed of one arch of two hundred feet span. He also designed the Doric column, at Shrewsbury, in honour of lord Hill; and one for the marquis of Anglesea, erected near his lordship's residence, on the Straits of

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the Menai. He likewise erected the Lyceum and St. Nicholas's tower, in Liverpool; and the theatre and Exchange buildings in Manchester. He was also the first to propose a grand quay on the banks of the Thames, to be built from Westminster Bridge to that of Blackfriars. He, moreover, deserves the credit of having first directed the attention of the earl of Elgin to the marbles which that nobleman caused to be removed to England. He died in 1829.

HARRY, BLIND, called also Henry the Minstrel, born about 1470, and known for his heroic poem, in eleven books, on the adventures of Wallace. The parallelism of his story with that of Homer is remarkable.

HARSNET, (Samuel,) a learned prelate, successively bishop of Chichester and Norwich, and archbishop of York, was born at Colchester in 1561, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Pembroke hall, of which he became a scholar and fellow. In 1586 he was elected master of the free-school in Colchester, but resigned this office in 1588, and returned to Pembroke hall, where he studied divinity, and in 1592 he served the office of proctor. In 1597 he became chaplain to Dr. Bancroft, bishop of London, from whom he obtained the rectory of St. Margaret, Fish-street, London, and the vicarage of Chigwell, in Essex. In 1598 he was collated to the prebend of Mapesbury in St. Paul's, and January 1602 to the archdeaconry of Essex. In 1604 he was presented to the rectory of Shenfield. In 1605, upon the resignation of bishop Andrewes, he was chosen master of Pembroke hall, which he held until 1616. In 1609 he was consecrated bishop of Chichester, and in 1619 he was translated to Norwich, on the death of Dr. Overall. In 1624 he was accused in the House of Commons of "putting down preaching, setting up images, praying to the east," and other articles which appear to have involved him with the Puritans of his diocese, but which he answered to the satisfaction of the parliament as well as the court. On the death of Dr. Montague, he was translated to the archbishopric of York in 1628, and in November 1629 was sworn of the privy-council. He died in 1631. He founded and endowed a free-school at Chigwell, and some alms-houses; and he bequeathed his library to the corporation of Colchester for the use of the clergy.

HART, (George Vaughan,) a distinguished British officer, born in 1752. He entered the army in 1775, and served in North America, and was present at the battles of Brandywine and German-town. In 1778 he sailed to the West Indies, under the command of major-general Grant. After being present at the naval action commanded by admiral Byron, off the island of Grenada, he returned to England. He afterwards proceeded with major-general Medows to the East Indies, and was present at the siege, assault, and capture of Bangalore; at the assault of the hill forts of Nundy Droog, and Sevan Droog; at the two sieges of Seringapatam; and he remained with lord Cornwallis's army until the conclusion of that war. Subsequently he served at the siege and capitulation of Pondicherry under major-general Braithwaite. In 1795 he became lieutenant-colonel in the 75th foot; and in 1798 was promoted to the rank of colonel. He was present under the command of general Harris, at the battle of Mallavilly, and afterwards as "superintendent of the line," in bringing forward the Bombay army under the command of major-general Floyd, whilst opposed by the whole cavalry of Tippoo Sultaun's army, to the third and last siege, concluded by the assault and capture of Seringapatam, at which he was likewise present. Immediately afterwards he was placed in command of the newly-conquered province of Canara, on the Malabar coast, where he remained generally at Mangalore, the principal marine establishment and great naval arsenal of Tippoo Sultaun, until his final departure from the East Indies. On his return home he was placed on the staff in Ireland. In 1805 he was appointed major-general; in 1811, lieutenant-general; and subsequently, to the command of the northern district. He was for many years member for the county of Donegal. He died in 1832.

HARTE, (Walter,) a poet and divine, born about 1700, and educated at Marlborough School, and at St. Mary hall, Oxford. Pope encouraged his poetical enthusiasm, and inserted many lines in his poems; and Harte repaid the instructions of so distinguished a preceptor by no mean poetical compliments. In 1727 he published a volume of poems, dedicated to the earl of Peterborough. In 1730 he published his Essay on Satire, and in 1735 his Essay on Reason, fol., to which Pope contributed a great many lines. He afterwards published two sermons, the one entitled, The Union and Harmony

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of Reason, Morality, and Revealed Religion, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, February 27, 1736, which passed through five editions. The other was a Fast-Sermon, preached at the same place, January 9, 1739. He afterwards became vice-principal of St. Mary hall, and was recommended by lord Lyttelton to the earl of Chesterfield, as a private and travelling preceptor to his son, with whom he travelled from 1746 to 1750. He obtained a canonry of Windsor in 1751. In 1759 he published his History of Gustavus Adolphus, 2 vols, 4to, of which a German translation appeared soon after, with a preface, notes, and corrections, by the translator, John Gottlieb Böhme, Saxon historiographer, and professor of history in the university of Leipsic. Harte published an octavo edition in 1763, corrected and improved. It is a work of great labour, but it has little to boast of on the score of composition. In 1767 he published his last work, The Amaranth. He afterwards became vicar of St. Austel and St. Blazy, in Cornwall. He died in 1774.

HARTLEY, (David,) an eminent physician and metaphysician, born at Armley, in Yorkshire, in 1705, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was originally intended for the Church, but having some scruples about subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, he directed his studies to the medical profession. He commenced practice at Newark, whence he removed to Bury St. Edmund's, and thence to London, and finally to Bath. He was indefatigable in the pursuit of all collateral branches of knowledge, and lived in personal intimacy with the learned men of his age, especially with bishops Law, Butler, Hoadly, and Warburton, and Drs. Jortin and Young. He took the first rudiments of his work, the Observations on Man, from Newton and Locke; the doctrine of vibrations, as instrumental to sensation and motion, from the former, and the principle of association originally from the latter, further explained in a dissertation by the Rev. Mr. Gay, in his Essay on the Fundamental Principle of Virtue or Morality, prefixed to Law's translation of archbishop King's Origin of Evil. Having been begun so early as 1730, the work was not finished until sixteen years after; and it was ultimately published in 1749. His book was nearly forgotten, until 1791, when an edition was published by his son, in 4to, with notes and additions, from the German of the Rev. Herman Andrew Pistorius, rector of Poseritz, in the island of Rugen; and a sketch of the life and character of the author. The doctrine of vibrations, upon which he attempts to explain the origin and propagation of sensation, although supported by much ingenious reasoning, is not only built upon a gratuitous assumption, but as Haller has shown, it attributes properties to the medullary substance of the brain and nerves, which are totally incompatible with their nature. Dr. Hartley was the author of some medical tracts relative to the operation of Mrs. Stephens's medicine for the stone, a disease with which he was himself afflicted; he was, indeed, principally instrumental in procuring for Mrs. Stephens the 5,000*l.* granted by parliament for discovering the composition of her medicine, which was published in the Gazette in June, 1739. He is said to have died of the stone at last, after having taken above 200 pounds' weight of soap, which is the principal ingredient in the composition of that celebrated medicine. This ingenious, learned, and benevolent man died at Bath in 1757, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was twice married, and left issue by both marriages. He was of the middle stature, and well proportioned. His complexion was fair, his features were regular and handsome, and his countenance was open, ingenuous, and animated. He was peculiarly neat in his person and attire. He was an early riser, and punctual in the employments of the day; methodical in the order and disposition of his library, papers, and writings, as the companions of his thoughts, but without any pedantry.

HARTLEY, (David,) son of the preceding, was for some time member of parliament for Kingston-upon-Hull. His steady opposition to the war with the American colonies led to his being appointed one of the plenipotentiaries to treat with Dr. Franklin at Paris; and some of his letters on that occasion were published in the correspondence of that statesman in 1817. He was one of the first promoters of the abolition of the slave-trade. His scientific knowledge was exhibited in many useful inventions, particularly in a method of guarding buildings from destruction by fire. He died at Bath in 1813, aged eighty-four.

HARTLIB, (Samuel,) an ingenious writer on agriculture in the seventeenth century, was the son of a Polish merchant, who, when the Jesuits prevailed

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in his own country, fled to Ebling, in Prussia, where he settled as a merchant. His son Samuel came to England, and entered into a commercial concern in 1630, and appears to have carried on an extensive business in the agency line. He lived on terms of intimacy with archbishop Usher and Joseph Mede. He took an active part in Dury's scheme for a union among the Protestant churches, and he had also a concern in establishing that which was afterwards called the Royal Society. Agriculture occupied much of his attention, and he published several pieces on that subject, particularly one, entitled, His Legacy, or an Enlargement of the Discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders, 4to. He says he "erected a little academy for the education of the gentry of this nation, to advance piety, learning, morality, and other exercises of industry, not usual then in common schools." This probably occasioned Milton's Tractate on Education, about 1646, addressed to him; and Two Letters to him on the same subject, by Sir William Petty, Lond. 1647, 1648, 4to. Walter Blythe, the author of The Improver Improved, 1653, 4to, says that Hartlib lodged and maintained Speed in his house, whilst he composed his book of improvements in husbandry. The date of his death is not known

HARTMAN, (John Adolphus,) a learned divine, born in 1680 at Munster, of Roman Catholic parents. After having been several years a Jesuit, he turned Protestant at Cassel in 1715, was soon after made professor of philosophy and poetry, and, in 1722, was appointed professor of history and rhetoric at Marburg, where he died in 1744. He wrote, Historia Hassiaca; Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum Victoris III., Urbani II., Pascalis II., Gelasii II., Callisti II., Honorii II.; State of the Sciences in Hesse; Præcepta eloquentiæ rationalis; Academical Discourses.—He must be distinguished from George Hartman, a German mathematician, who, in 1540, invented the bombarding-staff, "Baculus Bombardicus," and was author of a treatise on perspective, reprinted at Paris, 1556, 4to;—and from Wolfgang Hartman, who published the Annals of Augsburg, fol. 1596.

HARTSOEKER, (Nicholas,) an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Gouda, in Holland, in 1656. By his improvements in single microscopes he discovered the animalculæ *in semine*, which laid the foundation of a new doctrine of generation. After studying at Leyden and Amsterdam, he, in 1672, resumed his microscopical observations at the latter place, and communicated his discoveries to Huygens, who published them in the Journal des Savans. In 1694 he published at Paris his Essai de Dioptrique, and in 1696 his Principes de Physique. On the revival of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1699, he was named a foreign associate, and was soon after chosen member of the Royal Society of Berlin. He declined an invitation from the czar Peter to go to Russia; but in 1704, after very pressing solicitations, he went to the court of the elector Palatine, who appointed him his first mathematician, and honorary professor of philosophy in the university of Heidelberg. Here he published, in 1707 and 1708, his lectures, under the title of Conjectures Physiques, and then visited Hesse Cassel, whence he repaired to Hanover, where Leibnitz presented him to the elector, afterwards George I., and the electoral princess, afterwards queen Caroline, who gave him a gracious reception. In 1710 he published his Eclaircissements sur les Conjectures Physiques, being answers to objections, most of which he attributes to Leibnitz; and two years after he published another volume by way of sequel to it, and in 1722 a collection of several separate pieces on the same subject. He next removed to Utrecht, where he undertook a course of natural philosophy. He died in 1725. Fontenelle wrote his éloge.

HARTUNGUS, (John,) a native of Millinberg, professor of Greek at Heidelberg, where he was educated. He for some time bore arms against the Turks, and died in 1579. He wrote some notes on the three first books of the Odyssey, besides a Latin translation of Apollonius.

HARTZHEIM, (Joseph,) a Jesuit, born in 1694 at Cologne, where he taught the belles-lettres. He went thence to Milan, on being appointed professor of Greek and Hebrew. On his return to his own country he acquired much celebrity as a preacher and as a professor of philosophy and divinity. He died in 1763. He wrote, Summa Historiæ omnis ab exordio Rerum ad annum à Christo nato 1718; De Initio metropoleos Ecclesiasticæ Coloniæ Disquisitio; Bibliotheca Scriptorum Coloniensium; Dissertationes decem Historico-criticæ in sacram Scripturam; Inscriptionis Hersellensis Ubio-Romanæ Explanatio. He was also employed in the publication of a collection

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of the Councils of the Church in Germany, which had been projected by Schannat. The work was afterwards continued by Scholl and Neissen.

HARVARD, (John,) founder of a college at Cambridge, in North America, which bears his name, was a nonconformist divine, who died at Charlestown, in New England, in 1688.

HARVEST, (George,) a divine, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He wrote, The Grounds and Reasons of Temporal Judgments considered, a sermon; Collection of Sermons, preached occasionally on various subjects; and a tract on the reasonableness and necessity of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. He was rector of Drayton, in Middlesex. He died in 1776.

HARVEY, (Gabriel,) a lawyer and poet, born in London about 1545, and educated at Christ's college, and at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He afterwards obtained a fellowship in Trinity hall, and served the office of proctor in the university. Having studied civil law, he obtained his grace for a degree in that faculty, and in 1585 was admitted doctor of laws at Oxford, and practised as an advocate in the prerogative court of Canterbury at London. His beautiful poem, signed Hobbinol, prefixed to Spenser's Faerie Queene, attests his taste and skill as a versificator. But he had too much propensity to vulgar abuse; and having once involved himself with his envious and railing contemporaries Nash and Greene, he became their equal in this species of warfare. A curious account of his literary quarrels is given in D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors. He is supposed to have died in 1630.—Among his more creditable performances are, Rhetor, sive duorum Dierum Oratio de Natura, Arte, et Exercitatione rhetorica; Ciceronianus, vel Oratio post reditum habita Cantabrigiæ ad suos Auditores; Gratulatio Valdenensium, Lib. IV. ad Elizabetham Reginam; Smithus, vel Musarum Lachrymæ pro Obitu honoratiss. Viri Thomæ Smith.—His brother, JOHN, wrote several works on judicial astrology;—and another brother, RICHARD, wrote on the same science, and likewise published Philadelphus, or a Defence of Brutes and the Brutan's History of London, 1593, 4to.

HARVEY, (William,) a distinguished physician and anatomist, was born at Folkstone, in Kent, on the 2d of April, 1578, and was educated at Canterbury, and at Caius college, Cambridge. After spending five or six years in academical studies, he went through France and Germany, to Padua, then in the height of its reputation for medical studies, and there he attended the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente on anatomy, of Casserius on surgery, and of Minadous on the practice of medicine. He took his doctor's degree there in 1602, and then returning to England, commenced practice in London. In 1608 he became a fellow of the College of Physicians, and was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On the 4th of August, 1615, he was appointed by the college to deliver the Lumleian lectures on anatomy and surgery, and this paved the way to the publication of his grand discovery of the circulation of the blood, the precise date of which is commonly referred to the year 1619. Though he himself attributed his first glimpse of the truth to the view of the valves of the veins as exhibited by his master Fabricius, yet that great anatomist had not drawn any such inference from his own discoveries. Harvey displayed a true philosophical patience of investigation, in forbearing to impart his notions to the world, till they had been thoroughly matured and confirmed. It was not till 1628 that he published at Frankfort, his Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus. In 1623 he was appointed physician-extraordinary to James I., and in 1632 he was made physician in ordinary to Charles I. He does not appear, however, to have occupied the highest rank as a medical practitioner; for we find him complaining to a friend that his practice considerably declined after the publication of his discovery. He was, however, recompensed by the favourable regard of his sovereign; for the king, who had a taste for the curiosities of science as well as of art, used frequently, with his courtiers, to attend upon Harvey's experiments and dissections. At the breaking out of the civil war he remained attached both by office and affection to the royal person, and, after the battle of Edge-hill, he went with the rest of the household to Oxford. He was there incorporated doctor of physic; and in 1645 he was created, by the king's mandate, warden of Merton college, in the room of Dr. Nathaniel Brent, who had taken the Convenant, and left the university. During these troubles, Harvey's house in London was pillaged, and he lost all his papers. After the surrender of Ox-

ford to the parliament Dr. Brent was restored to his mastership of Merton, and Harvey retired to Lambeth, or to the house of one of his brothers at Richmond. In 1651 Dr. George Ent, fellow of the College of Physicians, waited upon him in his country retreat, and by his solicitations obtained from him the papers on animal generation, which he published under the title of Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium; quibus accedunt quædam de Partu de Membranis ac humoribus, de Conceptione, &c. 4to; and they form the second immortal work of this great man. In 1654, on the resignation of the presidency of Dr. Prujean, Harvey was unanimously nominated by the college to succeed him; but he excused himself on account of his age and infirmities. Such, however, was his attachment to that body, that in 1656 he made over his paternal estate in perpetuity for its use, directing that an annual festival should be instituted, at which an oration should be pronounced to commemorate the benefactors of the college; and he appointed a stipend for the orator, and for the keeper of the library and museum. He died on the 3d of June, 1658, in the eightieth year of his age, and his remains were attended to some distance from London by all the fellows of the college in their way to Hempstead, in Essex, where they were interred, and where a monument was erected to his memory. Harvey seems to have possessed a true philosophical indifference both to fame and wealth, which preserved him from all spirit of rivalry or hostility in his career. He spoke modestly of his own merits, and generally treated his controversial antagonists with temperate and civil language. He was easy and unassuming in conversation, cheerful, and unreserved. His researches led him to entertain the most profound reverence for the great Creator, to whose immediate agency he ascribes the most wonderful of nature's operations. He wrote in a remarkably perspicuous Latin style, which rises into eloquence where the subject admits of ornament. The College of Physicians honoured his memory by a splendid edition of all his works in 4to, 1766, to which a life of the author is prefixed, written in elegant Latin by Dr. Lawrence.

HARVEY, (Gideon,) a physician, born in Surrey. After studying the languages in the Low Countries he was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1655, and then he applied to physic at Leyden. He was physician to Charles II. in his exile, and also to the English army in Flanders. He afterwards travelled through Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and on his return to England was made physician in ordinary to William III., and also to the Tower. He died in 1700. He was perpetually at war with the College of Physicians, whom he attempted to ridicule in a piece, part of which was published in 1683, and part in 1686, entitled, The Conclave of Physicians, detecting their intrigues, frauds, and plots against the patients.

HARVEY, (Sir Eliab,) a British admiral, descended from the illustrious William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, entered the service in 1771, as a midshipman in the *William and Mary* yacht; and was thence removed to the *Orpheus* frigate. He served in the same capacity in the *Lynx*, 10, at the Leeward Islands; and subsequently with lord Howe, in the *Eagle*, 74, whom he joined in 1775 on the coast of North America, and with whom he returned to England in 1778, and was soon after promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1781 he joined the *Dolphin*, 44, on the North Sea station, where he was employed until January 1783, on the 20th of which month he was advanced to post rank, by the express command of George III. At the commencement of the French revolutionary war, captain Harvey was appointed to the *Santa Margaritta*, in which he served at the reduction of Martinique and Guadaloupe. Early in 1796 he removed into the *Valiant*, 74; and on the 11th of August, in the same year, sailed for the West Indies, with Sir Hyde Parker, and the trade bound to that quarter. On the first establishment of the Sea Fencibles, in the spring of 1798, he was entrusted with the command of the Essex district, and then received an appointment to the *Triumph*, 74. He served with the Channel fleet during the remainder of the war; and on the renewal of hostilities in 1803 he assumed the command of the *Téméraire*, in which ship he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805. The *Téméraire* was on that day the next vessel astern of the *Victory*, bearing lord Nelson's flag, and had no less than 47 men killed and 76 wounded. At the general promotion that took place on the 9th of the following month, in honour of the victory, captain Harvey was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral; and, on the change of administration in the ensuing

spring, he hoisted his flag on board the *Tonnant*, 80, in the Channel fleet, under the orders of earl St. Vincent. He continued to serve in the Channel until the spring of 1809, at which period a serious misunderstanding took place between him and lord Gambier, who at that time held the chief command. He was tried by court-martial, and adjudged to be dismissed the service. The character, however, of both parties was so unimpeachable, that a veil was thrown over the circumstance; and rear-admiral Harvey was duly promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, 1810; nominated a K.C.B. 1815; made a full admiral 1819; and a G.C.B. 1825. He entered parliament in 1780, as a burgess for Maldon, and was re-elected in 1806, but retired in 1812. He died in 1830.

HARWOOD, (Edward,) a dissenting minister, distinguished for his biblical and classical learning, born in Lancashire in 1729, and educated at Darwen, and at Blackburn, in the same county, and afterwards at one of the institutions for educating dissenting ministers, which were supported by Mr. Coward's funds. He afterwards kept a boarding-school at Peckham, and in 1754 he removed to Congleton, in Cheshire, where he undertook the care of a grammar-school; and in 1765 he became pastor of a congregation at Bristol, with whom he continued about five years, and then found it necessary to take his leave of that city, in consequence of his religious opinions, and of some imputations upon his moral character. He then came to London, where he supported himself by 'nition and other literary engagements. He died, in abject poverty, in 1794. Of his works, which are very numerous, the principal are, An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament; a Translation of the New Testament; an edition of The New Testament in Greek, with Notes in English; and his View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, which, though an imperfect, is a valuable work, and has been translated into Italian and German. He had received the degree of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh.

HARWOOD, (Sir Busick,) a physician and anatomist, born at Newmarket, and educated at Cambridge. After having improved himself by attending the hospitals in London, he obtained a surgeon's commission in the army, with which he went to the East Indies, where he was fortunate enough to cure one of the native princes of a dangerous wound, which raised him to opulence and reputation. Returning to England, he was chosen a fellow of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies; and in 1785 he obtained the professorship of anatomy at Cambridge, where, in 1790, he took the degree of M.D. He was appointed in 1800 professor of medicine at Downing college; and he received the honour of knighthood in 1806. He died in 1814. He wrote, A Sketch of a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology; and, A System of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

HASDRUBAL. There were four illustrious Carthaginians who bore this name: —1. A son-in-law of Hamilcar. He distinguished himself in the Numidian war, and was appointed chief general on the death of his father-in-law, and for eight years presided with much prudence and valour over Spain. Here he laid the foundation of new Carthage. To stop his progress towards the east, the Romans, in a treaty with Carthage, forbade him to pass the Iberus, which was faithfully observed by him. He was killed B.C. 220, by a slave whose master he had murdered. Some say that he was killed in hunting. —2. A son of Hamilcar, who came from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother Hannibal. He crossed the Alps, and entered Italy; but some of his letters to Hannibal having fallen into the hands of the Romans, the consuls, M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero, attacked him suddenly near the Metaurus, and defeated him, B.C. 207. He was killed in the battle, and his head was cut off, and some days after thrown into the camp of Hannibal, who, in the moment that he was in the greatest expectation of a promised supply, exclaimed at the sight, "In losing Hasdrudal, I lose all my happiness, and Carthage all her hopes." —3. A Carthaginian general, son of Gisgon, appointed general of the Carthaginian forces in Spain, in the time of Hannibal. He made head against the Romans in Africa, with the assistance of Scyphax, but he was soon after defeated by Scipio. He died B.C. 206.—4. Another, whose camp was destroyed in Africa by Scipio, though at the head of 20,000 men, in the last Punic war. When all was lost, he fled to the enemy, and begged his life. Scipio showed him to the Carthaginians, upon which his wife, with a thousand imprecations, threw herself and her two children into the flames of the temple of Æsculapius, which she and others had set on fire.

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HASE, (Theodore,) a learned Lutheran divine and professor, born at Bremen in 1682, (where his father was a minister, and professor of theology in the university,) and educated at Marburg. In 1707 he was appointed professor of the belles-lettres at Hanau; but in the following year he was recalled to his native city, where he received the appointments of minister of the church of St. Mary, and professor of the Hebrew language in the university; and in 1723 he was promoted to the theological chair, which he filled with great reputation till his death, in 1731. He wrote, Critical Dissertations, which were published after his death, in 8vo, and are replete with erudition. He was connected with M. Lampe in conducting the Bibliotheca Historico-philologico-historica, which was afterwards continued under the title of Musæum Historico-philologico-theologicum.—His brother, JAMES, was also a man of considerable learning. He published many classical tracts, which were well received. He died in 1723.

HASENMULLER, (Daniel,) an able Greek and Oriental scholar, born at Eutin, in Holstein, in 1651, and educated there, and at Lubeck, and Kiel, at which last-mentioned place he was appointed to the professorship of Greek in 1683, to which was added, in 1688, after the death of Wasmuth, the chair of Hebrew and the Oriental languages. He died in 1691. His works are, Dissertatio de Linguis Orientalibus; Henrici Opitii Syriasmus Facilitati et Integritati suæ restitutus; Biblia parva Græca, in quibus dicta insigniora omnia ex Versione Septuagintavirali secundum Ordinem Librorum Biblicorum observatum in Bibliis parvis Opitianis cum curâ exhibentur; Janua Hebraïsmi aperta.

HASLEWOOD, (Joseph,) distinguished for his skill in bibliography, was born in London in 1769, and early in life was taken into the office of his uncle, who was a solicitor. His fondness for early English literature and bibliography naturally led him to the collection of a considerable library of black-letter lore and Elizabethan poetry. He was one of the founders of the Roxburgh Club, which emanated from the literati who attended the sale of the library of the duke of Roxburgh forming themselves into a club to commemorate the sale of the famous Boccaccio, which was purchased by the duke of Marlborough for 2,260*l.*, the greatest sum ever paid for a single volume. He was a laborious and faithful editor of many rare and beautiful reprints of early English poetry and prose, which might otherwise have perished; and assisted several of the members of the Roxburgh Club in correcting and printing the volumes which they occasionally presented to the society. He died in 1833.

HASSAN, eldest son of Ali, by Fatima, daughter of Mahomet, was born in the third year of the Hegira, A.D. 625. On the murder of Ali at Cufa, A.D. 660, he was advanced to the khalifate. Moawiyah refused to acknowledge him, and prepared to march into Irak. A treaty was entered into with Moawiyah, and Hassan resigned the khalifate to him. At a general assembly of the people of Cufa in the Great Mosque, Hassan declared his resignation, which he attributed to his desire of sparing Mussulman blood, and then retired to Medina. He expended the greater part of his revenue in alms; and it is said, that such was his charity and disregard to worldly goods, that he twice stript himself of all he possessed, and thrice gave half his substance to the poor. Among the instances of his mild and munificent disposition, the following is one of the most striking. A slave, having, by accident, spilt upon him a dish of boiling-hot broth, fell on his knees, and repeated from the Koran, "Paradise is for those who govern their anger."—"I am not angry," said Hassan. The slave went on, "and for those who pardon offences."—"I pardon you." The slave finished the verse, "for God loveth those who return good for evil."—"Then," said Hassan, "I give you your liberty, and four hundred drachms." He passed about eight years in a private condition, greatly respected by the Arabians for his virtues, and venerated for his resemblance to his grandfather Mahomet, who had shown particular fondness for him when a child. He was at length seized with a disorder, which he attributed to poison. Suspicion fell upon his wife Jaadah, who was supposed to be suborned to the deed by Moawiyah, or his son Yezid; and the reason alleged is, that Moawiyah had promised not to nominate a successor while Hassan lived. He died A.D. 661.

HASSAN PACHA, or GAZI HASSAN, grand vizier of the Ottoman empire, born in Persia, according to some; according to others, near Constantinople. He served when young in the Algerine navy, and, being taken by the Spaniards, was sent prisoner to Naples, whence he

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went to Constantinople, and entered into the service of the grand seignior. He fought at the battle of Tschemé against the Russians, and he was soon after appointed capitan-pacha, or high-admiral. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents; re-established order and tranquillity at Smyrna in 1775; took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre; and beheaded the famous Dhaher, sheik of the latter city, who had for years defied the power of the empire. After a glorious expedition to Egypt, Hassan returned to Constantinople. The beys of Egypt having again revolted, he returned thither in 1786, landed at Alexandria, and gained a signal victory over the rebels. In 1788 war broke out afresh between the Turks and Russians, and the chief command of the forces by sea and land was entrusted to Hassan. Okzakow was taken, and, in spite of the skill and bravery of Hassan, defeat everywhere attended the Ottoman arms. He was made grand-vizier in 1789, but was beheaded in February, or March, 1790.

HASSE, (John Adolphus,) an eminent musical composer, born at Bergedorf, near Hamburgh, in 1705. He composed his first opera at eighteen years of age; and in 1724 he went to Naples, where he studied under Porpora and Scarlatti, and composed some operas there, and also at Venice; and in 1730 he married the celebrated singer, signora Faustina. It was at this period that the spirit of party which reigned in the opera establishment of London had reached its acme. The noble directors not being able to appease the differences between Handel and the singers, at length separated from that composer, and opened a second Italian theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, of which Porpora had the management, who engaged Farinelli, Senesino, and Cuzoni as principal singers. The compositions of Porpora could in no way, however, compete with those of Handel, and Hasse was accordingly invited to England, and arrived here in 1733, when his opera of Artaserse was performed for the début of the matchless Farinelli, and became such a favourite with the town that it was played forty times. Nothing, however, could induce Hasse to remain in this country, probably owing to the virulence of the musical cabals at that time, and he returned to Dresden, where at length, in the year 1740, he settled. In the campaign of 1745, Frederic the Great entered Dresden on the 18th of December, after the battle of Kesseldorf, when, being desirous of estimating the talents of Hasse, he commanded one of his grand operas to be performed. Armenio was chosen, which so enchanted the king, that he sent Hasse a present of 1000 dollars and a diamond ring. He set a great number of operas, particularly some of Metastasio's, which spread his fame all over the musical world. The Italians, who called him Il Sassone, were desirous of adopting him as their own, and Algarotti has celebrated his powers in a poetical epistle addressed to Augustus III. of Poland. He composed for many German courts; and about 1769 settled at Vienna. At that time the musical amateurs were divided into two parties, at the head of one of which were Metastasio and Hasse; of the other, Calsabigi and Gluck. In comparing the two rivals, Dr. Burney entitles Gluck the Michael Angelo of composers, and Hasse, the Raphael; and observes, that the latter succeeds better in expressing whatever is graceful, elegant, and tender, than what is boisterous and violent. The number of his operas exceeds a hundred. He died at Venice in 1783. He composed a Requiem for his own funeral, which was duly applied to the intended purpose.

HASSELQUIST, (Frederic,) a learned botanist and traveller, born in 1722 at Törnvalla, in East Gothland. The early death of his father left him in indigent circumstances; but he maintained himself at the university of Upsal by instructing some of his fellow-pupils. Here he became a disciple of Linnæus; and he displayed so much diligence in the study of physic, that he received a royal stipend. He published an Essay on the Virtue of Plants; and was encouraged by Linnæus to undertake a voyage to Palestine to examine its natural history. He set out in 1749, and was conveyed by the Levant company to Smyrna, and for two years was engaged in making a most valuable collection of curiosities. He also made a tour to the inland parts of Natolia, and then sailed to Alexandria. After a survey of the chief places in Lower Egypt, he visited the Holy Land, whence he took a voyage to Cyprus, Rhodes, and Chio. In these countries he attended, with unremitting assiduity, to the purpose of his travels, and occasionally sent to Sweden such proofs of the value of his observations as procured him fresh subscriptions. When on his return, in 1752, he was overpowered by the heat of the climate and by fatigue, and died near Smyrna. His collections were seized by his creditors; but the queen of Sweden discharged his

debts, and Linnæus arranged the publication of his papers.

HASTED, (Edward,) was born at Hawley, in Kent, in 1732, and probably received a liberal education; but there is no account of his early life. His History of Kent, which had employed his time for upwards of forty years, was published in 1778—1799, in 4 vols, fol. During the latter part of his labours he fell into pecuniary difficulties, which obliged him to quit his residence in Kent. After this he lived in obscure retirement, and for some time in the environs of London. A few years before his death, the earl of Radnor presented him to the mastership of the hospital at Corsham, in Wiltshire, to which he then removed; and some time after, by a decree in the court of Chancery, he recovered his estates. He died in 1812.

HASTINGS, (Elizabeth,) daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, was celebrated for her personal accomplishments, but more for her private and public acts of charity, which were never exceeded by those of any female in the kingdom. This virtuous and amiable character, who is well depictured under the name of Aspasia by Congreve in the 49th number of the Tatler, died in 1740, universally and deservedly lamented.

HASTINGS, (Warren,) the son of an obscure clergyman, was born in 1733, and educated at Westminster School. In 1750 he was appointed a writer in the service of the East India Company, and had the good fortune to be nominated to Bengal. Immediately after his arrival he applied himself to the Persian and Hindostanee languages, and, with this valuable acquisition, he soon attracted the notice of his superiors. Immediately after the deposition and murder of Surajah Dowlah, it became necessary to select a man of talents as resident minister at the Durbar of the nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn; and colonel (afterwards lord) Clive selected Mr. Hastings as the most proper person to guard the interests of the Company, as its diplomatic agent with the new nabob. After a residence of some duration he was recalled to Bengal in 1761, in consequence of having become, by seniority in the service, a member of the administration there. After a stay of about fourteen years in India, he returned to England, with his ambition ungratified, and a moderate fortune. In this situation of his affairs he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, to whom he made known the narrowness of his circumstances and his literary projects. But in 1769 he was unexpectedly appointed second in council at Madras, and in 1772, on his arrival at Bengal, he was elevated to the presidency of the Supreme Council; and in January 1774, in consequence of a resolution of Parliament to create a paramount jurisdiction, he was invested with supreme authority, as governor-general of Bengal. But fortune, which had hitherto befriended him, now seemed determined to task his ability to retain her favours. To defend the possessions of the Company against Hyder Ally, who at that period wielded the sceptre of Mysore, and had formed an alliance with the Mahrattas, the governor-general had recourse to measures, both of force and policy, which gave great offence to the Court of Directors at home; and in February 1785, well knowing that a storm awaited his arrival, he set sail for England. It was not, however, until the 17th of February, 1786, that Mr. Burke moved for papers, and on April 4, he presented to the House of Commons several separate articles charging Mr. Hastings with high crimes and misdemeanors. The sessions of 1786-7 having been consumed in preliminary proceedings, the House of Lords assembled in Westminster Hall, February 13th, 1788, to try the impeachment; and on the 15th, the preliminary forms having been gone through, Mr. Burke, in the name of the Commons of England, opened the charges against the prisoner in a speech of unexampled eloquence, which lasted upwards of three days. He was assisted by Fox, Sheridan, Grey, and others. The sessions of 1788, 1789, and 1790, were consumed in going through the case for the prosecution. In 1791 the Commons expressed their willingness to abandon some part of the charges, with the view of bringing this extraordinary trial sooner to an end; and on the 2d of June, the seventy-third day, Mr. Hastings began his defence. This was protracted until April 17, 1795, on which (the 148th) day he was acquitted by a majority of twenty-one to eight, on every separate article charged against him. The law-charges of his defence amounted to 76,080*l.* In March 1796, the Company granted him an annuity of 4,000*l.* for twenty-eight years and a half, and lent him 50,000*l.* for eighteen years, free of interest. He retired from public life, to an estate at Daylesford, in Worcestershire, formerly in the possession of his family. He died August 22, 1818, having been raised to the dignity of privy-coun-

sellor not long before. He wrote, A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares, 4to, 1782; Memoirs relative to the State of India, 8vo, 1786; A Treatise on the Means of guarding Houses, by their construction, against Fire, 8vo, 1816; Fugitive Poetry, consisting of Imitations of Horace, &c.

HASTINGS, (Francis Rawdon,) marquis of Hastings, eldest son of the earl of Moira, was born in 1754, and was educated at Oxford. He entered the army in 1771, as ensign in the 15th foot, and obtained a lieutenancy in the 5th in 1773, and embarked for America, and distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill. In 1778 he was nominated adjutant-general to the British army in America, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the 25th of April, 1781, by a most skilful manœuvre, he defeated the American general Green at Hobkirk Hill. A dangerous attack of illness obliged him soon after to return to England, but the vessel in which he embarked was captured and carried into Brest. He was almost immediately released, and on his arrival was honoured with repeated marks of distinction by his sovereign, who appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, and created him an English peer, by the title of baron Rawdon, of Rawdon in Yorkshire, March 5, 1783. He had received the rank of colonel, November 20, 1782. Having formed an intimate friendship with George IV., then prince of Wales, he took an active part in the memorable discussions respecting the Regency; and on the 26th of December, 1789, moved in the House of Lords the amendment in his royal highness's favour. In October 1789, on the death of his maternal uncle, the earl of Huntingdon, he came into possession of the bulk of that nobleman's fortune; on the 20th of June, 1793, he succeeded his father as earl of Moira; and on the 12th of October that year he was advanced to the rank of major-general. At the same period he was appointed commander-in-chief of an army intended to cooperate with the royalists in Brittany, and all the ancient nobility of France were to serve under him; but, before any effective movements could be made, the Republicans had completely triumphed. In the summer of 1794, when the British army in Flanders was obliged to retreat through Brabant to Antwerp, the earl of Moira was despatched with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, and succeeded in effecting a junction with the duke of York, though his royal highness was then nearly surrounded by hostile forces much superior in number. Owing to the unparalleled rapidity of the earl of Moira's movements, and the skilfulness of his dispositions, the French general Pichegru, who was in the vicinity of Bruges with a force much greater than the British, was completely outgeneralled. Having acted steadily with the Whigs, he was, when they came into power, in 1806, appointed to the post of master-general of the Ordnance, in which he continued till the Tory party regained their ascendency. In 1812, after the assassination of Mr. Perceval, he made an unsuccessful attempt to form an administration, and soon after the Prince Regent conferred upon him the order of the Garter. In the same year he was appointed governor-general of India, and held that office for more than nine years, in which time, besides other important achievements, he brought the Nepaul war to a successful termination. On the 7th of December, 1816, he was created viscount Loudoun, earl of Rawdon, and marquis of Hastings. He also twice received the thanks of the directors and court of proprietors of the East India Company, and of the two Houses of Parliament. In 1822, in consequence of ill health, he returned to England, and was succeeded by lord Amherst. On the 22d of March, 1824, he was nominated governor and commander-in-chief of Malta. He died on the 28th of November, 1826, on board his majesty's ship the *Revenge*, then lying in Baia Bay, near Naples.

HATCHER, (Thomas,) became a fellow of Eton college in 1555, and compiled memoirs of the eminent persons educated there, in two books, in a catalogue of all the provosts, fellows, and scholars, to 1572. He published the epistles and orations of his fellow-collegian, Walter Haddon, in a book entitled Lucubrationes. He died in Lincolnshire, but the date of his death is not known.

HATFIELD, (Thomas,) secretary to Edward III., by whom he was much esteemed, was consecrated bishop of Durham, on the 10th of July, 1345. In the following year David king of Scotland, at the head of 50,000 men, invaded England, and encamped in Bear-park, near Stanhope, in the county of Durham. To repel these invaders, a great number of the northern noblemen armed all their vassals, and came to join the king, who was then at Durham; from thence they marched against the Scots in four sepa-

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rate bodies, the first of which was commanded by lord Percy and bishop Hatfield. The Scots were defeated, and their king was taken prisoner. In 1354 the bishop of Durham and lords Percy and Ralph Nevill were appointed commissioners to treat with the Scots for the ransom of their captive monarch. Bishop Hatfield was the founder of Trinity college, Oxford, which was at first called Durham college, and was originally intended for such monks of Durham as should choose to study there. He also built a palace in the Strand, in London, and called it Durham-house, and by his will bequeathed it for ever to his successors in the bishopric. This palace continued in the possession of the bishops till the Reformation, when it was, in the fifth of Edward VI. demised to the king's sister, the princess Elizabeth. The site of it is now occupied by the Adelphi. Bishop Hatfield was also the principal benefactor, if not the founder, of the Friary at Northallerton, in Yorkshire, for Carmelites, or White Friars. He died at his manor of Alfond, or Alford, near London, in 1381, and was buried in Durham cathedral.

HATSELL, (John,) chief clerk to the House of Commons, was born in 1742, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, after which he became a member and senior bencher of the Middle Temple. He was made chief clerk of the House of Commons, from which office he retired in 1797. He died in 1820, and was buried in the Temple church. He published, A Collection of Cases of Privilege of Parliament, from the earliest Records to the Year 1628, 4to, of which the first volume appeared in 1778; Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons, under separate Titles, with Observations, 5 vols, 4to; and Rules and Standing Orders of the House of Commons, 1809, 4to.

HATTO, or ATTO VERCELLENSIS, was born in Piedmont in the beginning of the tenth century, and was promoted to the bishopric of Vercelli in 945. He wrote, Libellus de Pressuris Ecclesiasticis, inserted in D'Achery's Spicilegium; Mosheim observes, that this treatise shows in their true colours the persecuting spirit of the times; Epistolæ; and Canones Statutaque Vercellensis Ecclesiæ. Baronzio published the Complete Works of Hatto, in 1768, 2 vols, fol.

HATTON, (Sir Christopher,) chancellor under Elizabeth, educated at St. Mary's hall, Oxford, was a man of learning and great integrity; but it is remarkable that, though placed in so high a situation, he had not been bred to the law. His decisions, however, were never impeached, as he was guided by justice and impartiality. It was by his advice that the unfortunate Mary submitted to her fatal trial. He was born at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire, of an ancient Cheshire family, and died, in 1591, of a broken heart, as some historians affirm, occasioned by the queen's demanding a debt which he had it not in his power to pay. Warton thinks he wrote the fourth act in the tragedy of Tancred and Gismund; and to him is ascribed, A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament.

HAUBOLD, (Christian Theophilus,) an eminent German jurist, born at Dresden in 1766, and was first instructed by his uncle, an able lawyer, who afterwards sent him to the gymnasium of St. Nicholas, and to the university at Leipsic, where he soon obtained his degree, and three professorships, and the honorary office of canon of the chapter of Merseburg. He devoted his attention to the study of the Roman law, and during the long period of thirty-five years, for which he held the professor's chair, his lectures were attended by students from all quarters. He died, to the great regret of the university, on the 24th of March, 1824. His library was purchased by the emperor Alexander, who presented it to the university of Abo, but it was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1827. Haubold's works are very numerous.

HAUGWITZ, (Christian Henry Charles, count of,) a Prussian statesman, born in 1758 in the district of Krappitz, in Silesia, and educated at Göttingen. In early life he indulged in fashionable gallantries; but he soon engaged in the graver pursuits of politics, and was made minister of foreign affairs in 1793. In 1795 he negotiated a peace with France, which was ratified by the treaty of Basle. He afterwards supplanted his rival Hardenburg. On the accession of Frederic William III. he retained his office; but his influence began to decline, and he was at last obliged to retire, and was succeeded by Hardenberg, whose policy, directed to the maintenance of the neutrality of Prussia, was more acceptable to the king. In December 1805 he signed a convention with Buonaparte at Vienna, by which Prussia received Hanover at the hands of France. This treaty of course embroiled his country with England. The consequences were most disastrous for Prussia, and Haugwitz

hastened to Paris for the purpose of adjusting matters; but his efforts were vain, and he retired once more to his estates in Silesia. He died at Venice in 1832.

HAUKAL, (Abul Kasem Mohammed Ibn,) a celebrated Arabic traveller and geographer, of the tenth century, born at Bagdad. Haukal's work on Geography is entitled, A Book of Roads and Kingdoms, which he composed, as he states in the preface, for the purpose of giving a description of all the countries in which the Mohammedan religion prevailed, together with the revenues, natural productions, and commerce of each. He first describes Arabia, since it contains Mecca and the Caaba, and afterwards the seas and other countries subject to the Mohommedans. He then passes to the Persian Gulf; and next describes Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Persia. The description of each country is accompanied by a map. There is a MS. copy in the Bodleian Library, and another at Leyden.

HAUKSBEE, or HAWKSBEE, (Francis,) a celebrated English natural philosopher, distinguished for his discoveries in electricity, was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It appears from the minutes of the Royal Society, that he was admitted a fellow of that body in 1705, at which period it is probable he was appointed to the office of curator of experiments to the Society. The facts observed and registered by him, however unimportant in themselves, constituted the beginning of the science of electricity, and, by drawing the attention of philosophers to that particular subject, were of considerable service in promoting electrical investigations. In 1706 he had recognised the electricity of glass by friction, and was thence led to the first rudiments of the electrical machine. In 1709 he published his Physico-Mechanical Experiments on various subjects, touching light and electricity producible on the attrition of bodies, London, 4to. He also left, Proposals for a Course of Chemical Experiments, London, 1731, 4to; An Essay for introducing a Portable Laboratory, London, 1731, 8vo; besides numerous papers on various philosophical subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

HAUTEFEUILLE, (John de,) an ingenious mechanic, the son of a baker, was born at Orleans in 1647. He was the inventor of the steel springs in watches, afterwards improved by Huygens. He was an ecclesiastic, and held some preferment. He also wrote some curious pamphlets on clocks, &c. He died in 1724.

HAUTEROCHE, (Noël le Breton de,) a French dramatic poet and actor, who died at Paris in 1707, aged ninety. His pieces are numerous, and possess some merit.

HAUTE-SERRE, (Anthony Dadin de,) professor of law at Toulouse, was a native of Cahors, and died in 1682, aged eighty. He wrote, Gesta Regum et Ducum Aquitaniæ, 2 vols, 4to, a Treatise on Monastic Life, &c., and various other works, which display great erudition, and a deep knowledge of jurisprudence.

HAUY, (René Just, Abbé,) a distinguished mineralogist, born in 1743 at St. Just, near Beauvais, and educated at the college of Navarre, to which he was appointed professor in 1764, and subsequently also to that of the cardinal le Moine. He was the first to show that the structure of crystalline substances was regulated by laws as invariable as those to which organized bodies are subjected, and thus crystallography for the first time assumed the character of a regular science. He communicated the result of his researches to the Royal Academy, and was elected a member of that society in 1783. During the Revolution he was thrown into prison for refusing to take the oath of obedience required of the priest; but the exertions of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, one of his pupils, obtained his release. In 1794 he was appointed conserver of the mineralogical collections of the School of Mines, and the following year he received the appointment of secretary to the commission of weights and measures. Under the consulship of Buonaparte he became professor of mineralogy of the Museum of Natural History, and professor of the Faculty of Sciences at the Academy of Paris. He died in 1822. He wrote, An Essay on the Structure of Crystals; Exposition of the Theory of Electricity and Magnetism; Treatise on Mineralogy; Treatise on Physics; Treatise on Crystallography, besides memoirs upon mineralogy and electricity. The duke of Buckingham purchased his collection of minerals, for which he had refused an offer of 600,000 francs.

HAVERCAMP, (Sigebert,) a learned philologer and critic, born at Utrecht in 1683. He became the minister of a church in the island of Overflacke, whence he was called to be professor of Greek, in the room of Gronovius, at Leyden; and afterwards he obtained the chair of his-

tory and rhetoric. He died in 1742. He published, Tertullian's Apology, with a Commentary; Dissertationes de Alexandri Magni Numismate; Oratio de Actione Oratoris, sive Corporis eloquentiâ; Thesaurus Morellianus; The History of Asia, Africa, and Europe, in Dutch; Sylloge Scriptorum de Pronunciatione Græcæ Linguæ; Lucretius; Josephus; Eutropius; Sallust; and Censorinus.

HAVERS, (Clopton,) an English anatomist, of whose life no particulars are recorded. He wrote, Osteologia Nova, or some Observations on the Bones, &c.; communicated to the Royal Society in several Discourses, read at their Meetings, London, 1691, 8vo. He edited the Anatomy of Man and Woman, from M. Spacher and J. Remmelin, London, 1702, fol.; and he published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of an extraordinary bleeding of the lachrymal gland, and a discourse of concoction of the food.

HAWEIS, (Thomas,) a divine, born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1734. He served his time to an apothecary, but afterwards went to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of laws. On entering into orders he became assistant to Mr. Madan, at the Lock chapel, at whose recommendation he accepted the presentation to the rectory of All Saints, Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, upon an express promise of resignation; but when the time came he refused to give up the living, which occasioned much controversy. At last the countess of Huntingdon, whose chaplain he was, compromised the affair, and he held the living till his death. That lady also entrusted him with the management of her chapels, and of the seminary which she had founded for the education of students in divinity. When the London Missionary Society was formed he also took the lead in its direction. His principal works are, A volume of Sermons; A Commentary on the Bible; History of the Church; Life of the Rev. William Romaine; State of Evangelical Religion throughout the World. He died in 1820.

HAWES, (Stephen,) a native of Suffolk, educated at Oxford, and made groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. He was well skilled in French and Italian poetry, and wrote, The Temple of Glass, in imitation of Chaucer's House of Fame; The Pastime of Pleasure, completed 1506, and eleven years after printed in 4to, by Wynkyn de Worde, with wood engravings.

HAWES, (William,) a physician, and the founder of the Humane Society, was born at Islington, in 1736, and was educated at St. Paul's School. He was brought up an apothecary, and practised in the Strand until 1780, when he took his degrees as a physician. In 1773 he became deservedly popular, by his zealous exertions in the establishment of the Humane Society, to which institution he may be said to have devoted the rest of his life. He died in 1808. He was the author of An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last Illness, whose death he attributed to an improper use of James's powders; An Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment; An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic, being at once an ironical and serious exposure of the absurdities of that production; An Address to the Legislature on the importance of the Humane Society; An Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, with Observations on the general Bills of Mortality; Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1784, dedicated by permission to the King.

HAWKE, (Edward, lord,) a brave English admiral, was born in 1715, the son of a barrister. He entered early into the naval service, and in 1734 was made captain of the *Wolf*, and soon distinguished himself under the English admirals, Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley, off Toulon, and took a Spanish ship of superior force, the *Pader*, of sixty guns. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the white; and in October of that year he defeated a French fleet, and captured seven of the enemy's ships; for which he was honoured with the ribbon of the Bath. In 1748 he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and two years after of the white. On the renewal of the war in 1755, after the failure of admiral Byng in the Mediterranean, sir Edward Hawke was sent thither with a powerful fleet, but came too late to save Minorca. He, however, blocked up the enemy's fleet in Toulon, and restored the English superiority in that sea. In 1757 he assisted in the expedition against Rochefort. In 1759 he was sent off Brest, from which the French fleet escaped, but he pursued them, and attacked them off Belleisle, and totally defeated them; for which he received a pension of 2,000*l.* from the king. In 1765 he was appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the Admiralty, and in 1776 he was raised to the peerage. He died in 1781.

HAWKER, (Robert,) a popular divine, of the class commonly called evangelical, born at Exeter in 1753, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was for fifty years vicar of the parish of Charles the Martyr, at Plymouth, and had been engaged in numerous controversies with his brethren of the Church. In his occasional visits to the metropolis he drew very crowded congregations. He published, Several Sermons on the Divinity of Christ; Evidence of a Plenary Inspiration; Sermons on the Divinity and Operations of the Holy Ghost; Misericordia; Christian's Pocket Companion; Youth's Catechism, 1798; Life of W. Coombe; Life and Writings of the Rev. H. Tanner, 1807; Two Letters to a Barrister, 1808; the Bible, with a Commentary; The Poor Man's Commentary on the New Testament. He died in 1827.

HAWKESWORTH, (John,) an elegant writer, born in London in 1715, or, according to another account, in 1719. His parents were Dissenters, probably in humble life, and it has been asserted that he was brought up to a mechanical occupation; but Sir J. Hawkins says that he was in his youth clerk to an attorney. He devoted himself, however, to literature, and about 1744 became Dr. Johnson's successor in the office of compiler of the parliamentary debates for the Gentleman's Magazine. Between his thirtieth and fortieth year, he resided at Bromley, in Kent, where his wife kept a boarding-school. In 1752 he began to publish a set of periodical papers, under the title of The Adventurer, which were continued to the one hundred and fortieth number, and then collected into 4 vols, 12mo. Of these one-half were of his own composition. He had for his coadjutors, Johnson, Bathurst, and Warton. The papers of Hawkesworth resemble in style the Ramblers of Johnson, though with somewhat less pomp of diction. Those among them which have been most admired consist of eastern tales, and of stories in domestic life; in the former of which he exhibits a fine imagination, and in the latter a considerable knowledge of the human heart. Archbishop Herring so much approved the moral and religious tenor of these papers, that he conferred upon Hawkesworth the degree of doctor of civil law. This acquisition of dignity lost him the friendship of Dr. Johnson, who had not then obtained a similar honour. In 1761 he edited the works of Swift, with a life prefixed. Of this performance Dr. Johnson thus speaks in his Lives of the English Poets:—"An account of Dr. Swift has been already collected, with great diligence and acuteness, by Dr. Hawkesworth, according to a scheme which I laid before him in the intimacy of our friendship. I cannot, therefore, be expected to say much of a life, concerning which I had long since communicated my thoughts to a man capable of dignifying his narration with so much elegance of language and force of sentiment." In 1766 Hawkesworth edited three volumes of Letters of Dr. Swift and several of his Friends, published from the Original, with Notes explanatory and historical. In 1768 he published a well-executed Translation of Telemachus, 4to. The reputation he had now acquired as a writer obtained for him, in 1772, the task of compiling into one narrative an account of the voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook. This work was published in 3 vols, 4to, adorned with charts, maps, views, &c. For this Hawkesworth received 6,000*l*. The work, however, did not give satisfaction; he had indulged in some descriptions of the licentious manners of the South Sea islanders, which were censured for their indelicacy; and he had gone out of his way to make some attacks upon the doctrine of a particular providence. The chagrin occasioned by this unfavourable reception of his work, together with his high mode of living, is supposed to have shortened his days. He died in November 1773, and was buried in the church of Bromley, in Kent, where a monument, with an appropriate inscription, was erected to his memory. His eastern romance, entitled Almoran and Hamet, has been greatly admired.

HAWKINS, (Sir John,) an eminent naval commander, born at Plymouth about 1520. In his youth he made several voyges to Spain, Portugal, and the Canaries. In 1562 he fitted out a small squadron, with which he sailed to the coast of Guinea, and commenced that inhuman traffic in slaves which is now happily abolished, by carrying thence to Hispaniola a cargo of three hundred blacks. This success induced him to repeat the voyage in 1564 with a larger force. Whatever may now be thought of the morality of these exploits, they seem to have conduced highly to his reputation in that age; and he bore their badge in a crest granted to him by patent, consisting of a "demy-moor in his proper colour, bound with a cord." He prepared for a third expedition, which

took place in 1567, with two ships of the queen's, and four belonging to private owners. After having, by purchase and force, procured five hundred negroes, he sailed to Spanish America; and the governor of Rio de la Hacha refusing to trade with him, he landed and took the town. Hawkins disposed of the remainder of his slaves at Carthagena, and on his return was driven by stress of weather into the harbour of St. Juan de Ulloa, at the bottom of the bay of Mexico. While he was here he was attacked and defeated by a Spanish fleet, and, after undergoing great hardships, he reached home in January 1568. This ill success probably damped his ardour for maritime enterprise, which he resigned to younger men, several of whom had been bred under himself, particularly his kinsman, the renowned Drake. In 1573 he was appointed treasurer of the navy, and he was consulted on all important occasions relative to the naval operations against the Spaniards; and in 1588, when all the force of the nation was brought out to confront the dreaded Armada, he served as rear-admiral on board the *Victory*. For his conduct on this emergency he received the honour of knighthood, and the commendations of the queen. In 1590 he had the command of a squadron which, in conjunction with another under Sir Martin Frobisher, was sent to infest the coasts of Spain. In 1595, in consequence of the proposal of himself and Sir Francis Drake to annoy the enemy in his most vulnerable part—the West Indies, he was appointed to the command of a squadron of men-of-war, which joined a larger number of private ships under Drake. The two commanders unfortunately differed in opinion, and Hawkins was obliged to give way. In consequence of their unsuccessful attempt on the Canaries, and at Dominica, Hawkins fell ill through vexation, and died on November 21, 1595, when arrived just in sight of the latter island. He was a judicious and able seaman, well acquainted with every part of his profession, brave, but rude in behaviour, somewhat crafty and avaricious, and more beloved by the common men than by his equals. He sat twice in parliament for Plymouth, and once for another place. He was the founder of an hospital at Chatham for disabled and diseased seamen.

HAWKINS, (Sir Richard,) son of the preceding, was bred to a maritime life; and in 1582, being then very young, had the command of a vessel in an expedition to the West Indies. He commanded a queen's ship, *Swallow*, in the action with the Spanish Armada, and distinguished himself on the occasion. He afterwards cruised with his father and Frobisher on the Spanish coast; and, upon his return, engaged in a design of a very extensive voyage into the South Sea. Upon this expedition he sailed in June 1593, with three vessels of his own, and proceeded to the coast of Brazil. He sailed through the straits of Magellan, and coasted along the western side of South America. He afterwards was compelled to yield to a Spanish squadron, and received several wounds in the action. After a confinement of upwards of two years in Peru and the adjacent provinces, he was sent back to Europe and liberated. Nothing is known concerning him after his return to England to his death in 1622, which happened from an apolectic fit, as he was attending the privy-council. He wrote, The Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knight, in his Voyage to the South Sea, A.D. 1593, fol., London, 1622. This is a performance of value, containing many nautical remarks, particularly respecting the passage of the straits of Magellan; and some observations on the scurvy, and the method of preserving the health of the sailors. He dwells much on the advantage of keeping the ship clean, employing fumigations, and encouraging exercise and cleanliness among the men; and he recommends the substitution of fresh for salt provisions, whenever practicable, and an abundant use of oranges, lemons, and other acid fruits.

HAWKINS, (Sir John,) a miscellaneous writer, and useful magistrate, born in 1719, in London, where his father followed the profession of builder and surveyor. He was educated with a view to the same pursuit, but quitted it for the law, and was articled as clerk to an attorney. As his occupation was chiefly confined to copying, he endeavoured by early rising to store his mind with information; and such was his assiduity that, at the expiration of his clerkship, he had obtained a fund of legal knowledge, together with a considerable acquaintance with polite literature. He thus established himself in a respectable business. A taste for music also led him to become a member of the Madrigal Society. In 1749 he became a member of a tavern club instituted by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Johnson, which was composed of nine members, who met on Tuesday evenings, at the King's Head, in Ivy-

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lane. By his marriage in 1753 he obtained a handsome fortune, which was greatly augmented on the death of his wife's brother in 1759. Upon that event he quitted business. In 1760 he edited Walton's Complete Angler, with notes, and a life of the author prefixed. In 1761 he was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and became a very active magistrate. On the establishment of the celebrated society called the Literary Club in 1763, he, with Johnson and Reynolds, was among the first members. As a magistrate he obtained credit by a publication of Observations on the Highways, with the draught of a bill for their repair. In 1765 his reputation in his office caused him to be chosen chairman to the quarter sessions; and in 1772 he received the honour of knighthood. He contributed some notes to the edition of Shakspeare by Johnson and Steevens, printed in 1773 and in 1778. His great literary labour during several years of this period, was the preparation of a history of music, which he brought to a conclusion in 1776, when it was published under the title of General History of the Science and Practice of Music, in 5 vols, 4to, dedicated to George III. It abounds with curious and original information, and may be regarded as a repository of many useful things not elsewhere to be met with. Dr. Johnson, when attacked by his last illness, (December 1783,) requested Sir John Hawkins to accept the office of his executor. Sir John with difficulty overcame his reluctance to make his will, and assisted in framing it; and after his death undertook to write his life, and publish his works collectively. A fire, which destroyed his valuable library, interrupted his literary occupations, but did not disturb his equanimity; and in 1787 his Life and Works of Dr. Johnson, in 11 vols, 8vo, made its appearance. He died in May 1789, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. He gave to the British Museum a valuable collection of musical treatises which he had purchased, and which had been formed by the celebrated Dr. Pepusch.

HAWKSMOOR, (Nicholas,) an architect, born in 1666. At the age of seventeen he became the pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. He was deputy-surveyor at the building of Chelsea college, clerk of the works at Greenwich, and was continued in the same posts by William III., Anne, and George I., at Kensington, Whitehall, and St. James's; surveyor of all the new churches, and of Westminster Abbey, from the death of Sir Christopher Wren, and designed many that were erected in pursuance of the statute of Anne for building fifty new churches: viz., St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard-street; Christ Church, in Spitalfields; St. George, Middlesex; St. Anne, Limehouse; and St. George, Bloomsbury, the steeple of which, though Walpole has stigmatized it as "a master-stroke of absurdity," is highly praised by more competent judges. Hawksmoor also rebuilt part of All Souls college, Oxford; and at Blenheim, and Castle Howard, he was associated with Vanbrugh, and was employed in erecting a magnificent mausoleum there when he died, in March 1736. He built several mansions, particularly Easton Neston, in Northamptonshire; restored a defect in Beverley Minster, by a machine that screwed up the fabric with extraordinary art; repaired, in a judicious manner, the west end of Westminster Abbey; and gave a design for the Radcliffe Library.

HAWKWOOD, (Sir John,) an English general in the service of Edward III. He was born at Sible Heddingham, in Essex, where his father was a tanner, and he was for some time apprentice to a tailor, but "he soon," says Fuller, "turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield, at the sound of Edward's wars." He signalized himself so much under the king and the Black Prince, that from a private soldier he became a captain, and was knighted; but at the peace of Bretigni in 1360 he found himself too poor to maintain his dignity, and therefore he associated with others in a corps called Les tard Venus, whose employment was to gain support by plunder as a marauding party. With these desperate followers, whose numbers daily increased, Sir John penetrated into Italy, and enriched himself by the plunder of the clergy. In 1364 he entered into the service of the Pisan republic, in which he behaved with great bravery. In 1387 he armed in defence of the Florentines, and his masterly retreat from the superior forces of his able antagonist, Venni, through a difficult and dangerous country, is celebrated as exhibiting the most heroic courage, with coolness, judgment, and perseverance. Though at the peace of 1391 the Florentines disbanded all their forces, yet they retained Hawkwood at the head of a thousand men. He died at Florence in 1393, at an advanced age, and his funeral was celebrated with unusual

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magnificence, and his remains were deposited in the church of St. Reparata. A cenotaph was erected in the church of his native town, which still perpetuates his memory. As a proof of his charity it may be mentioned, that he founded an English hospital at Rome for the entertainment of poor travellers.

HAWLES, (John,) a lawyer, born at Salisbury in 1645, and educated at Winchester School, and at Queen's college, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and after studying the usual period was admitted to the bar. On the accession of William III. he published, Remarks upon the Trials of Edward Fitzharris, Stephen Colledge, Count Coningsmarke, the Lord Russel, &c., London, 1689, fol.; and a shorter tract, called, The Magistracy and Government of England vindicated, or a Justification of the English method of proceedings against Criminals, by way of Answer to the Defence of the late Lord Russel's innocence, *ibid.* 1689, fol. In 1695 he was appointed solicitor-general, which office he held until 1702. He was one of the managers against Dr. Sacheverel in his memorable trial. He died 1716.

HAY, (James,) came to England with James I., and was the first Scotchman raised to the English peerage, successively by the titles of lord Hay, viscount Doncaster, and earl Carlisle. He was employed by his sovereign in various embassies, and went to France to negotiate a marriage between the prince of Wales and Henrietta Maria of France. He died in 1636.

HAY, (William,) an English writer, born at Glenburne, in Sussex, about 1700, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple. In 1734, on lord Hardwicke's promotion, he was elected member for Seaford, which he represented till his death. He espoused the cause of Sir Robert Walpole, whom he defended in some pamphlets, and by whom he was rewarded with the place of Commissioner of the Victualling Office. He afterwards obtained the appointment of Keeper of the Records in the Tower. He died in 1755. He wrote, Religio Philosophi; A Translation of Hawkins Browne's Poem, De Immortalitate Animæ; the Epigrams of Martial modernized, &c.; besides An Essay on Deformity, in which he has descanted with humour and liveliness on his own personal imperfection, observing that of the 558 members of the Commons' House, he was the only man of bodily deformity.—His son was equally deformed, and was cruelly put to death by Cossim Ally Kawn, at Patna, in 1762. Hay's works were published by his daughter, 2 vols, 4to, 1794.

HAYDN, (Francis Joseph,) was born on the 31st of March, 1732, at Rohrau, a small town about fifteen leagues from Vienna. His father was a wheelwright, and his mother, before she married, was cook at the château of count Harrach, a nobleman residing in the neighbourhood. Haydn's father, besides his trade of wheelwright, filled the office of parish sexton. He had a fine tenor voice, and on holydays, after the service of the church, he used to play on the harp, while his wife sang. The little concert was renewed every week, and the child, placing himself before his parents, with two pieces of wood in his hands, one for a violin and the other for a bow, accompanied his mother's voice. A schoolmaster of Haimburg, of the name of Frank, and cousin to the wheelwright, came one Sunday to Rohrau, and was present during the performance of one of these family trios, when he noticed that the child, then not six years old, beat time with the utmost correctness and precision. Frank understood music, and begged his relations to allow him to take little Joseph back to Haimburg with him, and attend to his education. They accepted the proposition with delight, and under the friendly roof of his kinsman young Haydn soon learnt to play on the violin and other instruments, and acquired some knowledge of Latin. Chance now brought to Frank's house Reüter, chapelmaster of St. Stephen's cathedral at Vienna, who was searching round the country for additional voices for his choir; the schoolmaster immediately introduced his little relation to him, when Reüter gave him a canon to sing at sight. The precision, distinctness of tone, and fire with which it was performed by the child, astonished Reüter, who immediately engaged him as a chorister. Haydn has said, that, dating from this time, a single day never passed at Reüter's in which he did not practise sixteen, and sometimes eighteen hours. At the age of thirteen he began to perceive that a knowledge of counterpoint and of the rules of harmony was requisite; he accordingly purchased, at a second-hand shop, some old books on the theory of music, and among others the well-known treatise by Fuchs, which he studied with great assiduity. He next acquired, through Porpora, the true Italian style of singing; but at the age of nineteen his voice broke,

and he was obliged to leave his situation in the class of *soprani* at St. Stephen's, where he had sung eleven years. Forced to seek a lodging, by chance he met with a wig-maker, named Keller, who had often noticed and been delighted with the beauty of his voice at the cathedral, and who now offered him an asylum. This Haydn most gladly accepted, and pursuing his studies without interruption, made rapid progress. He soon after married Keller's daughter; but the union was far from being a happy one. At length he was so fortunate as to be employed in instructing the niece of Metastasio, who introduced him, in 1759, to count Martzin, from whose service he passed, in 1761, into that of prince Esterhazy, whose chapel-master he continued to be to the end of his life, residing, in that capacity, at the palace of Eisenstädt, in Hungary. In 1791 he visited London, and produced, at Salomon's concerts, in the Hanover-square Rooms, six of his Twelve Grand Symphonies. He at this time also composed, by agreement with Corri and Dussek, music-publishers, his two celebrated sets of English Canzonets. In 1794 he visited London a second time, and produced the remaining six of his Grand Symphonies. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc.; and he received the most flattering attention from persons of the highest rank and fashion. In 1798 he brought out his noble oratorio, The Creation, which, when it reached Paris, obtained for him the honour of being elected a member of the Institute. Two years after he composed his oratorio of the Four Seasons. His last compositions were two sets of quartets, which attest that his genius was still in its full vigour. He died at Vienna, May 29, 1809, when the French troops were in possession of that capital. His works are very numerous, embracing every class. Among them are 116 symphonies, 83 violin quartets, 60 pianoforte sonatas, 15 masses, 4 oratorios, including the Seven Last Words, a grand Te Deum, a Stabat Mater, 14 Italian and German operas, 42 duets and canzonets, upwards of 200 concertos and divertissements for particular instruments, &c. Cherubini, Pleyel, Neukomm, and Weigl, may be considered as his disciples.

HAYE, (John de la,) a learned Franciscan, preacher in ordinary to Anne of Austria, was born at Paris in 1593. His principal works are, Biblia Magna, 1643, 5 vols, fol.; and Biblia Maxima, 1660, 19 vols, fol. He died in 1661.—He must not be confounded with JOHN DE LA HAYE, a Jesuit, who died in 1614, aged seventy-four, leaving an Evangelical Harmony, 2 vols, fol., and other works: nor with another—JOHN DE LA HAYE, valet de chambre to Margaret of Valois, who published her poems.

HAYER DU PERRON, (Peter le,) a native of Alençon, born in 1603. He was distinguished for his poems, odes, songs, and sonnets.

HAYER, (John Nicholas Hubert,) a pious French friar, born at Sarlouis, in Lorraine, in 1718. He frequently stood forth the champion of revealed religion, in opposition to modern infidelity. For some years he was connected with Soret in publishing a periodical, entitled, La Religion Vengée, or Religion Vindicated, which, notwithstanding its acknowledged merit and utility, was discontinued for want of public support. He also wrote, A Treatise on the Existence of God; On the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul; The Temporal Utility of the Christian Religion, 1774, 12mo; The Charlatanry of Unbelievers. He died in 1780.

HAYES, (Charles,) an ingenious mathematician and chronologist, born in 1678. He had for many years the chief direction of the African Company. He wrote, A Treatise on Fluxions, fol.; A new and easy Method to find out the Longitude; The Moon, a philosophical dialogue; A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint; Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels, according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with regard to the Birth and Infancy of Jesus Christ; and Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint. In 1758 he took chambers in Gray's-inn, and in 1759 he published, Chronographiæ Asiaticæ et Ægyptiacæ Specimen. In quo, I. Origo Chronologiæ LXX Interpretum investigatur. II. Conspectus totius Operis exhibetur, 8vo. Under the first part he attempts to show, that both the LXX. and Josephus took their system of chronology from several ancient writings (distinct from the sacred books of the Old Testament), which had for many ages been carefully preserved by the priests, in the library belonging to the Temple of Jerusalem. He died in 1760.

HAYES, (William,) a musical composer, born in 1708. He was originally organist of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in music, and was elected professor in that

faculty. He published a collection of English ballads; but is best known for his church compositions, and catches. He died in 1777.—His son, Dr. PHILIP HAYES, born in 1739, took his degree of doctor in music the same year that his father died, whom he succeeded in the professorship. He died in 1797.

HAYGARTH, (John,) a physician, who practised at Chester, and afterwards at Bath. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of, Inquiries into the Means of Preventing the Small-pox; A Sketch of a Plan for entirely extirpating the Small-pox, and introducing Inoculation; Observations on Imagination, considered as a Remedy for Diseases of the Body,—the design of this was to expose the quackery of Perkins's Metallic Tractors; A Letter to Dr. Percival, on the Means of preventing Contagious Fevers; and, A Letter to the Bishop of London, on the Education of the Poor. He died in 1813.

HAYLEY, (William,) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1745 at Chichester, where his grandfather had been dean of the cathedral. He was educated at the school of Kingston-upon-Thames, at Eton, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he retired to his estate of Eartham, in Sussex, where he cultivated literature, and where he resided till the loss of a natural son, about 1800, so afflicted him, that he removed to Felpham. About 1792 he became acquainted with Cowper. He died in 1820. He wrote, An Essay on Painting; An Essay on History; An Essay on Epic Poetry; The Triumphs of Temper. An edition of these, with other pieces and plays, was printed in 6 vols, 8vo. His prose works are, An Essay on Old Maids; the Lives of Milton, Cowper, and Romney the Painter; and an Essay on Sculpture, addressed to his friend Flaxman.

HAYM, (Nicolo Francesco,) a musical professor of Rome, who came to England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and made an unsuccessful attempt to establish an Italian opera. He published, Il Tesoro Britannico, 2 vols, 4to, or a description of coins, gems, &c. in English cabinets; Notizia de libri rari nella Lingua Italiana; and two tragedies, La Merope, and La Demodice. He died in 1730.

HAYMAN, (Francis,) a painter, born at Exeter in 1708. In early life he came to London, and was a pupil of John Brown, and was afterwards employed by Fleetwood in painting scenes for Drury-lane theatre. He was next employed by Mr. Tyers to execute some pictures from Shakspeare for Vauxhall-gardens; and he also furnished drawings for the illustration of several works, as Milton, Don Quixote, Pope's works, &c. He became a member and librarian of the Royal Academy, and died in 1776. He was fond of athletic exercises; and once when the great marquis of Granby came to sit for his portrait, he and Hayman had a set-to in the true pugilistic style before the painting began.

HAYMO, or AIMO, a German prelate, and industrious writer, in the ninth century, was a disciple of the learned Alcuin, and studied under him at Tours, at the same time with Rabanus Maurus, with whom he contracted the closest intimacy. In 841 he was promoted to the bishopric of Halberstadt, in Saxony; and in 848 he assisted at the council of Mentz, in which the opinions of Godeschalc were condemned. He died in 853. He is to be classed among the allegorical expositors of Scripture, and in his name have been published comments on almost all the books both of the Old and New Testaments, collected, according to the custom of his age, out of the commentaries of the fathers. Mosheim observes, that a great part of the writings which are attributed to Haymo, was composed by Remigius, bishop of Auxerre. He wrote, in Latin, Commentaries on the Psalms, on the greater and lesser Prophets, on the Apocalypse, on the Acts of the Apostles, and on the Epistles of St. Paul. He wrote also two volumes of Homilies on the Evangelists; An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History; a treatise On the Love of the celestial Country; and a small work On the Body and Blood of our Lord, inserted in the twelfth volume of D'Achery's Spicilegium.

HAYNE, (Thomas,) a learned schoolmaster, was born in Leicestershire in 1581, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1604 he took his bachelor's degree, and became one of the ushers at Merchant Tailors' School; and after taking the degree of master, he was appointed usher at Christ's Hospital. He was highly respected by men of learning, and particularly by Selden. He died in 1645. He gave 400*l.* to be bestowed in buying lands or houses, in or near Leicester, of the yearly value of 24*l.* for ever, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Thrussington, or some town near thereto, to teach ten poor children,

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&c. He also founded two scholarships in Lincoln college. He wrote, Grammatices Latinæ Compendium; Linguarum Cognatio, seu de Linguis in genere; Pax in Terrâ, seu Tractatus de Pace Ecclesiasticâ; The equal ways of God, in rectifying the unequal ways of man; General View of the Holy Scriptures, or the Times, Places, and Persons of the Holy Scripture; Life and Death of Dr. Martin Luther.

HAYNES, (Hopton,) a strenuous advocate for Socinianism, born in 1672. He became assay-master of the Mint, and principal tally-writer of the Exchequer. In defence of the independence and prerogatives of his office, he printed and privately dispersed a tract, entitled, A brief Inquiry relating to the Right of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and the Privileges of his Servants within the Tower, in a Memorial addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Lonsdale, Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, 1728, fol. His principal work in favour of Socinianism was entitled, The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ, by a candid Enquirer after Truth; this was printed by his son, and was reprinted in 1790 by the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey. He died in 1749.—His son, SAMUEL, was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and was tutor to the earl of Salisbury, with whom he travelled, and who, in 1737, presented him to the rectory of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire. In 1743 he succeeded to a canonry of Windsor; and in 1747 he was presented by his patron to the rectory of Clothal, which he held by dispensation with Hatfield. He died in 1752. He published, A Collection of State-papers, relating to Affairs in the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, from 1542 to 1570, transcribed from the Cecil MSS. in Hatfield House, 1740, fol.

HAYTER, (John,) a learned divine, educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. In 1778 he proceeded to his bachelor's degree, and was afterwards presented to the college living of Hepworth, in Suffolk. When the offer of George IV., then prince of Wales, to incur the expense of unrolling and decyphering the Greek MSS. found at Herculaneum was accepted, Mr. Hayter was appointed to superintend the experiment, for which purpose he went to Naples, where, and at Palermo, he resided for several years. In 1810 he returned, and the MSS. were presented to the university of Oxford. Mr. Hayter went thither, but the result did not answer expectation. He soon after repaired to France, where he died of an apoplectic stroke, November 29, 1818. He published, Observations on a Review of the Herculanensia, 4to; A Report on the Herculaneum Manuscripts, 4to.

HAYWARD, (Sir John,) an English historian, educated at Cambridge. In 1599 he published, The first Part of the Life and Raigne of King Henrie IV., extending to the end of the first Yeare of his Raigne, 4to, dedicated to Robert earl of Essex; for which he suffered a tedious imprisonment, in consequence of having advanced something in defence of hereditary succession to the crown. We are informed, in lord Bacon's Apophthegms, that queen Elizabeth, being highly incensed at this book, asked Bacon, who was then one of her council learned in the law, "whether there was any treason contained in it?" who answered, "No, madam; for treason, I cannot deliver my opinion there is any; but there is much felony." The queen, apprehending it, gladly asked, "How and wherein?" Bacon answered, "because he had stolen many of his sentences and conceits out of Cornelius Tacitus." In 1603 he published, An Answer to the first Part of a certaine Conference concerning Succession, published not long since under the name of R. Doleman, 4to. This R. Doleman was the Jesuit Parsons. In 1610 he was appointed by James I. one of the historiographers of Chelsea College, which was never permanently established. In 1613 he published, The Lives of the Three Normans, Kings of England; William I., William II., Henry I., 4to, dedicated to Charles, prince of Wales. In 1619 he received the honour of knighthood. In 1624 he published a discourse entitled, Of Supremacie in Affaires of Religion, dedicated also to prince Charles. He wrote likewise, The Life and Raigne of King Edward VI., with the beginning of the Raigne of Queen Elizabeth, 1630, 4to, published after his death, which took place in 1627. He was the author of several religious works, particularly, The Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul, Lond. 1616, 12mo; David's Tears, or an Exposition of the Penitential Psalms, 1622, 8vo; and, Christ's Prayer on the Crosse for his Enemies, 1623.

HAZLITT, (William,) a critic and miscellaneous writer, born at Maidstone in 1778, was the son of a Unitarian

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minister, and was educated at the Unitarian college at Hackney. He began life as an artist, and some copies of his from pictures in the Louvre, by Titian and Raphael, have been spoken of as very spirited and beautiful. His own taste, however, was too fastidious to be easily satisfied with his own productions, and he soon relinquished the pencil for the pen, and, coming up to London in 1803, he started as a literary adventurer. His first acknowledged publication was, An Essay on the Principles of Human Action, in which much metaphysical acuteness seems to have been displayed. In 1808 he published, The Eloquence of the British Senate; being a Selection of the best Speeches of the most distinguished Parliamentary Speakers, from the beginning of the Reign of Charles I. to the present Time; with Notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory, 2 vols, 8vo; and in 1810, A new and improved English Grammar, for the use of Schools; in which the Discoveries of Mr. Horne Tooke, and other modern Writers on the Formation of Language, are for the first time incorporated. He next wrote a series of Weekly Essays in the Examiner, afterwards published in 1817, under the title of The Round Table, a Collection of Essays on Literature, Men, and Manners, 2 vols, 8vo. In the same year he published, Characters of Shakspeare's Plays; and, in 1818, A View of the English Stage, containing a Series of Dramatic Criticism, 8vo. In the same year he delivered some lectures on English poetry, at the Surrey Institution. He published also, Table Talk; The Spirit of the Age; The Plain Speaker; and The Life of Napoleon. He was one of the writers in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; and published, Political Essays and Sketches of Public Characters; an account of British Galleries of Art; A Letter to William Gifford, Esq.; The Literature of the Elizabethan Age; The Modern Pygmalion; and, Notes on a Journey through France and Italy. Just before his decease, which took place in September 1830, he published, Conversations of James Northcote, Esq., R.A. After Hazlitt's death two volumes of his Literary Remains were published by his son, with a short biographical memoir.

HEAD, (Richard,) author of The English Rogue, The Art of Wheedling, The Humours of Dublin, comedies, and other dramatic pieces, was a native of Ireland, and, after being at the university of Oxford, became a bookseller in London. He was drowned when going to the Isle of Wight in 1678.

HEADLEY, (Henry,) a native of Norwich, educated there, and at Trinity college, Oxford. He married early, and fell a victim soon after to a rapid consumption in 1788, in the twenty-third year of his age. He wrote some of the papers of the Olla Podrida; and, besides various communications to the Gentleman's and European Magazines, under the signature of T. C. O., he published Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry, with curious and interesting remarks, 2 vols, 8vo.

HEAPHY, (Thomas,) a clever painter in water colours, born in 1775. He was brought up an engraver; but soon devoted himself to water-colour painting, and was one of the earliest members of the old Water-colour Society, and assisted in the establishment of the Society of British Artists, of which he was the first president. In the early part of his career he enjoyed extensive patronage. In the latter part of his life he turned to portrait painting, in which he was very successful, and his large picture, containing portraits of the duke of Wellington and about fifty field officers, is well known from the engraved copy. In 1831 he, for the first time, visited Italy, where he made many admirable copies from the most celebrated works of art. He died in 1835.

HEARD, (Sir Isaac,) Garter Principal King at Arms, born at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, in 1730. He entered the navy very early, and narrowly escaped drowning on the coast of Guinea, through falling overboard with the mainmast of the ship in a tornado, but was saved by the exertion of his companion, Kingsmill, who afterwards became an admiral. In 1759, having then risen no higher than a midshipman, he quitted the service, and was appointed Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms by the earl of Effingham, the acting Earl Marshal for the duke of Norfolk. In 1761, he was made Lancaster Herald; in 1774, Norroy; in 1780, Clarencieux, by patent; and in 1784, Garter Principal King at Arms. At the first chapter held after this, which was in 1786, he was knighted. At the age of eighty-four he went to Brussels, where he invested the king of the Netherlands with the order of the Garter; and from thence he proceeded to Vienna, to perform the same ceremony to the emperor of Austria. He died at the Herald's College, April 29, 1822; and was buried in St. George's chapel at Windsor.

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HEARNE, (Thomas,) a learned antiquary and editor, born in 1680, at White Waltham, in Berkshire, where his father was parish clerk. As he displayed early proofs of genius and application, he was noticed by Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, and by the advice of the learned Dodwell, then resident there, he was taken into his patron's family, and treated as one of his own sons. After a good education at the free school of Bray, he entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, under Dr. Mill, the editor of the Greek Testament, and soon distinguished himself as an accurate collator of MSS., in which capacity he was employed by Mill and Grabe. In 1699 some of his friends wished to send him as missionary to Maryland, but he preferred the learned retirement of Oxford and the valuable stores of the Bodleian library, to difficulties and fame abroad; and after being for some years one of the librarians of that collection, he was appointed in 1715 architypographus of the university, and esquire beadle of civil law. These offices, however, he soon after resigned, as he refused to take the oaths to George I.; and though preferment was offered to him, he declined it from the same delicate scruples of conscience. He died at Oxford in 1735, and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, where his epitaph by himself says, "he studied and preserved antiquities." By a life of economy he saved about 1300*l.* which sum was found among his papers, and was distributed among his poor relations. With the most indefatigable application, but often without taste and judgment, he sent no less than thirty-eight publications to the press. The majority of these were editions of different authors; but they generally appeared accompanied with long prefaces, and irrelevant observations. Among the best known of his publications, almost all of which were printed by subscription at Oxford, are, an edition of Livy, 6 vols, 8vo; the Life of Alfred the Great, from Sir John Spelman's MS. in the Bodleian library, 8vo; Leland's Itinerary, 9 vols, 8vo; Leland's Collectanea, 6 vols, 8vo; the Acts of the Apostles, in Greek uncials, from a very ancient MS. in archbishop Laud's Collection, 8vo; Livius Foro-Juliensis's Life of Henry V., 8vo; Alured of Beverley's Annals, 8vo; Roper's Life of Sir Thomas More, 8vo, 1716; Camden's Annals, in Latin, 3 vols, 8vo; William of Neubridge, 8vo; the Textus Roffensis, 8vo, 1720; Fordun's Scotichronicon, 8vo, 1722; History and Antiquities of Glastonbury, 8vo; Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, 2 vols, 8vo, 1724; Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, 2 vols, 8vo; Ductor Historicus. He likewise made indexes to several works, as Clarendon's History, &c. In 1810 the project was entertained by Mr. Bagster of reprinting his publications in a uniform manner; but after the printing of four volumes, containing Robert of Gloucester's and Peter Langtoft's Chronicles, the scheme was abandoned.

HEARNE, (Thomas,) an ingenious artist, born in 1744 at Binkworth, in Wiltshire. He learned the art of engraving from the celebrated Woollet, to whom he became an assistant; but he was soon engaged by Sir Ralph Payne, (afterwards lord Lavington), governor of the Leeward Islands, to go out with him as a draughtsman. On his return to England, in 1776, he applied to the study of Gothic architecture combined with landscape; and, in conjunction with Mr. Byrne, undertook the work entitled, The Antiquities of Great Britain, for which he executed all the drawings. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and the originator of all that is excellent in landscape in water colours. He died in 1817.

HEARNE, (Samuel,) an enterprising English navigator, born in London in 1745. At the age of eleven he entered the navy under captain (afterwards lord) Hood, with whom he served as a midshipman for several years; but on the conclusion of the war he left the navy, and entered into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, who sent him on an expedition to find out the north-west passage. On his return he was advanced to a more lucrative post, and in a few years was made commander-in-chief, in which situation he remained till 1782, when the French unexpectedly landed at Prince of Wales's Fort, and blew it up. At the company's request he went out the year following, saw the fort rebuilt, and the new governor settled in his habitation, and returned to England in 1787. He died in 1792. In 1797 appeared his Journey from the Prince of Wales's Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean; undertaken by order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the discovery of Copper-mines, a North-west passage, &c., in the years 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772.

HEATH, (Nicholas,) archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in Mary's reign, was born in London, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He was

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deprived of his offices for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, and died at Cobham in 1560.

HEATH, (Thomas,) brother of the preceding, was a Jesuit, sent by his order as missionary to England in 1568. As he was disguised as a Puritan, he was permitted to preach in Rochester Cathedral, but whilst inveighing against the Liturgy, he dropped by accident a letter from his pocket, which being carried to the bishop, proved him to be a Jesuit, and occasioned his imprisonment and his exposure in the pillory. He died soon after in confinement.

HEATH, (James,) an English historian, born in 1629 in London, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student. He was ejected in 1648 for his loyalty, and by his imprudence, and a foolish marriage, he soon reduced his patrimony, so that he was obliged to maintain himself by correcting the press, and by his pen. He is the author of A Brief Chronicle of the late intestine War in the three Kingdoms, 1661, 8vo, afterwards improved and republished, and again continued to 1675 by Philips, Milton's nephew; A New Book of Loyal Martyrs, &c.; The Glories of Charles II.'s Restoration; A Brief but exact Survey of the Affairs of the United Netherlands. He died in 1664.

HEATH, (Benjamin,) a learned writer, by profession a lawyer, and recorder of Exeter. He published, in 1740, An Essay towards a demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes; to which is premised, a short Defence of the Argument commonly called *à priori*; this is a defence of Dr. Clarke's hypothesis, and the argument appears to be taken from Howe's Living Temple. In 1762 he published, Notæ, sive Lectiones, ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum, Æschyli, Sophoclis, Euripidis, quæ supersunt Dramata, deperditorumque Reliquias, 4to, printed at the Clarendon Press; in this he is particularly severe upon Pauw, the publisher of a new edition of Stanley's Æschylus. In the same year he was made a doctor of civil law at Oxford, by diploma. In 1765 he published, A Revisal of Shakspeare's Text, wherein the Alterations introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly considered, 8vo. A pamphlet which he wrote in 1763, on the excise duty on cider and perry, was published by the Devonshire committee, and was supposed to have had a great influence in procuring the repeal of that tax. The date of his death is not known.—His brother, THOMAS, an alderman of Exeter, published An Essay towards a new Version of Job, 1755.

HEATH, (James,) an eminent engraver, born in 1756. His fame extended all over the continent, and was by no one more highly appreciated than by that distinguished artist, Raphael Morghen, at Florence. During many years he confined himself to book illustrations; but he afterwards struck out a more enlarged sphere for the display and exercise of his art, and the Death of Major Pearson, from a painting by West, and the Death of Lord Nelson, from a painting by the same artist; the Dead Soldier, from a picture by Wright of Derby; a whole length of General Washington, engraved from American Stuart's well-known portrait in the possession of the marquis of Lansdowne; and the portrait of Pitt, from the statue at Cambridge University; are some of the many lasting specimens of his graphic skill. He died in 1834.

HEATHCOTE, (Ralph,) a divine, and miscellaneous writer, born in 1721 at Barrow-upon-Soar, in Leicestershire, where his father was curate. His mother was a daughter of Simon Ockley, Arabic professor at Cambridge. He passed the first fourteen years of his life at home with his father, who taught him Greek and Latin; and in 1736 he was sent to the school of Chesterfield, and thence to Jesus college, Cambridge. Having taken orders, he was presented, in 1748, to the vicarage of Barkby, near Leicester. In 1746 he published, Historia Astronomiæ, sive de Ortu et Progressu Astronomiæ, 8vo. In 1752, while the Middletonian controversy on the Miraculous Powers, &c., was still raging (although Middleton himself was dead), Heathcote published, Cursory Animadversions upon the Controversy in general; and, Remarks upon a Charge by Dr. Chapman. These attracted the notice of Warburton, who offered him the place of assistant preacher at Lincoln's-inn, and he thereupon removed to London in 1753, and joined a literary club, composed of Drs. Jortin, Birch, and Maty, Wetstein, De Missy, and one or two more. On the appearance of lord Bolingbroke's works, he published, in 1755, A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy. In the latter end of the same year came out, The Use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion, in Answer to a Sermon preached by Dr. Patten at Oxford, July 13, 1755, whom he accused of being a

Hutchinsonian. In 1763-4-5 he preached the Boyle lectures, twenty-four in number, at St. James's, Westminster. He published, however, only two of them, in 1763, on the Being of a God. In 1765, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the vicarage of Sileby, and in 1766 was presented to the rectory of Sawtry-All-Saints, in Huntingdonshire; and in 1768 to a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell. In 1771 he published, The Irenarch, or Justice of the Peace's Manual; the second edition of which (1774) he dedicated to lord Mansfield. In 1788 he became vicar-general of Southwell church. He died May 28, 1795. At the request of Whiston, he wrote the life of Dr. Thomas Burnet, the master of the Charter-house, prefixed to the edition of his works printed in 1759; and in 1761, on the recommendation of Dr. Jortin, he was engaged as one of the writers in the first edition of the General Biographical Dictionary, and contributed some articles for the second, printed in 1784. In 1767 he published, A Letter to the Hon. Horace Walpole, concerning the dispute between Mr. Hume and M. Rousseau, 12mo.

HEBEDJESU, or EBEDJESU, a learned Syrian prelate of the Nestorian sect, made bishop of Sigara and Arabia, about the year 1285, and afterwards appointed archbishop of Nisibis, called by the Assyrians Soba. He died in 1318. He wrote, A Catalogue of Chaldee Ecclesiastical Writings, of which Abraham Ecchellensis published an edition in 1653, with deviations from the original, for which he has been severely, but not unjustly, censured by Isaac Beausobre. The best edition of it was published by Joseph Asseman, in the third volume of his Bibl. Orient.—He must not be confounded with HEBEDJESU, or ABDJESU, or ABDISSI, a Syrian prelate, of the Nestorian sect, who flourished in the sixteenth century, and who, in the pontificate of Julius III., went to Rome, where he is said to have abjured Nestorianism. After his return to his native country he was chosen patriarch of Musal, or Mosul, in Assyria; on which occasion he went again to Rome, where he received the *pallium* from Pius IV. in 1562. He is said to have been a man of eminent abilities and learning, and brought over a great number of the Nestorians to the church of Rome.

HEBEL, (John Peter,) a German poet, born in the duchy of Baden in 1760, and educated at the college of Basle. He was appointed tutor at the college of Loerrach, and in 1791 he removed to Carlsruhe, where he was employed in public instruction. He was acquainted with botany and mineralogy, and he cultivated the mathematics, and Greek, Hebrew, and Latin. He published in 1803, Allemannische Gedichte für Freunde ländlicher Natur und Sitten, which passed through several editions. He was also the author of A History of the Bible; a Popular Almanack; and other useful works.

HEBENSTREIT, (John Ernest,) a physician, born at Neustadt-on-the-Orla, in Saxony, in 1703, and educated at Jena, whence he removed to Leipsic, where, after travelling in Africa, he was appointed professor of medicine by Augustus II. He died in 1757. He published, Carmen de Usu Partium, seu Physiologia Metrica; De Homine sano et ægroto Carmen; Oratio de Antiquitatibus Romanis per Africam repertis; Museum Richterianum; and, Palæologia Therapiæ.—His elder brother, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a celebrated divine, profoundly versed in the Hebrew language, was professor of theology and Hebrew at Leipsic, and died in 1756, in the seventieth year of his age. Ernesti has published an eulogium of each in his Opuscula Oratoria.

HEBER, (Reginald,) a learned divine, born at Marton, in Yorkshire, in 1728, and educated at Blackburn, and at the free-school at Manchester, whence he removed to Brazennose college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1766, by the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to a considerable estate at Hodnet, in Shropshire; and in the same year he was inducted into the rectory of Chelsea, which he exchanged in 1770 for the Upper Mediety of Malpas, Cheshire. On the death of lord James Beauclerc, who held the rectory of Hodnet *in commendam* with the bishopric of Hereford, he was instituted to that living, of which he was patron. In March 1803 he succeeded to the family estate in Yorkshire by the death of his brother's widow. He died in the following year.

HEBER, (Reginald,) son of the preceding, was born on the 21st of April, 1783, at Malpas, in Cheshire, and was educated at the grammar-school of Whitchurch, and at Brazennose college, Oxford, where, in 1802, he obtained the university prize for his Carmen Seculare, and was a successful competitor for the prize for English verse in the following year, when he produced his beautiful

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poem, Palestine. He now applied himself to the mathematics, in which he made considerable progress; and in 1805 he took his degree of B.A. He immediately after tried his powers in English composition, and gained the prize for his English essay, The Sense of Honour. He was next elected to a fellowship at All Souls college, and soon after proceeded to the Continent, and visited Germany, Russia, and the Crimea; and how closely he could observe, and how perspicuously impart his observations, appears from the notes in Dr. Clarke's Travels in those countries, which he was permitted to extract from Mr. Heber's MS. Journal, and attach to his own pages. This journey, and the aspect of those vast regions, stimulating a mind which was stored with classical learning, suggested to him a plan of collecting, arranging, and illustrating all of ancient and of modern literature which could unfold the history and throw light on the present state of Scythia. To this work he devoted a portion of his time; but finding that it interfered with his more immediate clerical duties, he laid it aside. It was published after his death. In 1808 he took his degree of A.M. at Oxford. The next year appeared his poem, Europe, Lines on the present War. About this time he was presented to the family living of Hodnet; and he married Amelia, daughter of Dr. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph. In 1815 he preached the Bampton Lecture, on The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter, a course of sermons on John xvi. 7. About this time he composed many articles for a Dictionary of the Bible; after which he did not appear as an author till 1822, when he published his Life of Jeremy Taylor, with a Review of his Writings; and the same year he was elected, by the benchers of Lincoln's-inn, preacher to their society. On the death of Dr. Middleton he was offered the bishopric of Calcutta, which, after some deliberation, he accepted; and on the 16th of June, 1823, he embarked, with his family, in the Company's ship *Grenville*, for the East Indies, having been created D.D. by diploma. On the 10th of October following he landed at Calcutta. On the 4th of November, at Dum Dum, the military station of the East India Company's artillery, a few miles from Calcutta, he consecrated the new church, the foundation of which had been laid by his predecessor, bishop Middleton, under the name of St. Stephen. On Ascension-day, 1824, he held his primary visitation in the cathedral at Calcutta. In May he consecrated a new church at Goruckpoor, a station in the interior of Bengal. From June to the end of the year he was engaged in visiting the several European stations in Bengal, and the upper provinces of Hindoostan. In January 1825, he was at Acra, and went from thence to Jeypoor and Neemuch, to the stations under the Bombay government, including Poonah, Kaira, Baroda, Baroach, Surat, and Guzerat, consecrating churches at these several places. In May 1825 he held his episcopal visitation at Bombay. He also visited the Deccan, Ceylon, and Madras, on his return to Bengal; performing at each station the active duties of an apostolic bishop. He preached at Combaconum on Good Friday, the 24th of March, 1826, and arrived the next day at Tanjore, where he preached on Easter Sunday. The following day he held a confirmation at the latter place; and in the evening addressed, it is said, in a very affecting manner, the assembled missionaries. Having paid a visit of ceremony to the rajah of Tanjore, and inspected the schools, he went on to Trichinopoly. Here, on Sunday, April 2d, he again preached and again confirmed,—a rite which he repeated early the next morning in the Fort Church. Having returned home, he took a cold bath before breakfast, as he had done the two preceding days. The servant, however, who attended him, thinking that he remained longer than usual in the bath, entered the apartment, and found his master's lifeless body in the water. It was afterwards discovered that a vessel had burst upon the brain. He was then in the forty-third year of his age, and in the third year of his episcopate. His remains were deposited, with every demonstration of respect and unfeigned sorrow, on the north side of the communion table of St. John's church, at Trichinopoly. Since his death was published a work of bishop Heber, entitled, A Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, 2 vols, 4to.

HEBER, (Richard,) half brother to the preceding, who was by a second wife, was born in Westminster in 1773, and was educated at Brazennose college, Oxford. There he cultivated assiduously an acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics, and there, too, it was that he laid the foundation of his extensive collection of books. In 1804 he succeeded, on the death of his father, to the estates

in Yorkshire and Shropshire, which he augmented by purchase, and considerably improved. In 1806 he offered himself as representative for the university of Oxford; but was successfully opposed by lord Colchester. He was returned, however, in 1821. Soon after the peace, in 1815, he visited France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; adding to his literary treasures, and acquiring during his stay the friendship of many eminent literary characters. Besides an edition of Silius Italicus, and of Claudian, he superintended the publication of the third edition of Ellis's Specimens of the English poets, which was remodelled and greatly improved from his rich and unrivalled collection of old poetry. Soon after he built a new library at his house at Hodnet, which he is said to have filled. His residence in Pimlico, where he died, was filled, like Magliabecchi's at Florence, with books from the top to the bottom. He had another house in York-street, Westminster, laden from the ground floor to the garret with curious books. He had a library in the High-street, Oxford, an immense library at Paris, another at Antwerp, another at Brussels, another at Ghent, and at other places in the Low Countries and in Germany. He died in October 1833.

HEBERDEN, (William,) an eminent and learned physician, born in London in 1710, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. in 1728, and M.A. in 1732. In 1730 he obtained a fellowship, and directed his attention to the study of medicine, which he pursued, partly at Cambridge, and partly in London. Having taken his degree of M.D. in 1739, he practised physic in the university for about ten years. During that time he read every year a course of lectures on the Materia Medica, and made for that purpose a valuable collection of specimens, which he presented to St. John's college in 1750, to which society, about ten years after, he presented some astronomical instruments. In 1746 he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1748 he settled in London, and was elected into the Royal Society in the following year. His practice now rapidly increased, and he followed it with unremitted attention for more than thirty years, till it seemed prudent to withdraw a little from the fatigues of his profession, and he purchased a house at Windsor, to which he used to retire during some of the summer months; but he returned to London in the winter, and still continued to visit the sick for many years. In 1766 he recommended to the College of Physicians the first design of the Medical Transactions, and he contributed many valuable papers to the first three volumes, which appeared in 1768, 1772, and 1785. His account of a fatal disorder of the chest, which he denominated Angina pectoris, first called the attention of physicians to it, as an idiopathic disease; and the numerous cases of it which have since been promulgated evince its frequency and importance. In this work, also, he first gave an accurate description of the chicken-pox, pointing out its diagnostic symptoms with precision, chiefly with a view to prevent the very easy mistake of confounding it with the small-pox. He communicated some other papers to the Royal Society, which were printed in its Transactions. In 1778 the Royal Society of Medicine in Paris chose him into the number of their associates. He declined all professional business several years before his death, which took place May 17, 1801, when he was in his ninety-first year, and he was buried in the parish church at Windsor. After his death appeared his great work, entitled, Commentarii de Morborum Historiâ et Curatione, 1802, 8vo; an English version of it, from the author's MS., was published at the same time. This work contains 102 articles, written in alphabetical order, and the whole was compiled from observations which he had always been in the habit of writing by the bedside of his patient. He also wrote, ΑΝΤΙΘΗΡΙΑΚΑ, an Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca, 1745, 8vo; and he contributed to the Athenian Letters, and to the notes to Grey's Hudibras.

HEBERT, a French writer of the thirteenth century, whose claim to notice rests upon his translation of a singular work, entitled, Dolopathos, or The Romance of the Seven Sages, ascribed to an Indian philosopher, named Sandebad, or Sandebar, who flourished a century before the Christian era. It has been translated into Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, as well as into French, German, and Spanish. Only some fragments remain of the version of Hebert, published in the collection of Fauchet, and the Bibliothèque of Duverdier.

HEBERT, (James René,) born at Alençon about 1755, was raised to consequence by the French revolution. As the writer of the Père Duchêne, a scurrilous paper, he acquired popularity among

the terrorists, and by bitterly inveighing against the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, he maintained the character of brutality, violence, and cruelty, which had encouraged and defended the horrors of the 10th of August, and the murders of September. By attempting to oppose the power of the commune of Paris to the authority of the Convention, he drew upon himself the vengeance of Robespierre, and was guillotined on the 24th of March, 1794. This Coryphæus of atheism, who had organized the Feasts of Reason, in contempt of religion and of another life, died like a coward.

HECATÆUS of Miletus, son of Hegesander, was descended from one of the most distinguished families of Ionia, and was present at the deliberation of his countrymen (B.C. 501), and attempted to dissuade them from revolting against Darius. He was one of the earliest Greek prose writers, and his works, which consisted of histories, genealogies, and geographical pieces, were held in great estimation by the ancients. He appears, like Herodotus, to have travelled for the purpose of acquiring information respecting the history, customs, and physical peculiarities of the lands which he visited. The fragments which remain of his writings have been published by Creuzer, in his Historicorum Græcorum Antiquissimorum Fragmenta, 8vo, Heidel. 1806, by Klausen, Hecataei Milesii Fragmenta, 8vo, Berl. 1831; and in the Museum Criticum, vol. i. pp. 88—101, Camb. 1814. He is often quoted by Herodotus.

HECHT, (Christian,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Halle, in 1696. He became minister of Essan, in East Friezeland, where he died in 1748. He wrote, Commentatio de Sectâ Scribarum, and Antiquitas Haræorum inter Judæos in Poloniæ et Turcici Imp. Regionibus Florentis Sectæ. He also wrote some treatises in German.

HECHT, (Godfrey,) born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, at Juterbach, and educated at Wittemberg, was appointed, in 1711, rector of the college of Luccau, where he died in 1721. He wrote, Programma de Judæis impulsore Chresto Romæ Tumultuantibus; De Dignitate et Præstantiâ Critices; De Rei Heraldicæ inter Germanos, Speciatim Saxonas, Auspiciis; De Epigrammatum in Oratione civili Usu; De Henrici Guelfi Boiariæ et Saxoniæ Ducis insignibus Gentiliis, unde Leonis tulit Elogium, Commentarius; Germania Sacra et Literaria; Vita Joannis Tezelii; and various other biographical pieces.

HECK, (John van,) a painter, born at Quaremonde, near Oudenarde, about 1625. He studied at Rome for several years, and was much encouraged by most of the cardinals and princes there; he returned, however, to Flanders, and settled at Antwerp. He excelled in the painting of flowers and fruits; he also painted landscapes, which he designed after the beautiful scenes in the vicinity of Rome. He died in 1669.

HECK, (Nicholas Vander,) a painter, born at the Hague. He was a pupil of John Naeghel, and excelled in landscapes. He also painted historical pictures, three of which are in the town-house of Alkmaer, and are extremely well executed. He died in 1638.—His son, MARTIN HEMSKERK, whom he instructed in the art, painted ruins and ancient buildings in the style of Roland Roghman.

HECQUET, (Philip,) a celebrated and pious French physician, born at Abbeville in 1661. He went at the age of seventeen to Paris, where he studied philosophy and theology; but, choosing the medical profession, he graduated at Rheims in 1684, and then settled in his native city, from which he removed to Paris, and in 1688 he succeeded Hamon as physician to the religious foundation of Port-Royal des Champs. He there entered into all the austerities of the place, and devoted himself chiefly to the care of the poor. He afterwards removed to Paris, and received his doctor's degree in 1697. He was made a professor in the schools, and the branch of materia medica was assigned to him. He was a declared enemy to all luxury of the table, and a patron of abstinence and vegetable diet. His fondness for the use of the lancet and diluents was exposed in Le Sage's Sangrado; yet he was much in fashion, especially among the Jansenists. He was appointed physician to the hospital of la Charité, the duty of which he performed with all the zeal of principle. In 1712 he was made dean of the faculty, in which office he introduced a new dispensatory, or code of pharmacy. In 1727 increasing infirmities induced him to retire to the precinct of the Carmelite nuns in the suburb of St. Jacques, where he practised all the austerities of the community, seldom tasting flesh, and entirely renouncing wine. He died in 1737, at the age of seventy-six, and was buried in the church of the Carmelites, where his tomb is distinguished by a Latin epitaph composed by Rollin.

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Hecquet was a man of great reading, and a voluminous writer. His medical principles were those of the mechanical school, and his works are full of reasonings expressed in language far from explicit. One of his principal publications was Médecine, Chirurgie, et Pharmacie des Pauvres, 1749, 4 vols, 12mo. Although so much attached to the Jansenists, he wrote against the fanatical convulsionaries of St. Medard, and proved that there was nothing preternatural in their exhibitions. It is to Hecquet's Traité de la Saignée that Le Sage is supposed to allude in his ridicule of Sangrado.

HEDELIN. See AUBIGNAC.

HEDENGER, (John Reinhard,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Stuttgard, in 1684. He was appointed professor of civil and canon law in the university of Giessen, and was afterwards nominated preacher to the court, and consistorial counsellor. He died in 1764. He wrote, Critical Remarks on the Psalms, and on the New Testament, and published an edition of The Bible, with corrections of the version in common use.

HEDERICUS, or HEDERICH, (Benjamin,) a learned philologist, born in 1675 at Giethen, in Misnia, and educated at the school of Grimma, and at the universities of Leipsic and Wittemberg. After being employed as a private tutor for more than six years, he was invited to be teacher in the school of a monastery near Magdeburg, where he remained till 1705, when he was appointed rector of the school of Grossenhagen, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died of apoplexy in 1748. The most important of his works are, Notitia Auctorum Antiqua et Media; Progymnasmata Linguæ Græcæ; Progymnasmata Linguæ Latinæ; Fasti Consulares Romani; Reales Schul-Lexicon; Lexicon Manuale Græcum; Grundliches Mythologisches Lexicon; Lexicon Manuale Latino-Germanicum. His Greek Lexicon, first published at Leipsic in 1722, has been several times republished in this country. It was also much improved by Ernesti, Leipsic, 1767. Hedericus also published an edition of Empedocles de Sphærâ, with his own notes, and the Latin version of Septimius Florens, Dresden, 1711.

HEDGES, (Sir Charles,) a civilian and statesman, educated at Magdalen hall and college, Oxford, where he commenced M.A. May 31, 1673, and LL.D. June 26, 1675. In 1686 he was appointed chancellor and vicar-general of Rochester, and soon after master of the faculties, judge of the high court of Admiralty, of which Sir Richard Raines was dispossessed, and judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1698 he received the honour of knighthood, and served in parliament from 1701 to 1713. He was advanced to be one of the principal secretaries of state, November 5, 1700, under William III., and again, May 2, 1702, under Anne. It was he that drew up the much-debated act of abjuration in 1701. The Tories procured his promotion to the office of secretary of state; the Whigs, however, prevailed on queen Anne to dismiss him from that trust in 1706. He died in 1714.

HEDIO, (Caspar,) one of the early Reformers, born in 1495, at Etlingen, in the marquisate of Baden, and educated at Friburg, and at Basle, where he studied divinity, and commenced doctor of philosophy and divinity about 1520. He next became preacher at the principal church at Mentz, until the violence of persecution obliged him to go to Strasburgh in 1523, where, under the sanction of the senate, he cooperated with Capito and Bucer. In 1543 Herman, bishop of Cologne, wishing to promote the cause of the Reformation in his diocese, invited thither Bucer and Hedio, who were very successful, until driven away by the emperor and the Spaniards. Hedio escaped with much difficulty to Strasburgh, where he composed most of his works, and where he died in 1552. His original works, enumerated by Melchior Adam, are theological, historical, and philological; besides which he translated into German, the histories of Josephus, Eusebius, and Hegesippus, St. Chrysostom's Homilies, the Memoirs of Philip de Comines, and many other works.

HEDLINGER, (John Charles,) a celebrated artist and die-cutter, born in the canton of Schweitz in 1691. In 1709 he was placed under the care of William Craver, director of the mint at Sion, by whose help he made a rapid progress. Having heard of the celebrated medallist, Ferdinand Saint Urbain, of Nancy, he repaired to that artist, who proposed to carry him with him to Italy; but, as Hedlinger preferred visiting Paris, he proceeded thither in 1717, and there he acquired the friendship of Charles Roettiers, medallist to Louis XV., and of Nicholas de Launai, who engaged him to execute some medals for the king. In 1718, after residing eighteen months at Paris, he proceeded to Sweden, where he was appointed director of the mint by Charles

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XII. In 1723 he was invited to Russia, to be medallist to Peter the Great, but this offer he declined. In 1726 he obtained permission to visit Italy, and continued his tour as far as Naples. While he was at Rome he executed a medal of Benedict XIII. After visiting Venice, he proceeded, through Germany, to Copenhagen, where he remained a year and a half, and then returned to Stockholm. The empress of Russia having requested the queen of Sweden to permit him to come to Petersburg for a limited period, he went thither in 1735, and having struck an excellent likeness of her imperial majesty, he returned, at the end of two years, loaded with favours, to Stockholm. In 1748 he went to Nuremberg to execute the medals distributed as prizes by the academy of Berlin, for which he received first impressions of each in gold, and was elected a member. He died in 1771. All his medals were engraved and published in Switzerland by M. Mecheln, under the title of Œuvres de Chevalier Hedlinger, &c. 1776, fol.; to which is prefixed an account of his life. A Catalogue raisonné of his medals may be seen in the third volume of I. C. Fuesslin's History of the Helvetic Artists.

HEDWIG, (John,) an eminent botanist, born in 1730, at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, and educated at the public school of Posen, or Presburg, in Hungary, at Zittau, in Lusatia, and at the university of Leipsic. In 1756 he was admitted into the family of Bose, the botanical professor, and in 1759 he took the degree of M.D., and went to settle in the practice of his profession at Chemnitz, in Saxony. He had the good fortune to receive from Koehler, of Dresden, an excellent compound microscope, in the application of which he became extremely skilful. He also, at the age of forty, learnt to make coloured drawings of the objects which he discovered. In 1778 he published an account, in German, in the Leipsic Miscellany of Physics and Natural History, of various Mosses. In 1781 he removed to Leipsic, where he published his capital work, Fundamentum Historiæ Naturalis Muscorum Frondosorum, 4to, Pars I. 1782; Pars II. 1783. In 1784 he was appointed physician to the town guards; two years afterwards he was nominated extraordinary professor of medicine in the university; and in 1789 was made ordinary professor of botany, with the superintendence of the physic garden. He died in 1799, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His name has been botanically honoured by the appellation of *Hedwigia balsamifera* given to an evergreen tree in the forests of Hispaniola. His writings are chiefly in German. A posthumous work, entitled Species Muscorum Frondosorum, 4to, with plates, was published at Leipsic in 1801, by Frederic Schwaegrichen.—He left two sons; one an eminent painter at Magdeburg; another, Romanus Adolphus Hedwig, M.D. known for several botanical publications.

HEEDE, (Vigor, and William van,) two Dutch painters, brothers, born at Furnes, the former in 1659, the latter in 1660. They studied for several years in Italy; Vigor returned to Furnes, but William remained at Rome, where he obtained extraordinary encouragement. He was invited by the emperor to Vienna, and was employed by other princes of Germany. Vigor died in 1708, and William in 1728.

HEEM, (John David de,) a painter, born at Utrecht, in 1600, and instructed by his father David, also a painter. The objects on which he employed his pencil were those of still life, such as flowers, fruits, vessels of gold and silver, glasses, musical instruments, carpets, and the like. In representing these, no one ever approached nearer to the reality than he; such was the freshness of his colouring, the neatness of his touch, and the delicacy of his finish. He particularly excelled in imitating the light reflected from crystal vessels on the illuminated side. The objects he chose had likewise intrinsic beauty, and he grouped them with good taste. He died in 1674. —His son Cornelius was a painter of merit, though not equal to his father.

HEEMSKERK, (James van,) an eminent naval commander, born at Amsterdam. In 1596 he accompanied William Barentson in a voyage for discovering a north-east passage to China. In 1607 he was sent as vice-admiral, with twenty-six ships of war, to cruise against the Spaniards. In the Straits of Gibraltar he met with the admiral D'Avila, with nine galleons and twelve ships of war. The Spanish admiral, confident in the superior bulk and force of his ships, laughed at the idea of an attack, till Heemskerk bore down, and commenced the engagement. The second broadside from D'Avila's ship carried off his leg, and he expired soon after, exhorting his men to perform their duty. Their efforts were so successful, that the Spanish admiral was killed, his son was made prisoner, and many of their ships were burnt or

sunk. The body of Heemskerk was brought home, and buried at the public expense in the old church of Amsterdam, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory.

HEEMSKIRCK. See Hemskerck.

HEERBRAND, (James,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Nuremberg in 1521, and educated at Ulm, and at Wittemberg, where he was placed under the tuition of Luther, Melancthon, Bugenhagius, and other divines. In 1544 he was appointed a deacon at Tübingen; but when, in 1548, the imperial edict was issued, which enjoined the observance of the *Interim*, he was one of those who refused to receive that system; in consequence of which he was deprived of his post of deacon, and rendered incapable of exercising the ministerial function; but, in 1550, upon the accession of prince Christopher to the dukedom, he was reinstated in his office, and was appointed pastor of Herrenberg. In the following year he was nominated to attend the council of Trent, and repaired to that city with the ambassadors of the duke of Wirtemberg. In 1556 he was invited by Charles marquis of Baden to superintend the establishment of the Lutheran religion and discipline throughout the dominions of that prince; but he soon returned to Tübingen, to fill the chair of theological professor. He was afterwards appointed pastor of Tübingen, and superintendent of the churches in the district of that city; and was honoured with the titles of counsellor to the duke, and chancellor of the university. He died in 1600. Besides his Compendium Theologiæ, he left behind him numerous Dissertations, Sermons, practical pieces, controversial treatises, &c. in Latin and German.

HEERE, (Lucas de,) a painter, born at Ghent in 1534, was the son of John de Heere, the best statuary of his time; and of Anne Smyters, who had a most surprising genius for painting landscapes in miniature. Having, under the direction of his parents, learned to design and handle the pencil with ease and freedom, he was placed with Francis Floris, and on quitting his school travelled to France, where he was employed for some years by the court, in drawing designs for tapestry. He painted an altar-piece in the church of St. Peter, at Ghent, representing the Descent of the Holy Ghost, and on the folding doors is a picture of the Last Supper; and in the church of St. John he painted an altar-piece representing the Resurrection. He resided for several years in England, where many of his portraits of the nobility are still preserved, and much esteemed; such as lady Jane Grey, lord Darnley, husband of Mary queen of Scotland, and Frances duchess of Suffolk. He also painted an excellent portrait of queen Elizabeth. He died in 1584.

HEERKENS, (Gerard Nicholas,) a physician and poet, born at Groningen in 1728. In 1760 he went to Italy, and became acquainted with the most eminent scholars of that period, and seems to have joined the cultivation of the modern Italian with that of the classics. He wrote, De Valetudine Literatorum Poema; Satyra de Moribus Parhisiorum et Frisiæ; De Officio Medici Poema; Iter Venetum; which he published at Venice, when on his tour in 1760, and which displays the feeling, taste, and sentiment of a refined scholar. At Rome he was elected a member of the Arcadi, and published, Marii Curulli Groningensis Satyra, 8vo. In this his satire is free and poignant, and his Latin uncommonly pure. In 1764 he published his Notabilia, 2 books; and two more under the same title in 1770. His other publications are, Anni Rustici Januarius, and Aves Frisicæ, in which he describes, in Ovidian style, and with a happy imitation of that poet, ten different species of birds. He died in 1801.

HEERMAN. See Herman.

HEGEL, (George William Frederic,) a German philosopher, born at Stuttgard in 1770, and educated at the gymnasium there, and at Tübingen, where he had for his class-fellow the illustrious Schelling. Upon being admitted to the degree of doctor in philosophy he became a private tutor, and on the death of his father, in 1800, he devoted himself to the study of philosophy. He first proceeded to Jena, where he composed his essay De Orbitis Planetarum, Jenæ, 1801, and shortly afterwards his first philosophical work, entitled, On the Difference of the Systems of Fichte and Schelling. He was also associated with Schelling in conducting the Critical Journal of Science, to which he contributed the article, On Faith and Science, which contains a review of the doctrines of Kant, Jacobi, and Fichte. In 1806 he succeeded Schelling as lecturer, with whose system he now for the first time openly avowed his dissatisfaction. He next published his Phenomenology of Mind, at Bamberg, whither he had retired after the battle of Jena. In 1808 he was invited to preside

over the gymnasium of Nuremberg. In 1812 he published his Logic. In 1816 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy at Heidelberg. By the publication of the Encyclopædia of Philosophical Sciences, in 1817, his reputation as a philosopher was established, and he was invited to fill the chair at Berlin, which had remained vacant since the death of Fichte in 1814. He died of cholera in November 1831.

HEGESIPPUS, the earliest ecclesiastical historian, born towards the commencement of the second century. He was a Jew by birth, but became a convert to the Christian faith. He came to Rome while Anicetus was bishop, most probably in 168, and continued there till Eleutherius was chosen to that office, in 177. He died about 180. Of the five books of which his ecclesiastical history consisted, there now remain only some fragments preserved by Eusebius, and one more in Photius's Codex. To Hegesippus, likewise, has been erroneously ascribed A History of the Wars of the Jews, and the Destruction of Jerusalem, which has been often published, and particularly at Cologne in 1559, with the notes of Gualterus. It is also inserted in the Biblioth. Patr.

HEGIUS, (Alexander,) born in the diocese of Munster, was instructed in classical literature by Rodolphus Agricola, and became, about 1475, rector of the school of Deventer, where he had Erasmus for a pupil, to whom, though he was not deeply skilled in the language, he imparted the elements of Greek. According to a conjecture of Mr. Hallam, (Introduction to the Literature of Europe, vol. i. p. 178, note,) Hegius was probably the first on this side of the Alps who published a Greek grammar. A copy of this rare book is in the British Museum. It contains nothing but the word τυπτω in all its moods and tenses, with Latin explanations in Gothic letters. The school of Deventer attained great celebrity under the direction of Hegius, who held it for thirty years. He wrote, Dialogues, De Scientiâ et eo quod scitur, contra Academicos; De Tribus Animæ Generibus; De Physicâ; De Rhetoricâ; De Arte et Inertiâ. He also wrote a Latin poem, De Aureâ Mediocritate.

HEIDANUS, (Abraham,) a learned Protestant divine, born in 1597 at Frakenthal, in the palatinate, and educated at Amsterdam, and at Leyden, where he was appointed to the theological chair, from which he was degraded in 1676 for advocating the system of his friend Descartes, in preference to that of Aristotle. He died in 1678. He was author of a System of Divinity; An Examination of the Remonstrant's Catechism; De Origine Erroris; The Cause of God maintained against the Pelagians and Semi-Pelagians.

HEIDEGGER, (John Henry,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Ursevellon, near Zurich, in 1633. He was first a teacher of Hebrew and philosophy at Heidelberg, then of divinity and ecclesiastical history at Steinfurt, and lastly of morality and divinity at Zurich, where he died in 1698. He published, Exercitationes selectæ de Historiâ sacrâ Patriarcharum; De Ratione Studiorum Opuscula Aurea; Tumulus Tridentini Concilii; Historia Papatûs. There are also ascribed to him a tract, De Peregrinationibus Religiosis; and A System of Divinity, 1700, fol.

HEIDEGGER, (John James,) a singular adventurer, born in 1659 at Zurich, where his father was a minister; but in consequence of an intrigue he left his country, and, when fifty years old, came to England on a negotiation for the Swiss. His embassy failed, and with it his resources, so that he engaged as a private soldier in the guards. His conduct and address, however, were such, that he soon gained the attention of his superiors, and obtained the appellation of The Swiss Count, by which name he is noticed in the Tatler. By means of his friends, who were numerous in the fashionable world, he raised a subscription in 1709 to furnish the opera of Thomyris, which was performed at the Haymarket with great success. George II., who was fond of operas, patronized him, and he soon obtained the management of the Opera-house in the Haymarket, and presided over the masquerades, and was made master of the revels. Thus countenanced by the king, flattered by the nobility, and courted by all, he contributed to the amusement of the public, as the arbiter elegantiarum. But while he raised an annual income of 5000*l.*, he expended his money in the luxuries of the table, and in acts of extensive charity. When discoursing on the most ingenious nations in Europe, he claimed the pre-eminence for his own, and said, "I was born a Swiss, and came to England without a farthing, where I have found means to gain 5000*l.* a-year, and to spend it. Now, I defy the most able Englishman to go to Switzerland, and either to gain that income, or to spend it there." He died in 1749.

HEIL, (Daniel van,) a painter, born at Brussels in 1604. His landscapes were greatly admired, especially those in which objects of terror predominated, as representations of conflagrations, and houses on fire, which he depicted with terrific truth and exactness. He occasionally painted winter pieces. Houbraken speaks highly of his painting of the Burning of Sodom, and the Destruction of Troy. He died in 1662.—His brother, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, born at Brussels in 1609, painted several pictures for the churches of his native city, and was a successful portrait painter.—Another brother, LEONARD VAN, born at Brussels in 1603, was a distinguished painter of flowers and insects, which he described with the utmost exactness, in an exquisite manner. He was also an architect and engraver,

HEIN, (Peter,) a Dutchman, who from obscurity rose to the command of the fleets of his country. He defeated the Spaniards on the coast of Brazil in 1626, and was killed off Dunkirk in an action with the French in 1629. The States of Holland honoured him with a public funeral, and a splendid monument was erected to his memory at Delft.

HEINECCIUS, (John Theophilus,) a German lawyer, born at Eisenberg in 1681, and educated at Leipsic, and at Halle, where he became professor of philosophy in 1710, and of law in 1721, with the title of counsellor. In 1724 he was invited to Franeker; and three years after he accepted the law-professorship at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he continued till 1733, when he resumed the chair at Halle. He died in 1741. His principal works are, Antiquitatum Romanorum Jurisprudentiam illustrantium Syntagma; Elementa Juris Civilis secundum Ordinem Institutionum et Pandectarum; Elementa Philosophiæ Rationalis et Moralis, quibus præmissa Historia Philosophica; Historia Juris Civilis, Romani ac Germanici; Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium, (this was translated into English by Dr. Turnbull); Fundamenta Styli Cultioris; often reprinted, with notes by Gesner and others. His works were published collectively at Geneva in 1744, 8 vols, 4to.—His brother, JOHN MICHAEL, deacon of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Goslar, who was born in 1674, and died in 1722, wrote many works of reputation in his country, among which is his Account of the Antiquities of Goslar and the neighbouring places; and his View of the ancient and modern Greek Church.

HEINECKEN, (Christian Henry,) a child celebrated for wonderful precocity of intellect, was born at Lubeck, Feb. 6, 1721, and died there June 27, 1725. He had scarcely completed his first year when he could recite the principal facts contained in the five books of Moses; at thirteen months he knew the history of the Old Testament, and the New at fourteen; in his thirtieth month he knew the history of the nations of antiquity, geography, anatomy, the use of maps, and nearly 8000 Latin words. Before the end of his third year he was well acquainted with the history of Denmark, and the genealogy of the crowned heads of Europe; in his fourth year he had learned the doctrines of divinity, with their proofs from the Bible, ecclesiastical history, the institutes, almost the whole Orbis Pictus of Comenius, whence he had derived all his knowledge of the Latin language, arithmetic, and the history of the European empires and kingdoms. He also spoke German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch. There is a dissertation on this child, published by M. Martini at Lubeck, in 1730, addressed to M. de Schöneich, Heinecken's tutor, who had published an account of him in vol. v. of The Republic of Letters.

HEINECKEN, (Charles Henry,) elder brother of the preceding, born at Lubeck in 1706, was an eminent writer on the history of typography and the fine arts, and became privy counsellor to the elector of Saxony. He wrote, Idée générale d'une Collection complete d'Estampes, Lips. 1771, 8vo, which contains much interesting information relative to the first typographical attempts, with facsimile engravings of the pictures in the early block books. He also published a German translation of Longinus, and Galerie Royale de Dresde, 2 vols, fol.; and Dictionnaire des Artistes, dont nous avons des Estampes. He died in 1792.

HEINSE, (John James William,) a German poet and writer on the fine arts, born at Langewiesen, near Ilmenau, in Thuringia, in 1746, and educated at the university of Jena. He then settled at Erfurt, where, encouraged by Wieland, he commenced his career as an author by a translation of Petronius, which was followed by Laïdion, or the Eleusinian Mysteries. His next production was a prose translation of Tasso's Jerusalem, and another of Ariosto's Orlando, both of which he executed during his residence in Italy. In 1787 he published his romance of Ardinghello, or the Unfortunate

Islands, in which, mixed with maxims of an immoral nature, are many profound and just observations on painting, sculpture, and architecture. He died in 1803. He wrote also, Dialogues on Music; an account of the principal pictures of the Düsseldorf Gallery, in a series of letters to Gleim; a romance, entitled, Anastasius, and another entitled, Hildegard of Hohenthal. A biographical notice of him is given by Lautsch, in the Zeitgenossen, vol. ii.

HEINSIUS, (Daniel,) an eminent scholar and critic, born at Ghent in 1580, and educated at the Hague, in Zealand, and at Franeker, where he displayed great abilities. He then went to Leyden, and at the age of eighteen he was made Greek professor, and afterwards succeeded his friend and instructor, Joseph Scaliger, in the professorship of politics and history. He died in 1655. He was distinguished as a man of extensive learning and great application, and was possessed of a correct taste, and sound judgment. He not only enriched by his labours Silius Italicus, Theocritus, Hesiod, Seneca, Homer, Theophrastus, Hesychius, Livy, Ovid, Terence, Horace, &c., but he wrote also some prose works, abounding with wit and chaste satire. He was honoured and respected by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the republic of Venice, and pope Urban VIII.: he is also spoken of in the highest terms by the most learned writers of his age.

HEINSIUS, (Nicholas,) son of the preceding, born at Leyden in 1620, was eminent as a poet and critic, and deserved the flattering appellation of the Swan of Holland. Though employed in affairs of state, he edited Virgil, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, &c. His poems were often reprinted; the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1666. He died in 1681.

HEINSIUS, (Anthony,) grand pensionary of Holland, born in 1641. He was in the service of William prince of Orange, and distinguished himself as a negotiator in France, against the destruction of whose power he afterwards directed all the energies of his country. During the thirty years in which he was grand pensionary he displayed great vigour of mind; but in pursuance of his views of humbling the pride of Louis XIV. he brought great difficulties and immense debts upon Holland, so that the people hailed his retirement from power with exultation. He died in 1720.

HEISTER, (Laurence,) a celebrated physician, surgeon, anatomist, and botanist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1683. He was educated in several German universities, and in 1706 studied anatomy and surgery at Amsterdam under Ruysch, and at Leyden under Boerhaave and his eminent colleagues. In 1710 he became professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf, whence, in 1720, he removed to Helmstadt, where he became physician, with the title of Aulic Counsellor, as usual, to the duke of Brunswick, as well as professor of medicine, and afterwards of surgery and botany. He died in 1758. His Compendium Anatomicum, 8vo, 1717, superseded all that had been previously in use in the schools, and went through numerous editions, and was translated into most of the modern languages. His Institutions of Surgery, also published in German in 1718, was translated into Latin, and most of the modern languages of Europe. In 1741 he came forth as the professed adversary of Linnæus, in his Meditationes et Animadversiones in novum Systema Botanicum sexuale Linnæi. In 1748, notwithstanding his dislike to the Linnæan principles, he published a Systema Plantarum generale ex Fructificatione, cui annectuntur Regulæ ejusdem, de Nominibus Plantarum, a celeb. Linnæi longè diversæ. This system is allied to that of Boerhaave. In 1753 he published in fol. a description of the Amaryllis Orientalis of Linnæus, which he names Brunsvigia, after his sovereign.

HELE, (Thomas,) born in Gloucestershire about 1740, served in the army, especially in Jamaica, and at the peace of 1763 travelled through Italy, and in 1770 settled at Paris. He became so well acquainted with the French language, that he wrote some plays, which were received with great applause on the Paris theatres. His comedies are full of plot, and are lively and interesting, and the dialogue is pleasing and expressed with elegance. He died in 1780. His Jugement de Midas, and his Amant Jaloux, are greatly esteemed by French writers.

HELENA, (St.) wife of Constantius Chlorus, and mother of the great Constantine, was born of obscure parents in Bithynia. When divorced by the marriage of her husband with Theodora, Maximilian's daughter, she retired from the court; but the elevation of her son to the throne restored her to the honours of her rank, which she adorned by devotion and Christian charity. She was the founder of various churches, and in her travels into the Holy Land she is said to

have discovered the true Cross. She died in the arms of her son in 328, in the eightieth year of her age, and was interred in the imperial mausoleum at Rome.

HELIODORUS, bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, in the fourth century, born at Emesa, in Phœnicia, was the author of the Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea, which was condemned by a synod of bishops. It was the first work translated by Amyot.

HELIODORUS, of Larissa, a Greek mathematician, was the author of a treatise on optics, of which a fragment was published at Florence, in Greek and Latin, 1573, 4to, and an Italian translation of the same by Egnazio Danti, with his edition of Euclid's Optics. It was inserted by Dr. Thomas Gale, in his Opuscula Mythologica. The most complete edition of Heliodorus's Optics was published at Paris, in Greek and Latin, in 1657, 4to, with illustrative notes by Erasmus Bartholin.

HELIOGABALUS, (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus,) succeeded to the Roman empire on the death of Macrinus, when only in his fourteenth year. Though popular in the beginning of his reign, he became cruel, vindictive, and licentious, and was assassinated March 10, 222.

HELL, (Maximilian,) a learned astronomer, born in 1720, at Chemnitz, in Hungary, and first educated at Neusol. Having in 1738 entered the society of the Jesuits, he was sent by them to the college of Vienna. In 1744 and 1745 he studied the mathematics under Froelich, and not only assisted Franz, the astronomer of the Jesuits' observatory, in his labours, but also in arranging the museum for experimental philosophy. At the same time he published a new edition of Crivellius's Arithmetica numeralis et literalis, as a text-book. In 1746 and 1747 he taught Greek and Latin in the school of Leutschau, in Hungary. In 1750 he published, Adjumentum Memoriæ Manuale Chronologico-genealogico-historicum, which has since been translated into various languages, and of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1774. In 1751 and 1752 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Clausenburg, where he published his Elementa Arithmeticæ. He then returned to Vienna, and was appointed astronomer and director of the new observatory. From 1757 to 1767 he devoted himself entirely to astronomical observations, and calculations for the Ephemerides, each volume of which, published annually, contained evident proofs of his assiduity. About the same time he published An Introduction towards the useful employment of Artificial Magnets. In 1769 he was chosen by Christian VII. king of Denmark, to observe the transit of Venus in an island in the Frozen Ocean, near Wardoehuus. In 1770 he returned to Vienna, and superintended the building of a new observatory at Erlau, in Hungary, at the expense of the bishop, count Charles of Esterhazy. He died in 1792.

HELLANICUS, of Mitylene, an ancient Greek historian, born B.C. 496. He wrote a history of the earliest Kings of various Nations, and the Founders of Cities; which is mentioned by several ancient authors, but is not extant. He lived to the age of eighty-five. He is mentioned by Thucydides, (i. 97.)

HELLOT, (John,) a French chemist, born in 1685. From 1718 to 1732 he was employed as the compiler of the Gazette de France. He published a translation of Schlutter's work on the Fusion of Ores, and on Founderies, in 1750—1753, 2 vols, 4to, with notes. His L'Art de la Teinture des Laines et Etoffes de Laine, 1750, 12mo, is the first treatise in which chemical principles are applied to the practice of the art. He furnished many articles to the Mémoires of the Academy of Sciences, and some to the Royal Society of London, of which he was elected a fellow in 1740. He died in 1766.

HELMBREKER, (Theodore,) a painter, born at Haerlem in 1624. He was pupil to Peter Gribber, and studied in Italy, and, after being some time resident at Haerlem, he returned to Rome, where he died in 1694. His pieces, especially in history and landscape, are much admired.

HELMICH, (Werner,) a Dutch Protestant divine, and one of the early promoters of the Reformed religion in Holland, was born in 1551, at Utrecht, where in 1579 he was chosen pastor. In the same year he was one of a deputation sent to queen Elizabeth, to request that in the treaty of peace with Spain, she should stipulate for the free exercise of the Protestant religion in the United Provinces. In 1582 he was the first who preached that religion openly in the cathedral of Utrecht. He accepted the pastoral office at Amsterdam in 1602, which he held until his death, in 1608. He wrote, an Analysis of the Psalms, Amst. 1641, 4to, and a controversial work against Coster the Jesuit, entitled, Gladius Goliathi, much commended by Voetius.

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HELMONT, (John Baptist van,) a learned scholar and physician, born, of a noble family, at Brussels in 1577. He studied at Louvain, but, refusing to devote himself to divinity, he turned his attention to medicine, and took his degrees in that science. His application to chemical experiments, and to the investigation of the virtues of herbs and plants, led him to superior practice; and so extraordinary were some of his cures considered, that he was brought before the Inquisition as a magician who removed human diseases by more than human art. He succeeded, however, in clearing himself from the imputation, and retired to the greater freedom of Holland, where he died in 1644. "He was," says Lobkowitz, his biographer, "pious, learned, famous, a sworn enemy of Galen and Aristotle. The sick never languished long under his hands, being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians, to whose great grief and indignation the patients were often unexpectedly restored to health." His works, chiefly against the Peripatetics and Galenists, were published at Amsterdam, 1648, 4to, by his son, FRANCIS MERCURIUS, who acquired some fame as a physician, and was falsely called in his epitaph, "nil patre inferior." He died in 1699. The most correct edition of Van Helmont's works is that of Elzevir, 1652. From the German word Gheist, (spirit,) applied by him to denote the air on which the properties of the Spa water depend, is derived the word *gas*, now so commonly used.

HELMONT, (Matthew van,) a painter of Antwerp, distinguished for his skill in the representation of shops, chemical laboratories, markets, &c. He died in 1726.

HELOISE. See ABAILARD.

HELSHAM, (Richard,) professor of physic and natural philosophy in the university of Dublin, was the author of Popular Lectures on Natural Philosophy, published after his death by Dr. Robinson, and frequently reprinted. He died in 1738. He was the intimate friend of Swift.

HELST, (Bartholomew van der,) a painter of Haerlem, born in 1613. His representation of the train bands of Amsterdam was much admired by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is preserved in the town-hall of that city. He died in 1670.

HELVETIUS, (Adrian,) a Dutch physician, born about 1661. He was by accident at Paris when a violent dysentery prevailed there, and his remedies proved so successful that Louis XIV. presented him with 1000 louis d'or for the discovery of his potent medicine. He declared it to be ipecacuanha. He afterwards settled at Paris, and was made physician to the duke of Orleans, and inspector-general of the military hospitals. He died in 1727. He left some works, the best known of which is, A Treatise on the most frequent Maladies, &c., Paris, 1724, 2 vols, 8vo.

HELVETIUS, (John Claude,) son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1685, was first physician to the French queen, counsellor of state, and member of several learned academies. He cured Louis XV. of a dangerous disorder, and gained the confidence and good opinion not only of the court, but of the poor, by his skill, attention, and great humanity. He published, L'Idée générale de l'Economie Animale, 1722; Principia Physico-Medica, in Tironum Medicinæ Gratiam conscripta. He died in 1755.

HELVETIUS, (Claude Adrian,) son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1715, and educated at the College of Louis le Grand, under father Porée. His first production, De l'Esprit, 4to, and afterwards in 3 vols, 8vo, 1758, exposed him to the censure of the parliament, who condemned his publication to be publicly burnt. Thus disgraced, he came to England in 1764, and the next year he visited Prussia, where Frederic the Great honourably received him. On his return to France he retired to his estate at Voré. As he was rich, he showed himself charitable to the poor, and benevolent to all. He died at Paris in 1771. Besides his book, De l'Esprit, he published a poem, Sur le Bonheur, in six cantos, written in an affected style; De l'Homme, 2 vols, 8vo, a work as dangerous, as unphilosophical, and as impious, as the first, though greatly superior to it in style and diction; and the Child of Nature improved by Chance, a licentious romance. As Helvetius was a man of mild manners, and of a benevolent disposition, it may surprise us, that books so little calculated to improve humanity should proceed from his pen. His treatise, De l'Esprit, is, indeed, nothing less than a summary of all the irreligious doctrines of the Encyclopédie; and his theory of morals strikes at the root of all morality, ridicules the government of Divine Providence, and denies the truth of all religion, natural or revealed.

HELVICUS, (Christopher,) professor of the Greek and Oriental languages, and of divinity, in the university of Giessen, was born in 1581, at Sprendlingen, near Frankfort, and was educated at Marburg. In 1605 he was chosen to teach Greek and Hebrew in the college which the landgrave had recently established at Giessen; and which the year after was converted into an university by the emperor, who endowed it with privileges. He was appointed divinity professor in 1610. He died in the flower of his age in 1616, and his loss was bewailed by the German poets of the Augsburg Confession. He published in 1609, his Theatrum Historicum, sive Chronologiæ Systema Novum, of which there is an English translation in fol. He likewise wrote some Latin poems, and published several Grammars and Lexicons. His chronological work is disfigured by errors, into which he was led by his reliance upon the forgeries of Annius of Viterbo.

HELYOT, (Peter, or father Hippolytus,) perhaps Elliot, as he was of British extraction, was born at Paris in 1660, and became in 1683 a member of the order of Picpus, near Paris, which is a branch of that of St. Francis. He wrote, A History of Monastic Orders, religious and military, and of Secular Congregations of both Sexes, 8 vols, 4to. The four last volumes were edited by father Louis, the provincial of his order, with the assistance of Maximilian Bullot. Hélyot died at the convent of Picpus, in 1716. His View of the Dying Christian has been often reprinted.

HEMANS, (Felicia Dorothea,) a lady distinguished for her poetical talents, was born in Liverpool in 1794. Her maiden name was Browne; and in her childhood she removed with her parents to the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, in North Wales. She married at a very early age; but after the birth of five sons, her subsequent years were clouded by the estrangement of her husband; and on the death of her mother, with whom she had resided, she broke up her establishment in Wales, and removed to Wavertree, a village about three miles from Liverpool; from whence, after a residence of about three years, (in the course of which she visited Scotland, and the lakes of Westmoreland, and made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, and Wordsworth,) she removed to Dublin, where she died in May 1835, in the forty-first year of her age. Her first efforts were published when she was only thirteen; and her subsequent poems, Wallace, Dartmoor, The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy, and her Dramatic Scenes, were written at an early period; but her name did not begin to be generally known till the publication of her Welsh Melodies, her Siege of Valencia, and the scattered lyrics which appeared in the New Monthly Magazine, then under the direction of Campbell. She had previously contributed a series of prose papers, on Foreign Literature, to Constable's Edinburgh Magazine. To the Siege of Valencia succeeded rapidly her Forest Sanctuary, her Records of Woman, her Songs of the Affections, her National Lyrics and Songs for Music, and her Scenes and Hymns of Life, and an unsuccessful tragedy, entitled, The Vespers of Palermo. In her earlier works she followed the classic model, as contradistinguished from the romantic; and they are inferior in that polish of style and almost gorgeous richness of language, in which her maturer compositions are set. It is evident that new stores of thought were subsequently opened up to her, in a more extended acquaintance with the literature of Spain and Germany, as well as by a profounder study of the writings of Wordsworth. Her lyric verses are superior to her other poetical compositions.

HEMELAR, (John,) sometimes called Hamelar, a learned man, born at the Hague, of so amiable a character for probity and disinterestedness as to deserve to be compared, says Gronovius, with the Roman Atticus. He resided six years at Rome, in the palace of cardinal Cesi, and preferred to the office of librarian of the Vatican a canonry in the cathedral of Antwerp. He devoted himself to polite literature and the science of medals, and he lived in friendly intimacy with Grotius, Lipsius, and other eminent men. He published valuable commentaries on the medals of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Justinian, from the cabinet of Arschot and Rocoxius. Besides this work, which is now very rare, though three times printed, he wrote poems and orations. He died in 1640.

HEMMERLIN, or MALLEOLUS, (Felix,) a canon of Zurich, born there in 1389. He is author of Opuscula Varia, scilicet de Nobilitate et Rusticitate Dialogus; Variæ Oblectationis Opuscula, &c., comprised in a folio volume, and full of coarse humour.

HEMMINGA, (Sixtus de,) a Dutch mathematician, born in 1533, and edu-

cated at Louvain, where he chiefly applied himself to the study of physic, the mathematics, and particularly of astronomy, under the instructions of Reinier Gemma. He entered the lists against the champions of judicial astrology, and ably exposed their pretended art in a treatise entitled Astrologiæ Ratione et Experientiâ refutatæ Liber, Antwerp, 1583, 4to. He died in 1570.

HEMMINGFORD, (Walter de,) a learned canon of Gisebuth, or Gisborough abbey, in Yorkshire, who flourished in the reign of Edward III. He wrote a history of England from 1066 to 1308. The work is respectable for accuracy and exactness. Gale published it in his Veteres Scriptores; and Hearne edited it in 1731, Oxford, 2 vols, 8vo. Hemmingford, who is sometimes called Hemingburgh, died at Gisborough in 1347.

HEMMINGIUS, (Nicholas,) a learned Danish divine, born in the Isle of Laland, in 1513, and educated at the university of Wittemberg, where he continued five years, during which time he was one of Melancthon's most constant auditors. He then returned to Denmark, and was appointed minister of the church of the Holy Ghost, at Copenhagen, and professor of Hebrew in the university. In 1557 he took his degree of doctor of divinity, and immediately afterwards was made professor of the same faculty at Copenhagen. In 1579 he obtained a canonry in the church of Roschild, which he held till his death, in 1600. He was so far from being a rigid Lutheran, that he was principally instrumental in obtaining a decree from Frederic II. by which his subjects were forbidden to sign the famous Form of Concord, or to bring copies of it into his dominions. It is a blot on his character that he approved of and commended the conduct of Calvin and the magistrates of Geneva, in putting Servetus to death. In 1586 Simon Goulart published A Collection of his short Theological Treatises, at Geneva, in fol.

HEMSKERCK, or HEEMSKIRCK, (Martin,) a painter, born at a village of that name in Holland, in 1498. He was the son of a peasant, and in his youth he was extremely dull, and nothing was expected from him; but afterwards he became a correct painter. He was the disciple and imitator of Schoreel; and, after spending three years at Rome, he returned to his own country, and settled at Haerlem. Vasari, who gives a particular account of his works, and commends them, says that Michael Angelo was so pleased with one of the prints, that he had a mind to colour it. Fuseli thinks that he invented with more fertility than taste or propriety. He rather grouped than composed, and seems to have been unacquainted with chiaroscuro. His costume is always arbitrary, and often barbarous; and in the admission of ornaments and the disposition of his scenery, he oftener consulted the materials which he had compiled at Rome, than fitness of place, or the demands of his subject. He died in 1574.

HEMSKERCK, (Egbert,) a painter, born at Haerlem in 1645. He was a disciple of Peter Grebber, whose manner he left for that of Brouwer. His delight was in painting fanciful, wild, and uncommon scenes of his own composing; such as the nocturnal intercourse of witches, devils, and spectres; enchantments, temptations of St. Anthony, interiors of ale-houses with drunken men, monkeys in the actions of men and women, &c. &c., all of which he wrought with great freedom of touch and correctness of drawing. His colour likewise, though not always pure, was in general rich and agreeable. He settled in London, where he died in 1704.—There was another Egbert Hemskerck, called, by way of distinction, the Old, who painted subjects of the like kind. He died in 1680.

HEMSTERHUYS, or HEMSTERHUSIUS, (Tiberius,) a very learned critic, and Oriental scholar, the son of Francis Hemsterhuys, a physician, was born at Groningen in 1685. He became a member of the university of his native place in his fourteenth year, and thence removed to Leyden, to attend the lectures of James Perizonius on ancient history. He was here so much noticed by the governors of the university, that it was expected he would succeed James Gronovius as professor of Greek. Havercamp, however, on the vacancy, was appointed, through the intrigues, as Ruhnkenius asserts, of some who feared they might be eclipsed by young Hemsterhuys; who, in 1705, at the age of nineteen, was called to Amsterdam, and appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy. In 1717 he removed to Franeker, to succeed Lambert Bos as professor of Greek; to which place, in 1738, was added the professorship of history. In 1740 he removed to Leyden, to accept the same two professorships in that university. He died in 1766. He published, The three last Books of Julius Pollux's Onomasticon,

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(Amsterdam, 1706,) to complete the edition of which, seven books had been finished by Lederlin. On the appearance of this work, he received a letter from Bentley, highly praising him for the service he had rendered to his author. But this very letter was nearly the cause of driving him entirely from the study of Greek criticism; for in it Bentley transmitted his own conjectures on the true readings of the passages cited by Pollux from comic writers, with a particular view to the restoration of the metre. Hemsterhuys had himself attempted the same, but, when he read the admirable criticisms of Bentley, he was so depressed at the inferiority of his own, that he resolved never again to open a Greek book. In a month or two this timidity went off, and he returned to those studies with redoubled vigour, determined to take Bentley for his model. He also published, Select Colloquies of Lucian, and his Timon; The Plutus of Aristophanes, with the Scholia, various readings, and notes; Part of an Edition of Lucian, as far as the 521st page of the first volume; it appeared in 1743, in 4 vols, 4to, the remaining parts being edited by J. M. Gesner and Reitzius; Notes and Emendations on Xenophon Ephesius, inserted in the 3—6 volumes of the Miscellanea Critica of Amsterdam, with the signature of T. S. H. S. His Philosophical Works were published at Paris in 1792, 2 vols, 8vo. Ruhnkenius, who wrote his life, holds up Hemsterhuys as a model of a perfect critic; and, indeed, the extent and variety of his knowledge, and the acuteness of his judgment, were very extraordinary.

HEMSTERHUYS, (Francis,) son of the preceding, was in the service of the United Provinces, and was an able statesman and author. He wrote, Letters on Sculpture, on the Desires, and on Man, and his Relationships; also Sophylus, or Philosophy, and Aristæus, or, on the Divinity; two Dialogues. He died at the Hague in 1790.

HENAO, (Gabriel de,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Valladolid in 1611, and educated at the university of Salamanca, where he spent the greatest part of his life, and was professor of positive theology and rector. He was consulted from all quarters in cases of conscience. His works are in 11 vols, fol. Nine of them comprise treatises on philosophical, theological, and controversial subjects, no less than three being employed on the discussion and refutation of Molina's opinions, and particularly his attempt to reconcile the doctrines of predestination and free-will by a kind of prescience in the Deity, which in the schools was denominated *scientia media*. The tenth and eleventh volumes are devoted to an account of the antiquities of Biscay. He died in 1704.

HENAULT, or HESNAULT, (John d',) a French poet, son of a baker in Paris. He was patronized by the superintendent Fouquet, by whose means he obtained the receivership of taxes at Fores, and other employments. He became a man of celebrity by his poetical pieces, and, proud of his distinction, he affected the fashionable debauchee, and the impious atheist as the friend of Spinoza; but, after a life of dissipation and profaneness, the approach of death seemed so terrible that he renounced with deep contrition the follies and wickedness of his prosperous days. He died in 1682. His best pieces are said to be his sonnet on the miscarriage of Mad. de Guerchi, and his satirical poem on Colbert, in consequence of the fall of his patron. He printed at Paris, his Œuvres Diverses, in 12mo, 1670. He translated the first three books of Lucretius, but by the advice of his confessor he destroyed them. Only the first 100 lines, copied by his friends, were preserved; they were much admired by Voltaire. He had been preceptor to the celebrated Madame Deshoulières.

HENAULT, (Charles John Francis,) a celebrated historian, born at Paris in 1685. He early discovered a sprightly and benevolent disposition, and, on quitting college, he spent two years at the Congregation of the Oratory, but left it for the society of the wits of the age. The dispute between Rousseau and De la Motte, however, gave him a disgust for the fallacious intimacies of the learned and the great; and, devoting himself more particularly to his own improvement, he obtained the prize of eloquence in the French Academy in 1707, and another the following year. In 1713, under the name of Fuzelier, he produced his tragedy of Cornelia; but, though it was received with indifference by the public, he regarded it as a valuable composition, and as such permitted Horace Walpole, with whom he became acquainted at Paris in 1768, to print it at Strawberry-hill. Though unsuccessful as a poet, he rose to fame as a politician. He became counsellor of parliament in 1706, president of the first chamber of inquest in 1710, and in 1718 he accom-

panied the French ambassador, Morville, to Holland, where his abilities were respected by the Dutch, and particularly by the pensionary Heinsius. In the midst of his political occupations, Henault paid great attention to history, and in 1744 published his History of France, the result of forty years' laborious reading and study, under the modest name of An Essay. This work was published again in 1768, in 2 vols, 4to, and 3 vols, 8vo, under the title of Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France. The author has registered under each year every important event in the annals of the French monarchy, from its first establishment to the death of Louis XIV. It met with astonishing success, and was translated into English, German, Italian, and even Chinese. This valuable work raised him to the honour of a seat in the Academy of Belles Lettres, and other learned societies; and he was afterwards appointed superintendent of the queen's house. He was now courted by the wit and fashion of the town, and for the entertainment of the queen and her court he wrote three lively comedies, one of which, Le Réveil d'Epiménide, proved very successful; and he produced, at the queen's request, a fourth piece, called Hebe. He died in 1770. In the midst of prosperity he practised benevolence and charity, he was pious and resigned under afflictions, grateful to Providence for the blessings which he enjoyed, and his manners and devotion were truly exemplary. Henault wrote also, Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Français dans les Gaules; and several dramatic works, collected under the title of Pièces de Théâtre, 8vo, 1770. Not many years before his death he wrote to Voltaire, with whom he had been on intimate terms, a serious letter representing to him the impropriety and bad taste of his continual sarcasms and invectives against religion.

HENCKEL, or HENKEL, (John Frederic,) an eminent mineralogist, born at Fryberg, or Friburg, in Misnia, in 1679. He took his doctor's degree in medicine, but chiefly applied to mineralogical pursuits, in which he became an eminent instructor, and Augustus II. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, made him counsellor of the mines. It was under his direction also that the porcelain manufactory was established at Meissen. He died in 1744. His Pyritologia was translated into English in 1757, 8vo. Some other works of his are in the British Museum.

HENDERSON, (Alexander,) a Scotchman, who acquired some celebrity as the head of the Presbyterian party. He was one of the divines sent to meet Charles I. at Newcastle in 1646; but, though he possessed eloquence and abilities, it is said that in disputing with the monarch about episcopacy, he found his arguments too futile to resist the superior reasons of his unfortunate master. This had such effect upon his spirits, that he died soon after, and in his last moments expressed great contrition for the severity and rancour with which he had opposed the king's measures in Scotland.

HENDERSON, (John,) an eminent actor, born in London in 1747. He at first learnt painting under Fournier, an able artist, but he quitted him to work in the shop of a silversmith, after whose death he appeared on the stage at Bath in 1772, in the character of Hamlet, under the assumed name of Courtney. He was greeted with the applause of crowded audiences, and, after acquiring celebrity in provincial companies, he presented himself before a London audience, at the Haymarket, under Coleman, as Shylock. The approbation with which he was received excited him to greater exertions, and he soon became the popular representative of Falstaff, Richard III., Pierre, and other characters, at Drury-lane. He died suddenly, on the 25th of November, 1785, of a spasmodic affection of the brain, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His life has been published by Ireland.

HENDERSON, (John,) an extraordinary genius, born at Ballagarance, in Ireland, in 1757. He was educated in the principles of his father, who was an itinerant preacher in the Wesleyan connexion, and who for some time settled near Bristol as a schoolmaster. Young Henderson taught Latin in Kingswood School at the age of eight, and Greek in lady Huntingdon's college in Wales when he was no more than twelve. Dr. Tucker, dean of Gloucester, sent him to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he staid long enough to take his first degree, but was not admitted to orders, though his friends wished to see his oratorical abilities exerted in the pulpit. Though eagerly courted in the university for his great fund of knowledge, and the inexhaustible resources of his mental powers, he at length rendered himself disagreeable by the singularity of his habits. Seldom in bed before the dawn of day, he rose late in the afternoon, and

as if setting at defiance the powers of nature, he would often go half naked to the pump, and desire the college servants to pump over him for several minutes, and then he retired to his bed. Those who frequented his company, among whom was Dr. Johnson, have often been astonished at the vastness of his mental powers. Though well skilled in general knowledge, he was particularly attached to physiognomy, alchymy, and the occult arts. This eccentric genius died, the victim of intemperance, in Pembroke college, on the 2d of November, 1788. Several of his essays and poems have been published.

HENGIST, the first Saxon chief who obtained a settlement in Britain, whither he had been invited by the dispirited inhabitants, who were unable to resist the incursions of the Scots and Picts. In 449 Hengist and his brother Horsa brought over a body of sixteen hundred men, whom they disembarked in the Isle of Thanet. Joining the British army, they marched against the invaders, whom they defeated with great slaughter near Stamford. A reinforcement of five thousand of their countrymen confirmed them in the design which they seem soon to have adopted, of establishing themselves in the country they came to defend. For this purpose they made a peace with the Picts and Scots; and finding occasion to quarrel with the Britons about their promised rewards, they commenced open hostilities with them. The weak and vicious British king, Vortigern, was deposed by his subjects, and his son, Vortimer, was placed at their head. Under his command many battles were fought between the Britons and the continually increasing bands of Saxons, in one of which, fought near Aylesford, in Kent, Horsa was slain. Hengist, now become sole commander of the Saxons, carried his arms through the country. By a victory at Crayford he became master of Kent, of which district he took the title of king, about eight years after his arrival. He made Canterbury the seat of royalty, where he died about 488, after a reign of thirty years.

HENICHIUS, (John,) a learned Lutheran divine, the son of a minister at Winhusen, was born in 1616, and educated at Zell, Lunenburg, and Helmstadt. In 1643 he was appointed professor of metaphysics, and of Hebrew, in the university of Rinteln. In 1645 he removed to Bardewik, where he had been appointed superintendent of the churches in that district. In 1651 he returned to Rinteln, where he became professor of divinity, and was admitted to the degree of doctor in that faculty. Soon afterwards he was appointed a member of the ecclesiastical consistory, and made inspector of the churches in the county of Schauemburg. He exerted himself with great earnestness to bring about an union between the Lutherans and Calvinists, but had the misfortune to be distrusted by both parties. He died in 1671. He wrote, Compendium Sacræ Theologiæ; De Veritate Religionis Christianæ; this is a good supplement to the treatise of Grotius on the same subject; Institutiones Theologicæ; Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ et Civilis; and Dissertations, Disputations, &c.

HENLEY, (Anthony,) an English senator, was born of a respectable family in Hampshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his classical taste. In London he gained the friendship and familiarity of the great, and, as the associate of Dorset and Sunderland, he figured in the circles of fashion, and passed at Will's and Tom's as a wit. He was addressed by the poets and writers of the age as a patron, and an independent fortune was liberally applied to the remuneration of his needy flatterers. In 1698, soon after his marriage with the daughter and co-heiress of the Hon. Peregrine Bertie, he was elected member for Andover, and in succeeding parliaments for Weymouth, or Melcombe Regis, in Dorsetshire. He was, in his political career, a Whig, and drew upon himself the resentment of the Tories by moving the House of Commons to address the queen to confer some ecclesiastical dignity on Hoadly, whose attachment to the Revolution was then publicly known. As a writer he distinguished himself by various anonymous publications, and in the Tatler and Medley appeared many of his pieces, remarkable for their wit, ease, and sprightliness. He was very fond of music, and in his summer recreations he had private theatricals at Southwick, where Betterton, Booth, Mrs. Barry, and other popular performers, were generally invited to act for the amusement of his friends. He died in 1711, universally lamented. Garth has eulogized him highly in his preface to the Dispensary. His second son became lord Northington, and chancellor of England.

HENLEY, (John,) better known by the appellation of "Orator Henley," was born in 1692 at Melton Mowbray, where his father was vicar. After receiving

instruction at the grammar-school of his native town, and at that of Okeham, in Rutlandshire, he was removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. While he was an under-graduate he transmitted a letter to the Spectator, abounding in quaintness and local wit, which was thought worthy of being inserted in the 396th number of that miscellany. When he had taken his bachelor's degree he was invited by the trustees of Melton School to take the direction of that foundation, and he raised it from a languishing to a flourishing state. He now courted the public approbation by his Esther, a poem; and when he had entered into orders he left the country for fame and preferment in the metropolis. Followed as a preacher determined to attract public notice, he introduced regular action into the pulpit, and courted popularity a thousand ways; but when disappointed of the preferment he expected, he formed a plan of Lectures, or Orations. Every Sunday he discoursed on theological subjects, while Wednesdays were reserved for political harangues, into which he poured much of the gall of satire against the great, the powerful, and the learned. To this acrimonious spirit he owes the distinguished place which he holds in Pope's Dunciad, as "the Zany of his age." Admission was procured to his Orations by the payment of a shilling; and, as the lowest of the people formed the bulk of his audience, The Daily Advertiser generally announced the topics which were to be discussed on each day by this artful preacher at his Oratory, near Lincoln's-inn-fields. He died in 1756. The medals which he struck for admission to his Lectures represented a star rising to the meridian, with this motto, "Ad Summa;" and below, "Inveniam viam, aut faciam." Hogarth has introduced him into two of his humorous pieces, in one of which he is baptizing a child; and in the other, called the Oratory, he appears on a scaffold, with a monkey by his side, with the motto "Amen," and with other appropriate figures. Henley is said to have made 100*l.* a-year by editing a periodical paper called The Hyp Doctor, which was a farrago of nonsense. On one occasion he filled his Oratory with shoemakers, by announcing to them that he would teach a new and short way of making shoes; which was by cutting off the tops of ready made boots.

HENLEY, (Samuel,) a divine, who, previous to the American war, was professor of moral philosophy in the college of Williamsburgh, in Virginia. On the separation of the colonies from the mother country he came to England, and became an usher in Harrow School, and afterwards rector of Rendlesham, in Suffolk. In 1805 he was appointed principal of the East India college, at Hertford. He published, Three Sermons, preached in America; Dissertation concerning the controverted Passages in St. Peter and St. Jude, on the Angels that sinned; Observations on the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic, and the Design of the Æneid, of Virgil; Essay toward a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus, with a Translation and Notes. He also contributed some papers to the Archæologia; and was the editor of The History of the Caliph Vathek. He died in 1816.

HENNEQUIN, (John le,) bishop of Lisieux, born at St. Quentin, in Picardy, in 1497, and educated at the college of Navarre, is celebrated for the courage with which he withstood the command of his sovereign, Charles IX., for the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's-day, 1572. He died in 1577. This fact has, of late, been disputed, and recent authorities maintain that it was not against the act of 1572, but against an edict of 1562, which was favourable to the Calvinists, that Hennequin protested.

HENNEQUIN, (Peter Anthony,) a French painter, born at Lyons in 1763. He was a pupil of David, and, after studying at Rome, settled at Liege, whence he removed to Tournay, where he was appointed director of the Academy of Drawing. He died there in 1833. His best picture is that of Orestes pursued by the Furies.

HENNEQUIN, (Antoine Louis Marie,) a distinguished French advocate, born in 1786 at Monceaux, near Paris. In 1830 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he was greatly distinguished for his eloquence. He died in 1840.

HENNIGES, (Henry de,) a statesman and publicist, born in 1645, at Weissenburg, in Franconia, and educated at Jena and Altorf. He attended, as Prussian ambassador, in 1711, at the congress at Frankfort, where Charles VI. was elected emperor of Germany. He died before the congress closed. He is the author of several able works on civil law. His life was written, in Latin, by J. S. Strebel.

HENNINGES, (Jerome,) a learned

German historian of the sixteenth century, and a disciple of Melancthon, who became distinguished for his genealogical researches. His principal works are, Genealogiæ Familiarum Saxonicarum; Theatrum Genealogicum omnium Ætatum et Monarcharum Familias complectens, Magdeburgh, 1598, fol., 7 vols. This vast compilation contains the Jewish families from Moses to the destruction of Jerusalem; the origin of all other nations; and the families of the second and third monarchies; the families of ancient Greece and Italy, and those of all the principal modern kingdoms. He died in 1597.

HENRIETTA MARIA OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry IV. and of Mary de Medicis, was born at Paris in 1609, and in 1625 married Charles I. of England. In 1644, soon after the birth of her daughter, Henrietta Anne, afterwards duchess of Orleans, she fled to France, and after the death of her royal husband, in 1649, she retired to the convent of Chaillot. At the Restoration, in 1660, she visited England, but soon returned to France. She died suddenly on the 10th of September, 1669, at Colombe, near Paris, and was buried at St. Denis. Bossuet, then bishop of Condom, delivered a fine discourse on the occasion of her funeral.

HENRIETTA ANNE, daughter of the preceding and of Charles I. of England, was born at Exeter in 1644, and was educated, under the care of her mother, at the convent de la Visitation, at Chaillot. In 1661 she married the duke of Orleans. She was distinguished for the brilliancy of her accomplishments and the amenity of her temper and manners, and showed considerable ability in the management of several missions at the court of her brother, Charles II. She died, not without strong suspicion of poison, at St. Cloud, on the 29th of June, 1670. Bossuet's Funeral Discourse on the sudden death of Henrietta of Orleans, ranks among the finest specimens of the pulpit eloquence of France.

HENRION, (Nicholas,) born at Troyes in 1663, became in 1701 a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1705 professor of Syriac at the College of France. He was engaged in composing a work on the weights and measures of the ancients, of which his death, in 1720, prevented the completion.

HENRY THE MINSTREL. See HARRY.

HENRY I. (surnamed the Fowler,) king of Germany, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, was born in 876, and was elected to the throne in 919. He was a brave and politic monarch; and he exerted his influence among the princes of Germany to restore union; and to render the country more powerful, he built and fortified towns to withstand the attacks of the barbarians. He defeated the duke of Bavaria, conquered the Bohemians, Sclavonians, and Danes, and invaded the kingdom of Lorraine, and routed the Hungarians at the famous battle of Mersburg in 933. He died in 936.

HENRY II. (St.) (surnamed the Lame,) great-grandson of the preceding, was born in 972, and ascended the throne in 1002. He was duke of Bavaria. After defeating the duke of Suabia, he re-established Benedict VIII. in the holy see, and was crowned by him at Rome in February 1014. He also drove the Greeks and Saracens from Calabria, and, after restoring tranquillity in Italy and Germany, and everywhere leaving marks of his great generosity and benevolence, he died on the 14th of July, 1024.

HENRY III. (surnamed the Black,) emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother Conrad II. in 1039. After making war in Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, he passed into Italy, and expelled from the papal throne Benedict IX., Sylvester III., and Gregory VI., and in their room elected Clement II., by whom he was crowned. He died in 1056.

HENRY IV., emperor, (surnamed the Aged, or the Great,) son of the preceding, was acknowledged his successor in 1056, when he was only six years of age. The regency was committed to his mother, the empress Agnes, of Aquitaine, who was deprived of her office in 1062, and the tuition of the young emperor was committed to the archbishops of Cologne and Bremen. He early signalized his courage in the tumults of the time; and in his twenty-first year he took up his residence at Goslar, in Saxony, with the purpose of quelling the lawless proceedings which had long prevailed there. He totally routed the insurgents, and, making himself master of the whole country, reduced them to offer conditions of peace. In the meantime, the formidable Hildebrand had been elevated to the popedom, under the name of Gregory VII., and the very first acts of the pontiff were to hurl excommunications against the German prelates for simony and concubinage, and to incite the Saxons

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to bring complaints against the emperor, who, fearing the consequences of a quarrel, wrote a submissive letter to his holiness, and obtained forgiveness. The pope now made a new complaint against the emperor on the subject of investitures, and summoned him to appear at Rome, to answer all the accusations with which he was charged. This insolence was repaid by Henry with a solemn deposition of the pope, at an assembly of prelates at Worms, in 1076. In consequence of this, Gregory hurled his anathemas against Henry. This was the signal for a civil war in Germany, in which the emperor, deserted by his own partisans, was reduced to such extremities, that humiliation was his only resource. With his wife and infant son, he set out for Italy in the midst of winter (January 1077) and arrived at Canossa, where Gregory was residing with the celebrated devotee of the Church, the countess Matilda. Henry alone was admitted within the outer gate of the castle; and the penance exacted from him was, that for three successive days he should stand fasting and barefooted in the snow, from morning till evening, before he should be admitted to prostrate himself at the pontiff's feet. This humiliation was superciliously contemned; and the resentment which Henry could not help betraying, renewed Gregory's enmity, and he encouraged the princes of the empire to proceed to the deposition of the emperor. They elected, in his place, Rodolph duke of Suabia; but Henry, who wanted neither vigour nor courage in the field, defeated Rodolph, and slew him, at Wolksheim, near Gera, and conquered the whole duchy of Suabia. Gregory now thundered out a second excommunication against Henry. This the emperor opposed by a national council of his German and Italian prelates, held at Brixen, which pronounced the deposition of Gregory, and, in 1081, elected to the pontificate Guibert, archbishop of Ravenna, under the name of Clement III. Henry now marched to Rome, and after a long siege, took possession of the capital; and the pope was obliged to shut himself up in the castle of St. Angelo, while his rival, Clement, was enthroned in St. Peter's. The emperor carried on attacks against the fortress of St. Angelo, till the approach of Robert Guiscard caused him to retire. During the absence of Henry in Italy (1085), the Saxons elected count Hermann of Luxemburg king of the Romans. Henry's return put an end to this competition by the defeat of his rival; and he had equal success against another competitor, Ecbert, marquis of Thuringia. Henry again marched into Italy to support his declining interest. He was successful in the field, till his eldest son, Conrad, was induced to join the adverse party, in conjunction with the emperor's new wife, Adelaide of Brandenburg, whom his ill usage had rendered his enemy. Conrad was crowned king of Italy, and his father was obliged to give way to his influence, and return to Germany. He there caused Conrad to be put under the ban of the empire, and procured the elevation of his second son, Henry, to the rank of king of the Romans. The pontiff, however, induced the youthful sovereign, under pretext of zeal for religion, to take arms against his father, whom he confined in the castle of Bingenheim, and, repairing to a diet convoked at Mentz (1106), he assisted at his solemn deposition. After undergoing the most unfeeling treatment, Henry escaped from his confinement and reached Cologne, where he was acknowledged as lawful emperor. Troops were raised for him in the Low Countries, and fortune seemed again disposed to smile upon him, when he was removed from the turbulent scene by death on the 7th of August, 1106, at Liege, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His body remained unburied for five years, till the excommunication was taken off. He was a man of great active courage, which was tried in sixty-six battles. He possessed many eminent qualities, was mild and clement in his disposition, and singularly charitable. But his attachment to worthless ministers and licentious pleasures precipitated him into various unjust and shameful actions, which laid the foundation for the unparalleled misfortunes of his reign.

HENRY V., emperor, (surnamed the Young,) son of the preceding by his second wife, Adelaide, was born in 1081, and was crowned at Mentz in 1106. The business of investitures soon involved him in a dispute with Paschal II., and in 1110 he passed into Italy with a powerful army, in raising which he was aided by a large sum paid as the dower of his wife Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. of England. He obliged Paschal to restore the power of ecclesiastical investitures, of which his father had been deprived, and was then crowned (13th of April, 1112) by the submissive pontiff. In 1116, upon the death of Matilda, Henry marched into Italy to lay claim to her territories, as being her nearest rela-

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tion; but the pope refused to resign her bequest. Henry, entertaining doubts of the validity of his former coronation, caused himself to be crowned a second time, by Bourdin, archbishop of Braga. He afterwards abandoned the right of investiture; and in return he received absolution from Gelasius II., and was restored to the communion of the Church. He died at Utrecht on the 22d of May, 1125.

HENRY VI. (surnamed the Severe, or the Cruel,) was born in 1165, and succeeded his father, Frederic Barbarossa, on the throne of Germany, in 1190. He behaved with great cruelty towards the family of his wife Constance, daughter of Roger, king of Naples, and had the meanness to detain Richard I. of England, who, when shipwrecked on the coast of Dalmatia, had been seized by Leopold duke of Austria, and sold into the power of the emperor. With the large sum obtained for the ransom of his illustrious captive, Henry made war against Sicily. He was poisoned by his wife Constance, at Messina, in September 1197.

HENRY VII., son of Henry count of Luxemburg, was elected emperor in 1308, and was the first thus raised to the imperial dignity by the suffrages of the six electors. He visited Italy, where the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines had everywhere spread devastation. He was crowned by two cardinals in the church of the Lateran in 1312, and died at Bonconvento, near Sienna, on the 24th of August in the following year, as he was making preparations for the conquest of Naples.

HENRY, (Raspon,) margrave of Thuringia, was, upon the deposition of Frederic II. by Innocent IV., raised to the imperial throne in 1246; but he died the following year, of a wound received in battle, or, as some say, of a broken heart, because defeated by his competitor.

HENRY I., king of France, succeeded his father, Robert, in 1031. He was engaged in a civil war through the intrigues of his mother, Constance, who wished to place her second son Robert on the throne; but, by the assistance of Robert duke of Normandy, the father of William the Conqueror, he defeated his enemies. He was afterwards reconciled to his brother, and granted him the dukedom of Burgundy. He died on the 4th of August, 1060.

HENRY II., born in 1518, succeeded his father, Francis I., as king of France, in 1547, and continuing the war which then raged between his country and the English, at length obtained an honourable peace, and the cession of Boulogne for 400,000 crowns (1550). The following year he engaged in a league with Maurice, the elector of Saxony, and Albert, the margrave of Brandenburg, against Charles V., and reduced Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which were thenceforth annexed to France. When, however, his antagonist had reconciled himself to his German adversaries, Henry was left alone to maintain the war; but though in want of money, he ably supported the glory of his arms by the brave defence of Metz against an army of 100,000 men. On the abdication of Charles V., his son Philip II. renewed the war with unusual vigour, supported by the English forces, and his army entering Picardy, under the command of the brave duke of Savoy, defeated the French at the famous battle of St. Quentin, on the 10th of August, 1557. This fatal day was in some degree retrieved by the capture of Calais from the English, and the reduction of some other places; and at last peace was restored between the contending powers. More fully to effect a reconciliation, Henry gave his daughter to the king of Spain, and his sister to the duke of Savoy; but the rejoicings which accompanied this union proved fatal to the monarch. Henry received a wound in a tournament from the count of Montgomery, and died in consequence of it, on the 10th of July, 1559.

HENRY III., king of France, third son of the preceding, was born at Fontainebleau in 1551. He bore the title of duke of Anjou, when, after the death of the constable Montmorency, he was nominated, at the age of sixteen, lieutenant-general of the kingdom. At the battles of Jarnac and Montcontour, gained against the Huguenots in 1569, he had the chief command. He was a member of the council which plotted the massacre of St. Bartholomew; and, upon the renewal of hostilities after that event, he commanded at the siege of Rochelle. In 1573 the French ambassador in Poland obtained his election to the crown of that country on the death of Sigismund Augustus; but the death of his brother, Charles IX., which happened in three months after, called him to the throne of France. To escape from his Polish subjects, who, urged by the prince of Condé, head of the Huguenot party, wished to retain him, Henry secretly left Cracow by night (18th of June, 1574), and,

passing through Vienna and Venice, returned to Paris. He immediately declared for vigorous methods against the Protestants, and affected an extraordinary zeal for religion. The war was terminated at the states of Blois in 1576, by a treaty very advantageous to the Huguenots. Henry in the meantime was displaying that strange and odious mixture in his character, which has rendered his memory despicable. Assembling about his person a few young men of dissolute habits, he abandoned himself to the most infamous debaucheries, which were intermingled with the practice of superstitious devotions and penances, while he lavished upon his minions all the treasures of the state, spent his time in the most frivolous occupations, and resigned the reins of government to his mother, Catharine de Medicis. The advantages obtained by the Protestants gave so much offence to the zealous Papists, that the League for the support of the Catholic Church was formed, of which Henry duke of Guise was the leader, while the Huguenots were headed by Henry of Navarre, whom the death of the duke of Anjou without issue, in 1584, left presumptive heir to the crown. Hostilities were renewed; but they were again quieted by the edict of Blois in 1580, which gave the Protestants the public exercise of their religion. The danger to the Catholic religion was the theme of all the popular preachers; and principles were maintained, under the pope's authority, subversive of all civil allegiance. The Guises, who directed the motions of this party, placed as the nominal head of the League the old and imbecile cardinal of Bourbon, uncle to the king of Navarre, and declared him the presumptive heir, instead of his heretical nephew. They published a manifesto in his name, and openly took up arms against the king. Henry was obliged to temporize, and, in 1585, agreed to a treaty, by which the indulgences granted to the Protestants were revoked. The Leaguers then confirmed their influence in the capital, by establishing the famous Council of Sixteen, a body organized for uniting all the forces of Paris in opposition to the crown. Henry resolved to make an example of this seditious body, and for this purpose moved with some troops towards Paris, whither he had forbidden the duke of Guise to come. The duke, pretending not to have received the order, came in support of his party, and the "Day of the Barricades" ensued, during which Henry was blocked up in the Louvre, and obliged to retire. An accommodation ensued, in which the king for a time conceded almost every thing to the League, but referred the final settlement of affairs to the States-General to be convoked at Blois in September 1588. Having discarded his best and most prudent ministers, none remained but such as were ready to give desperate and dishonourable counsels. With them Henry took the resolution of causing the Guises to be massacred. The duke was accordingly stabbed on entering the king's cabinet (see GUISE), and his brother, the cardinal, was put to death in prison. All Paris was thrown into commotion. The Sorbonne declared all subjects absolved from their allegiance; the parliament was made prisoners by the Sixteen, and a new one, devoted to their cause, was appointed. The duke of Mayenne was placed at the head of the League, and created lieutenant-general; and besides the capital, many of the most considerable towns embraced his cause. The unhappy king had no resource but to unite himself with his generous enemy, Henry of Navarre. This step, however, aggravated the odium against him; and the pope, by a bull, excommunicated him for the murder of the cardinal, and his union with a heretic. Meantime the royal army under the two kings approached Paris, and Henry fixed his quarters at St. Cloud, and seemed to be assuming a character worthy of his station. But his career was suddenly closed by the hand of a fanatic. James Clement, a Dominican monk, fired with the regicide doctrines which were then the constant theme of religious zealots, gained admittance to the king, and stabbed him with a knife in the belly, of which wound he died the next day, August 2, 1589, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, and in the fifteenth of his reign. With him ended the royal branch of the house of Valois, which had reigned over France for 260 years, since the accession of Philip VI. in 1328. It was in the reign of Henry III. that the military order of the Holy Ghost was instituted.

HENRY IV., of Bourbon, king of France and Navarre, was born on the 13th of December, 1553, at Pau, in the Béarn. He was the third son of Anthony of Bourbon, duc de Vendôme, (a descendant, in a direct male line, of Robert count de Clermont, fifth son of St. Louis,) and of Jane d'Albret, only daughter and heiress of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre,

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by Margaret, widow of the duc d'Alençon, and the favourite sister of Francis I. On the death of Henry d'Albret in 1553, Anthony became king of Navarre in right of his wife. During his childhood Henry was brought up in the simple and hardy manner usual in that poor and remote district, and thus laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits. In 1565 he was taken to the court of France by Catharine de Medicis; but his mother, who had declared herself a Calvinist, recalled him to Pau in 1566, and placed him under the tuition of Florent Chrétien, a learned man and zealous Protestant. In 1569 he accompanied his mother to Rochelle, and was declared chief of the Protestant party, the prince of Condé and admiral Coligni being his lieutenants. After the disastrous battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, when the design of entrapping the Huguenot chiefs, and destroying them by a massacre, was formed by Charles IX. and his mother Catharine, one of the means employed to lull their suspicions, was to bestow the king's sister Margaret upon young Henry. His mother died suddenly, not without a suspicion of poison, and he thereupon assumed the title of king of Navarre. The marriage was celebrated in August 1572, and the execrable massacre of St. Bartholomew soon followed. On that fatal day he was brought before the king, who with a furious countenance gave him the option of embracing Popery, or instant death. In such a moment of horror Henry chose the former. He was kept at court as a kind of state prisoner, and was led to practise those arts of dissimulation which were the general policy of the time. He also imbibed the prevalent corruption of manners, and made a commencement of that licentious course of gallantry, which marked the remainder of his life. In 1576 he made his escape from Paris, and retired to Alençon, where he renewed his profession of the reformed religion, and put himself at the head of the Huguenots. In the war which followed he performed every part of a valiant and hardy soldier, as well as of an able commander. He besieged and took Cahors, which was bravely defended by Vezins. In October 1587 he obtained a splendid victory in the plains of Coutras over the duke of Joyeuse. After the death of the Guises, when the necessity of the king of France obliged him to be reconciled to the king of Navarre, the latter joined him with his troops against the League without any stipulation. When Henry III. received his mortal wound from an assassin in August 1589, he called the king of Navarre to his bedside, and with much affection delivered to him the succession. While he was proclaimed king in his own army, the duke of Mayenne, appointed lieutenant-general by the parliament of Paris, recognised the cardinal of Bourbon for king, but exercised the regal functions himself, and was supported by Spain and Savoy. The duke attacked Henry at Arques, but met with a repulse. Soon after, Henry received a reinforcement of 4,000 men from queen Elizabeth, and in March 1590 he encountered Mayenne at Yvri. Before the battle he addressed his troops: "My children, if you lose sight of your colours, rally to my white plume—you will always find it in the path to honour and glory." Nothing could resist his impetuous valour, and the Leaguers underwent a total defeat. He resumed the blockade of Paris, where the extreme of fanaticism prevented all overtures to accommodation, and supported the citizens under all the hardships of famine. A regiment of priests and monks was levied, and the Sorbonne issued a decree declaring Henry incapable of wearing the crown. At length Paris was relieved by the duke of Parma; and an attempt afterwards made by Henry to enter it by surprise failed. In 1591 he undertook the siege of Rouen, at which he received a wound, and narrowly escaped with his life. In consequence of the duke of Parma's arrival with succours, Henry was compelled to raise the siege; but he pursued the duke's army on its return, and thought he had entirely enclosed it, when that general disengaged himself by a masterly manœuvre. At length, seeing that further struggle was hopeless, and, after negotiations with several of the leaders of the League, he was induced, as a preliminary condition of their allegiance, to abjure the Protestant faith, and to make a public profession of that of Rome at St. Denis, on the 25th of July, 1593, and he was received into Paris on the 22d of March following. Normandy, Picardy, and Champagne, submitted soon after. On the 27th of September, 1594, the king received a wound in the mouth from the knife of a young fanatic named John Chatel, who had been urged to the act by the regicide doctrines of the Jesuits. That order was in consequence declared by the parliament of Paris, "corrupters of the youth, disturbers of

the public peace, and enemies of the king and state," and was banished the kingdom. Clement VIII., after a long delay and many difficulties, granted the king absolution upon terms favourable to the claims of Rome. The relics of the Leaguers continued the war in Burgundy, supported by a Spanish army; and Henry, at the combat of Fontaine Française, ran a greater risk than he had ever done, but saved himself by his desperate courage. Mayenne did not submit till 1596. The war declared against Spain in 1595 was unfortunate in the commencement, and the Spaniards took Cambray, Calais, and Ardres. They afterwards surprised Amiens; and Henry would, perhaps, have sunk under his difficulties, had he not fortunately possessed in the celebrated Bethune, marquis of Rosni, afterwards duc de Sully, a zealous servant, equally honest and able, under whose management the finances were soon brought into order. At length, in 1598, Henry marched at the head of a powerful army to Amiens, and the Spanish garrison was forced to surrender. By the peace of Vervins, concluded with Philip II. in that year, Calais was restored, and Spain ceased to interfere in the affairs of France. Henry had now leisure to attend to those internal improvements, and that amelioration of the condition of his subjects, which his good sense and benevolent disposition suggested. By the promulgation of the edict of Nantes in favour of his Protestant subjects, he offended the bigoted Papists; but the provisions of that act of toleration were never honestly carried out, and in thirty years after they were published became a dead letter. But the unceasing efforts of his minister Sully for the promotion of the national welfare were occasionally obstructed by the king's dissipated temper, and especially by his gallantries. Amidst a number of mistresses, he had distinguished Gabrielle d'Estrées by a peculiar steadiness of attachment, and seriously thought of marrying her, when she was taken off by a sudden illness. He soon transferred his affections to Henrietta d'Entragues, who obtained from him a written promise of marriage. Henry showed the paper to Sully, when that faithful minister had the courage to tear it before his face. He, however, gave another promise of marriage to the lady, which was afterwards the source of much uneasiness to him. After obtaining a divorce from his worthless queen, he married Maria de Medicis, niece to the grand duke of Tuscany. A dispute with the duke of Savoy concerning the marquisate of Saluces produced a short war with that prince in 1600, which terminated in favour of the French arms; but domestic disquiet, occasioned by the queen's foreign manners and interests, and by the insolence of the king's principal mistress, d'Entragues, now made marchioness of Verneuil, embittered his days; and renewed conspiracies among the great, though they no longer endangered his crown, disturbed his repose. Henry had long entertained the project of diminishing the overgrown power of the house of Austria; and to this design he had joined the grand, though perhaps chimerical, scheme of forming a kind of European federative republic, consisting of p wers so well balanced, that they should be able to prevent future wars or encroachments. Some of his ideas on this subject had been communicated to queen Elizabeth, a short time before her death, by Sully in person. Whatever might be the extent of Henry's plans, he certainly had determined to carry his arms into Germany, for which the disputes about the succession to the duchies of Cleves and Juliers gave him a pretext. Vast preparations were made for this enterprise. Great sums of money were laid up in the treasury, magazines were formed, the army was reinforced and carefully disciplined, alliances were negotiated, and nothing delayed the king's departure at the head of his troops, but the ceremony of the queen's coronation. It is undoubted that he felt a great repugnance to this ceremonial, and entertained a presentiment of some fatal accident connected with it. The solemnity was performed with extraordinary magnificence at St. Denis. On the next day, May 14, 1610, as he was going, in his carriage, to visit the duc de Sully at the Arsenal, during a temporary stoppage of the vehicle in the Rue de la Ferronerie, he received two stabs from a fanatic named Ravaillac, which instantly deprived him of life, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and the twenty-first of his reign. He had no children by his first queen. By his second he left three sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his son Louis XIII. In the whole line of French kings there is no name so popular as that of Henry IV. Henault says, "He united to extreme frankness, the most dexterous policy; to the most elevated sentiments, a charming simplicity of manners; to a soldier's courage, an inexhaustible fund of huma-

nity." On the whole, he was a sovereign happily suited to the country he governed, which still fondly cherishes his memory. When the royal tombs at St. Denis were ransacked in the time of the Revolution, 1793, the body of Henry IV. was found in very good preservation; his features appeared hardly changed.

HENRY I., king of England, surnamed Beauclerc, or The Scholar, was the fourth son of William the Conqueror, by his queen Matilda of Flanders, and was born in 1068, at Selby, in Yorkshire. His father at his death left him no dominions, but a sum of money, with which he aided his eldest brother, Robert duke of Normandy; and in return he received possession of the Cotentin, a portion of that duchy. Upon an agreement between Robert and William, Henry retired to St. Michael's Mount, on the coast of Normandy, whence he made incursions into the neighbouring country. The two brothers besieged him there, and obliged him to capitulate. He was deprived of his patrimony, and for some time wandered about in a state of indigence. Nothing is heard of him in the reign of William Rufus; but he was hunting with that prince in the New Forest when he received his mortal wound (2d of August, 1100). Henry instantly rode to Winchester, and secured the royal treasure. He then proceeded to London, and caused himself to be proclaimed king. To render his usurpation more palatable to the nation, he issued a charter containing great concessions to public liberty, and remedying the principal grievances in civil and ecclesiastical concerns complained of in the two preceding reigns. He performed another popular act, in recalling from exile Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. The authority of that prelate was, indeed, necessary to him in his project of marrying Matilda, daughter to Malcolm III., king of Scotland, and niece to Edgar Atheling, who had taken the veil. This union took place on the 11th of November, 1100, and greatly contributed to strengthen Henry's right to the throne in the eyes of the people. Robert, in the meantime, who had returned from the Holy Land to Normandy, determined to assert his claim to the English crown, and, having levied an army, landed at Portsmouth soon after Whitsuntide in 1101; and the two brothers were ready to decide the cause by a battle, when, through the interference of Anselm and other distinguished men, an accommodation was made between them. Robert resigned his pretensions to England; each brother was to inherit the dominions of the other in case of death without issue; and the adherents of both were to receive full pardon. Henry, however, when the danger was over, made no scruple of infringing the latter part of this agreement, and the ruin of some great families was the consequence. Henry now called upon Robert to cede his duchy for a sum of money, or an annual pension; and on the rejection of this offer he, in 1105, crossed over to Normandy with a powerful army, and took Bayeux and Caen. On the 28th of September in the next year he totally defeated Robert at Tenchebrai, took him prisoner, and reduced the whole duchy. He also became master of the persons of Edgar Atheling, and of William, the son of Robert. He imprisoned Robert for the remainder of his life, and that prince died in the castle of Cardiff in 1135, after a confinement of twenty-eight years, at the age of eighty. Henry, in common with other sovereigns of that period, had a contest with the papal court. After nearly incurring the sentence of excommunication from Paschal II. by his opposition on the subject of investitures, Henry made a compromise, in which he resigned the right of proper episcopal investiture, but retained that of temporal homage. The usurpation of Normandy involved him in continued wars on the continent, and was a source of much pecuniary oppression to the English. Prince William, styled Fitz-Robert, was carried to the court of Fulk, earl of Anjou, who gave him protection, and Louis VI. of France espoused his cause, and endeavoured to restore him by force of arms. Henry defended his conquest with vigour, and finally defeated all the attempts to dispossess him. But this success was balanced by a severe domestic misfortune,—that of the loss at sea of his only son, William, then rising to manhood. He was drowned on the 25th of November, 1120, on his passage from Barfleur. The unhappy father never was seen to smile again. He had betrothed at an early age his only daughter, Matilda, to the emperor Henry V., and when she became his widow, he married her, in 1127, to Geoffrey, surnamed Plantagenet, son of the earl of Anjou. The king himself took for a second wife the beautiful Adelaide, or Alice, daughter of Geoffrey, duke of Louvaine; but she brought him no issue. Henry governed his dominions with much prudence. He also adopted the politic measure of settling

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a colony of industrious Flemings in Pembrokeshire, in order to be a barrier against the incursions of the Welsh. In July 1128, his nephew, William Fitz-Robert, died at St. Omer. England being in a state of tranquillity, and the succession to the crown secured by an oath of fealty taken to the empress Matilda, Henry went over to Normandy in 1131. He remained in that country, to which he had a partial attachment, till a revolt of the Welsh, in 1135, obliged him to think of returning. He was preparing to set out from Rouen, when, on the 1st of December, he was taken with a sudden illness occasioned by too plentiful a meal of lampreys, which carried him off in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign. He was succeeded by Stephen. Henry I. was a prince of great accomplishments. He had a manly person, an engaging address, uncommon powers of elocution, and considerable proficiency in the literature of the time. He was equally warlike and politic, and successfully maintained what unprincipled ambition urged him to acquire. He had the Norman passion for the chase, the pleasures of which he appropriated to himself by many cruel game-laws. In other respects, the rigour with which he executed justice greatly contributed to check that disorder and violence which had previously prevailed.

HENRY II., surnamed Fitz-Empress, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., was born at Le Mans, the capital of his father's dominions, in March 1133. In December 1142 he was brought over to England, where he remained for nearly five years shut up for safety in the strong castle of Bristol, where his education was superintended by his uncle, Robert earl of Gloucester, who was distinguished for his scholarship and love of letters. He returned to his father in Normandy about Whitsuntide 1147. In 1149 he recrossed the seas, and, at an interview held on Whitsuntide in Carlisle with his uncle David I. of Scotland, received from that prince the honour of knighthood. He returned to Normandy in the beginning of the following year, and was a few months afterwards invested with that dukedom by Louis VII. By the death of his father, on the 10th of September, 1151, he became earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine. On Whitsunday of the year following, within six weeks after she had been divorced from her first husband, king Louis of France, he married Eleanor, in her own right countess of Poitou and duchess of Guienne, or Aquitaine, an alliance which made him master of all the western coast of France, with the exception only of Brittany, from the Somme to the Pyrenees. Soon after this he sailed for England, in order to assert his claim to the crown, then usurped by Stephen. He took Malmesbury, and advanced to Wallingford, where he met Stephen. In an interview which they had there, standing on opposite sides of the Thames, they agreed to a truce. On the death of Eustace, Stephen's eldest son, a peace was finally adjusted in a great council held at Winchester, on the 7th of November, 1153, in which Stephen, adopting Henry for his son, appointed him his successor, and gave the kingdom of England, after his own death, to him and his heirs for ever. The death of Stephen soon after (25th of October, 1154), made Henry king of England. The commencement of his reign is reckoned from his coronation at Westminster along with his queen, on the 19th of December, 1154. He began his government with the popular act of dismissing all the foreign mercenaries who had been retained by his predecessor. He also revoked all his grants, restored the debased coin of the kingdom to its purity, and provided for the exertion of legal authority by the demolition of all the newly-erected castles, which had served as sanctuaries for freebooters under the protection of the nobles. Soon after Easter 1155, at a great council assembled at Wallingford, it was ordained that after Henry's death the crown should descend to his eldest son William; and, in case of the death of William, to his younger brother Henry, who was as yet only a few months old. In 1156 he passed over to the continent, in order to oppose the attempt of his brother Geoffrey to seize Anjou, Touraine, and Maine. He recovered these provinces, and, returning to England, made an expedition into Wales, where he obliged the natives to sue for peace. In 1158 he returned to France; took possession of Nantes, vacant by the death of his brother Geoffrey; and, by negotiating a marriage between his own third son Geoffrey and the infant heiress of Conan duke of Brittany, secured the addition of that principality to his dominions. He also attempted to take possession of Toulouse in right of Eleanor his wife, but desisted from the siege on the approach of Louis of France. A war ensued between these monarchs, which was terminated in 1162

by the mediation of pope Alexander III. Thus far Henry's course had been highly prosperous; but his troubles began with an attempt at reformation in his domestic government. The usurpations of the clergy had at this time reached an unprecedented height. Henry had raised his chancellor, Thomas à Becket, a creature of his own, and in whose attachment he thought he could confide, to the archbishopric of Canterbury. But that extraordinary man had, with his new character, assumed new manners and principles, and showed an inclination to carry the claims of the Church even farther than any of his predecessors had done. Subjects of dispute soon occurred in which he displayed a spirit and resolution not a little formidable to the king, who at length determined to bring the contest between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities to an issue. For this purpose he summoned, in 1164, a general council of nobility and prelates at Clarendon, which passed the famous Constitutions, named from the place. It was the spirit of these articles, sixteen in number, to control the assumed authority of the clergy over civil persons, and to render them amenable in all civil matters to the ordinary courts of justice, and bound to the same allegiance to the king as other subjects were; and by framing those laws in a national council, the superiority of the legislature over papal and ecclesiastical synods was fully established. None of the prelates except Becket dared to oppose the royal will on this occasion. But he long persisted in his refusal to subscribe the Constitutions, till at length, overcome by entreaties, he took the oath to observe them "legally and with good faith." When transmitted to Alexander, they were, however, in the strongest terms condemned as infringing the sacred privileges of the Church, and were formally annulled. Becket thereupon expressed the deepest contrition for his compliance, and endeavoured to engage the other prelates in a confederacy for the support of their rights. Henry, indignant at his conduct, caused him to be sued in the archiepiscopal court for some land; and, on account of non-appearance to an appeal to the king's court, to be prosecuted for contumacy, of which he was convicted in a council held at Northampton. He was also called upon to render an account of his whole administration while chancellor. Becket fled to France, whence he returned in 1170, and resumed his functions, but was murdered in his cathedral, on the 29th of December in that year, by four gentlemen of the royal household, who had misinterpreted a hasty exclamation of the king into a hint that the assassination of Becket would not be unacceptable to their sovereign. The murder of the primate tended, however, to increase, rather than diminish, the power of the Church; and the monarch could reconcile himself to the offended pope only by solemnly exculpating himself on oath of the alleged crime, and by submitting patiently with every mark of penance and contrition to the discipline inflicted on him by the monks of Canterbury, on the 10th of July, 1174; and two years after, the Constitutions of Clarendon were, after having been long practically disregarded, at last formally repealed in a great council held at Northampton. Though respected at home and abroad, and successful in his expeditions against France, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, Henry did not find that happiness at the close of life which he might have looked for. His children, incited by the arts of the French king, rebelled against him, and their ingratitude proved so grievous, that it is said he died of a broken heart, when he found his youngest and favourite son John in the number of his enemies. He expired at Chinon, in Touraine, on the 6th of July, 1189, and was succeeded by his son Richard. The reign of Henry was marked by the striking characteristics of firmness, wisdom, valour, genius, and popularity. He reformed abuses, corrected the laws, repressed the power of the barons, and advanced the interests and the consequence of the people. Unfortunately, however, these high qualities were obscured by excessive pride, boundless ambition, and an unceasing propensity to sensual pleasures, which not only alienated from him the affections of his queen, but tended to embitter the close of his life. His faculties had in early life received a learned training, and to the end of his days he preserved an attachment to literature and to the conversation of scholars. The age was distinguished throughout Western Europe, both from that which preceded, and from that which followed it, by a revival of learning; and Henry drew around him many of the chief lights of the time. Among these, two of the most conspicuous names were John of Salisbury and Peter of Blois, both of whom have attested how greatly they were dazzled by the brilliant and commanding genius of Henry.

NAVAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVE

HENRY III., surnamed OF WINCHESTER, where he was born on the 1st of October, 1206, was the eldest son of king John, by his queen Isabella of Angoulême. He succeeded his father in October 1216, on the 28th of which month he was crowned by the papal legate Gualo, in the abbey church of St. Peter, at Gloucester. At the time of his accession the country was in a state of the most lamentable distraction. The dauphin of France, Louis, at the head of a foreign army, and supported by a faction of English nobles, had assumed the reins of government, but was justly suspected of arbitrary designs, and was become odious to the body of the nation. The cause of the young king, then only ten years of age, was espoused by the earl of Pembroke, lord marshal, who had been appointed protector of the king and kingdom; and in a short time Louis was compelled to sue for peace, and quit the kingdom. The untimely death of Pembroke, in May 1219, encouraged new usurpations on the part of the barons, whose turbulence involved the country in a series of disorders. On the 17th of May, 1220, owing to some doubts respecting the due formalities of his coronation, Henry was crowned a second time at Westminster by Langton, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1222 he was declared of age to exercise some of the functions of government; in 1230 he conducted an expedition to France; and in 1232 he dismissed from his councils his able and faithful minister, Hubert de Burgh, who was succeeded by Des Roches, bishop of Winchester, who, after holding his office for little more than a year, was forced to give place to Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1236, Henry married Eleanor, daughter of Raymond, count of Provence; and this step contributed to subject him to foreign influence, which gave great offence to the nobles, whose meetings for deliberation on national affairs were now commonly called parliaments. The king's unadvised acceptance, for his second son, Edmund, of the nominal crown of Sicily, offered him by pope Innocent IV., involved him in vast debts, which he in vain applied to the parliament to discharge. In his necessity he had recourse to exactions, which aggravated the national discontent. He summoned and dissolved parliaments; he confirmed anew the Great Charter, and repeatedly infringed its stipulations. Such was his misgovernment, that it gave an opportunity to the ambitious Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, his brother-in-law, to make a total change in the constitution, and to deprive Henry of all royal authority. In June 1258, conspiring with the principal barons, De Montfort appeared with them in arms at a parliament held at Oxford, and obliged the king to consent to a set of regulations, which threw all the legislative and executive power into the hands of an aristocracy of twenty-four barons, assisted by a lower house, consisting of four knights chosen for each county. By the aid of his able and valiant son, prince Edward, Henry was restored to his authority; but the earl of Leicester, calling in Llewellyn, prince of Wales, involved the kingdom in civil war. The power of the barons was restored; but great divisions still prevailing, both parties agreed to refer their cause to Louis IX. of France, called St. Louis. His award, in 1264, was favourable to the king; but Leicester and his confederates refused to submit to it, and resumed their arms. A battle was fought near Lewes, in which Henry, with his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, surnamed King of the Romans, were taken prisoners; and prince Edward soon after came into the power of the victors. Prince Edward at length, having effected his escape from Dover castle, assembled an army, and defeated Leicester's son, Henry. Soon after, at the decisive battle of Evesham, Leicester was slain, and his party entirely defeated. The king, then in the hands of the rebels, was placed by them in the front of the battle, and narrowly escaped with his life. Though replaced upon the throne, he was still insignificant. The adherents of De Montfort maintained themselves, notwithstanding all the efforts of prince Edward, in various parts of the kingdom, for more than two years longer. A final arrangement was at last effected in a parliament which met at Marlborough, on the 18th of November, 1267. The short remainder of the reign of Henry after this date passed without disturbance. Prince Edward set out for the Holy Land in July 1270. Henry died at Westminster on the 16th of November, 1272, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and the fifty-seventh of his reign. The reign of Henry III. is especially memorable in the history of the constitution as affording us the first distinct example of a parliament constituted, as at present, of representatives from the counties, cities, and boroughs, as well as of the barons and higher clergy, or great tenants of

the crown, lay and ecclesiastical. The assembly in question met at London, on the 22d of January, 1265, having been summoned in the name of king Henry, while he was in the hands of De Montfort, a few weeks before. Our statute law also begins with this reign — the earliest enactment on the statute-book being that entitled the "Provisions of Merton," passed in the 20th year of Henry III., A.D. 1235-6. Henry left two sons—EDWARD, who succeeded him; and EDMUND, surnamed Crouchback; and two daughters — MARGARET, who married Alexander III. of Scotland; and BEATRICE, who married John de Dreux, duke of Brittany and earl of Richmond.

HENRY IV., surnamed OF BOLINGBROKE, the first king of the house of Lancaster, born at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, in 1366, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., by the lady Blanche, younger daughter and heiress of Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edmund, second son of Henry III. In the reign of Richard II. he was made earl of Derby, and afterwards duke of Hereford. While bearing this title, he appeared in the parliament at Shrewsbury, January 1398, and preferred an accusation of high-treason against Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. The latter denied the charge, and offered to prove his innocence by combat with his accuser. The challenge was accepted, and the king appointed the lists at Coventry; but, on the appearance of the two champions (16th of September), he would not suffer them to proceed. Both were banished the kingdom; Norfolk for life; Hereford for a term of ten years, shortened by favour to four, with the further privilege of immediately entering upon any inheritance which might accrue to him in the meantime. The banished Hereford went and served with distinction against the infidels in Lithuania, and by his conduct obtained general esteem. On the death of his father, in 1399, he succeeded to the dukedom of Lancaster, and laid claim, according to agreement, to the great estates belonging to it. The fickle Richard was persuaded to revoke his letters patent for the purpose, and to retain possession of the estates. He soon after embarked for Ireland, and left the kingdom open to the ambition of Lancaster, to whom his injustice had given well-grounded cause of complaint. The duke embarked, in July 1399, at Nantes, with a small retinue, and landed at Ravenspury, in Yorkshire. He was joined by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, the most potent barons of the North; and the duke of York, guardian of the kingdom, was unable to oppose him. Richard, on the report of these transactions, landed at Milford-haven with an army which soon melted away by desertion. He took refuge in the isle of Anglesey; but he fell into the hands of the opposite party, and was brought to London by the duke, who now began openly to aim at the crown. A resignation was first extorted from the unfortunate Richard, who was then solemnly deposed in parliament. In this vacation of the throne, the right of inheritance was clearly in the house of Marche, descended from Lionel duke of Clarence, second son to Edward III. But the duke of Lancaster, stepping forward in parliament, challenged the crown for himself, as being lineally descended from Henry III., and he was unanimously declared king, by the name of Henry IV. The murder of Richard soon after removed a rival who might ere long have become dangerous; for but a short time elapsed before the turbulence and selfishness of the contending nobles broke out into conspiracy against the king of their own creation. The first plot of this kind, in 1400, was discovered time enough to prevent its success, and was followed by the execution of several men of rank. An insurrection excited in Wales by the famous Owen Glendower proved a great source of disturbance. That chieftain got possession of Mortimer, the young earl of Marche, true heir to the crown; and Henry's refusal to suffer the earl of Northumberland to treat with Glendower for his release, deeply offended that powerful nobleman. An incursion of the Scots in 1401 was retaliated by Henry, who penetrated as far as Edinburgh. In the ensuing year, the earl of Douglas, renewing the incursion at the head of 12,000 men, was entirely defeated at Holmildon Hill by the Percies, and taken prisoner, with several Scottish nobles. Henry, wishing to detain them as hostages, sent peremptory orders to the earl of Northumberland not to ransom them; and thus farther alienated the Percies. The fiery spirit of Harry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, Northumberland's son, was especially roused by these indignities. He set free his prisoner Douglas, and, making an alliance with him, flew to arms with all the partisans of his house, and marched towards Wales in order to join Glendower, with whom he formed a

correspondence. The king met the insurgents at Shrewsbury, and a furious battle ensued, July 21, 1403, which ended in the death of Percy, and the defeat of his party. This decisive victory established Henry of Lancaster upon the throne. A new insurrection, headed by the earl of Nottingham, and Scroop archbishop of York, broke out in 1405, but was soon suppressed; and the archbishop afforded the first example in the kingdom of a capital punishment inflicted upon a prelate. Northumberland, who had conspired with the revolters, fled into Scotland with lord Bardolf; and, upon an attempt in 1407 to raise a new rebellion, they were defeated and slain at Bramham Moor, near Tadcaster, on the 28th of February in the following year. The death of Glendower soon after freed the king from his only remaining enemy, and his usurped crown now sat firmly upon his head. The casual capture at sea (30th of March, 1405) of James, son of Robert king of Scotland, who by his father's death soon became king himself, gave Henry a pledge of peace from that quarter. Henry, now secure at home, turned his attention to the affairs of France, and endeavoured to promote his interests there by alternately favouring the two factions (the Bourguignons and the Orleanists, or Armagnacs) which then divided the French government; but a temporary accommodation between them frustrated his designs. The continual disquietude which had agitated his life brought him, while yet in his prime, into a declining state of health, and he took into consideration the transmission of his usurped crown. He tried to tranquillize his conscience by a resolution of visiting the Holy Land; but repeated fits brought on his dissolution, March 20, 1413, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and fourteenth of his reign. By his first wife, Mary de Bohun, daughter of the earl of Hereford, he left four sons and two daughters. His second wife, Jane, daughter of the king of Navarre, brought him no issue. Of the laws made in this reign the most memorable is the statute against the Lollards (the 2 Henry IV. c. 15), one of the enactments of which was that persons guilty of heresy, and refusing to abjure, or relapsing after abjuration, should be publicly burnt. It is commonly supposed, however, that the writ, De Hæretico Comburendo, was a common law process before the passing of this statute. In Henry's first parliament also the law of treason was brought back to the state in which it had been placed by the act of the 25th of Edward III., certain new treasons created in the 21st year of the preceding reign being all repealed.

HENRY V., son of the preceding, and surnamed OF MONMOUTH, where he was born in 1388, succeeded to the crown on his father's death in 1413. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, under the superintendence of his half-uncle, cardinal Henry Beaufort. When his father was in exile in 1399, he and a son of the duke of Gloucester were carried by Richard II. to Ireland, and placed in custody in the castle of Trim, in the county of Meath, where they remained till the deposition of Richard. On his father's accession he was created prince of Wales, duke of Guienne, Lancaster, and Cornwall, and earl of Chester, and declared by act of parliament heir-apparent to the throne. He was introduced to arms, while yet only in his sixteenth year, at the battle of Shrewsbury, where, though severely wounded in the face, he "flesh'd his maiden sword," and fought gallantly to the close of the bloody day. Immediately after this he was sent to Wales in command of the army employed against Glendower, and for some years he was occupied in the contest with that able and active leader, in the course of which he evinced extraordinary military genius, defeating his adversary in a succession of engagements,—in one of which, fought at Grosmont, in Monmouthshire, in March 1405, he took his son Griffith prisoner,—and driving him from fastness to fastness, till all Wales, except a small part of the north, was reduced to submission. It is said that the renown the prince acquired by these successes so inflamed the jealousy of his father, as to occasion his recall from the army; and that after this, allowing the energies of his ardent mind to run to waste in riotous intemperance and debaucheries, he drew upon himself as much odium by his dissipated life, as he had gained glory by his previous conduct. Several circumstances of his youth are recorded illustrative of this. One of those which most characterize both the unruly disposition he had acquired and the better principles which were latent in his mind, is the following:—Having appeared at the bar of the King's Bench in order to support one of his riotous companions, without being able to shake the firmness of the chief-justice Gascoigne, he proceeded so far as to insult that magistrate in open court, and even, as some relate, to strike him. The chief-

justice, nobly mindful of the majesty of the laws violated in his person, ordered the prince into custody for his behaviour; and the illustrious delinquent, by a ready submission, made atonement for the offence into which passion had betrayed him. Henry V. was proclaimed king on the 21st of April, 1413, and his conduct when he ascended the throne justified the best expectations that could be formed of him. He immediately cast off all his vicious associates, and treated with great respect the wise ministers of his father, especially the virtuous chief-justice. He caused the remains of the unhappy Richard II. to be deposited with fitting solemnity in Westminster Abbey, received to favour those who had shown the most attachment to their lawful prince, and was studious to obliterate every party distinction. He had even the magnanimity to treat with kindness and confidence his superior in legal title, the earl of Marche, who repaid his advances with undeviating fidelity; and he recalled the son of Hotspur from his exile in Scotland, to be reinstated in his hereditary lands and honours. From a motive either of real attachment to the established religion, or of politic desire to please the clergy, he put in execution the laws against the Lollards; though they were headed by a man of rank and character, Oldcastle, lord Cobham. But the parliament, though willing to support the Church by new acts against heresy, showed such a disposition to make free with the revenues of the clergy in order to supply the pecuniary requisitions of the king, that a great alarm was raised among that body; and the archbishop Chichele thought of no means more effectual to divert the blow, than to engage Henry in a war with France. The circumstances of that kingdom, torn asunder by the hostile factions of Orleans and Burgundy during the unhappy insanity of Charles VI., afforded a tempting opportunity to an ambitious neighbour. Henry was easily persuaded to revive the claims of his predecessors upon France; and after some time spent in negotiations with the French court, which led to no result, having appointed his brother, the Duke of Bedford, regent of the kingdom during his absence, he set sail from Southampton, 13th August, 1415, with a force of 24,000 foot, and about 6,500 cavalry, in a fleet of from 1,200 to 1,400 vessels, and reached the mouth of the Seine, about three miles from Harfleur, on the second day following. Three days were spent in disembarking the troops. Henry immediately proceeded to lay siege to the strong and well-garrisoned fortress of Harfleur. He took that town after a siege of six weeks: this so much reduced his army, which now did not exceed 9,000 men, that he determined to march to Calais, and thence return to England; and finding a great army assembled to oppose him, he even offered to resign his conquest on condition of being unmolested on his retreat. The French, in their confidence, rejected the terms, and awaited him in battle array in the plain of Azincourt. Their army, commanded by the constable d'Albret, attended by the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and the flower of the nobility, is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 150,000 men, and had the advantage of being in excellent condition; whereas their adversaries were sickly, and in want of many necessaries. The battle, which took place on October 25, 1415, was one of those of which the memory is inseparably united with a nation's fame. Henry displayed equal skill in his dispositions and valour in the action. The French underwent a most disgraceful and destructive defeat, rendered particularly fatal by the number of princes and nobles who were slain or captured. An appearance of a renewal of the fight obliged the king to give the severe order of killing his prisoners; but discovering that it was a false alarm, he stopped the execution as soon as possible. His victory did not alter his determination of returning, and he arrived in London on the 23d November. Henry agreed to a truce; and such was the difficulty he found in making adequate preparations for another expedition, though the commons were unusually liberal in their grants, that nearly two years elapsed before he was able to resume his attempts. At length, in August 1417, Henry again invaded Normandy with 35,000 men; and having made himself master of all Lower Normandy, and received a reinforcement from home, he laid siege to Rouen (30th July, 1418), which capitulated 16th January, 1419. He then marched upon Paris. The assassination of the duke of Burgundy at the bridge of Montereau, in revenge for his former murder of the duke of Orleans, caused such a new exasperation of parties, that, instead of uniting against Henry, one of them immediately coalesced with him. The new duke of Burgundy made an alliance with the English, which was followed by the famous treaty of Troyes,

(May 20th, 1420,) made by Henry in person with the French king, who was in a state of imbecility, and in the hands of his queen and the Burgundian faction. By this treaty Henry engaged to marry the princess Catharine, and to leave Charles in possession of the crown of France, on condition that after his decease it should descend to Henry and his heirs, and thenceforth be inseparably united to that of England. Henry, after espousing Catharine, took possession of Paris, and made himself master of some neighbouring places. He then went over to England to raise recruits for his army; and he obtained some fresh supplies from parliament, though that body began to be sensible that his French conquests were not likely to prove beneficial to England. He returned to France in June 1421, and pushed the dauphin with so much vigour, as to drive him beyond the Loire, and deprive him of almost all hold on the northern provinces. Henry's prosperity was crowned by the birth of a son, and all his great projects seemed in full progress to success, when he was attacked with a fistula, which carried him off on the 31st of August, 1422, at the age of thirty-four, in the tenth year of his reign. Henry V., as the gallant and youthful conqueror of France, was the idol of his subjects, and his name holds a conspicuous place in the annals of his country. He was affable and generous in his disposition, preserved discipline in his army, and maintained justice in his civil administration. His reign was, however, consumed in an ambitious pursuit, which inflicted severe evils on a neighbouring country, and entailed misfortune upon his own.

HENRY VI., surnamed OF WINDSOR, where he was born on the 6th of December, 1421, was not nine months old at the death of his father, Henry V. The kingdom was placed under the protectorship of his uncle, the duke of Bedford, and, during his absence, under that of his next uncle, Humphrey, called "The Good," the duke of Gloucester; and the care of his person and education was committed to his great-uncle, Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester. Henry was solemnly invested with the crown of France by ambassadors sent for that purpose; and the vigour and abilities of the regent Bedford for some time foiled the attempts of the dauphin Charles to recover his inheritance. But at length a change of fortune began, which in a rapid course of events entirely deprived the English of all the conquests their valour had obtained. Particulars of these transactions may be found under the articles of CHARLES VII. of France, JOAN of ARC, and DUNOIS. Henry, now in his tenth year, was crowned at Paris on the 17th December, 1431. The defection of the duke of Burgundy, and the death of the great duke of Bedford, which took place on the 14th of September, 1435, were severe blows to the English interest in France; and the latter event was very unfortunate for the peace of England, since it left no control over the contending factions of the duke of Gloucester and cardinal Beaufort. A truce with France in 1444 was followed by the king's marriage with Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René, titular king of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem, and duke of Anjou, Maine, and Bar, but actually without a single province. The marriage was solemnized in the abbey of Tichfield on the 22d of April, 1445. Instead of obtaining a dowry with this princess, Henry, or rather his negotiator, the earl of Suffolk, engaged to cede the province of Maine to Charles of Anjou, uncle to Margaret, and prime minister to the French king. The queen possessed, indeed, a treasure in her extraordinary accomplishments of body and mind; and her masculine spirit was well fitted to compensate the weakness of her husband. The ruin of the duke of Gloucester, and his death (11th February, 1447), supposed by assassination, were consequences of the strength acquired to the cardinal's party by the accession of the queen. A renewal of hostilities with France, and the public discontents which followed, deprived the English of Normandy, and every thing else they held in that country, except Calais. In the unpopularity of the court, men now began to look to the claim of Richard duke of York, whose mother, heiress of the house of Mortimer, had transmitted to him the best title to the crown by inheritance. Cardinal Beaufort being dead, the storm of public odium first broke on the duke of Suffolk, who was impeached by the House of Commons, sentenced to banishment, and murdered on his passage from Dover to Calais, (May 2d, 1450.) A formidable insurrection then broke out in Kent, headed by Cade, which was thought to be fomented by the duke of York, and was not suppressed without difficulty. York soon after returned from Ireland, and a great party was formed in his favour, headed by some of the principal nobility. He was able to remove his

enemies from the king's person, and was by parliament declared protector of the kingdom, Henry's imbecility having so far increased as to render him unfit even to personate majesty. The York and Lancaster parties were now in such a state that the sword only could decide between them; and the first blood in these destructive civil wars was drawn on the 23d of May, 1455, at St. Albans, where the earl of Warwick obtained a victory. The king fell into his hands, and was treated by him with great respect; for his innocence, and even his weakness, had impressed the people with the idea of a kind of sanctity attached to his person, which secured him external good treatment, even from the party most adverse to his regal authority. A kind of compromise between the parties followed this first action, and the king nominally resumed his sovereignty; but in 1459 war broke out afresh. The battle of Northampton, (10th July, 1460,) again put Henry in the power of the Yorkists. A parliament was afterwards convoked, which awarded the crown to Henry during his life, but declared the duke of York successor. The victory obtained by Margaret over the earl of Warwick at Barnet Heath, 17th of February, 1461, again liberated her husband; after which, and the issue of the battle of Towton, 29th of March, which established Edward on the throne, he retired with the queen and prince Edward to Scotland. Here he fixed his residence in the first instance at Kirkcudbright; but it appears that he afterwards, as well as his queen, proceeded to Edinburgh. When Margaret again took up arms and invaded England in 1462, Henry was placed for security in the castle of Hardlough, in Merionethshire; and here he remained till the spring of 1464, when he was brought from Wales to join a new insurrection of his adherents in the north of England. After the two final defeats of the Lancastrians at Hedgley Moor, 25th April, and at Hexham, 15th May, the deposed monarch lurked for more than a year among the moors of Lancashire and Westmoreland, till he was at last betrayed by a monk of Addington, and seized as he sat at dinner in Waddington Hall, in Yorkshire, in June 1465. He was then conducted to London, and committed to the Tower. When the earl of Warwick, deserting the party of York, had obliged Edward to fly the kingdom, Henry, in October 1470, was released from prison, and was again recognised as king, though, on account of his incapacity, a regency was appointed to govern until the majority of his son, prince Edward. But a change in favour of his rival the next year caused him to be recommitted to the Tower, and the battle of Tewkesbury, 4th of May, 1471, put a final end to the hopes of his family, with the life of his son. Henry himself died soon after, but whether by a natural or violent death is uncertain. All that is further known is, that on Wednesday, the 22d of May, the corpse of Henry was exposed to public view in St. Paul's. Popular report charged Richard duke of Gloucester with his murder. Henry was gentle, pious, and well-intentioned, but too weak in temper and understanding ever to act for himself. He seems to have had an attachment to letters, probably on account of his fondness for books of devotion; and the most splendid establishment in England for classical learning, Eton college, reveres him as its founder. To him likewise King's college in Cambridge owes its original foundation.

HENRY VII., son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, by Margaret, only child of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, was born at Pembroke Castle on the 21st of January, 1456. By the father's side he was descended from the royal house of France, and by the mother's side from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. After the battle of Tewkesbury he was carried by his uncle, Jasper Tudor, the earl of Pembroke, for refuge to the court of Francis II. duke of Brittany. His kindred to the crown excited the suspicions of Edward IV., who took some steps for getting him into his hands, but they were happily frustrated. During the usurpation of Richard III. men's eyes were turned towards the earl of Richmond as a young prince who might restore legal government in England; and a match was projected between him and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., which should unite the titles of the two houses of York and Lancaster. Richard, who was informed of the design, counteracted it with so much vigour and diligence, that he entirely disconcerted it. Meantime Richmond, having assembled a body of troops, set sail from St. Malo, in October 1483, with the intention of landing in England. He was, however, prevented by a storm from appearing on the coast till his friends were dispersed, so that he was obliged to return to Brittany. It was the policy of Richard to defeat an essential part of his rival's project by

himself marrying his niece, the princess Elizabeth; and he made application to the court of Rome for a dispensation for that purpose. Richmond, who had secured the assistance of Charles VIII. of France, finding that no time was to be lost, made his second attempt in 1485, and landed at Milford-haven, August 7, with no more than two thousand foreign troops. He was joined by some men of rank; but had only six thousand men when Richard met him at Bosworth, in Leicestershire, with an army more than twice as numerous. The complete victory obtained by Richmond, in which Richard was slain, was chiefly owing to the junction, during the battle, of his step-father, Lord Stanley, who commanded a separate body. The victor was hailed on the field by the title of king Henry VII. The recognition of his right by parliament, and his coronation, were made to precede his marriage with Elizabeth, the heiress of York, which was solemnized on the 18th of January, 1486; but Henry, jealous of his authority, and strongly imbued with party prejudice, was a stern and ungracious husband, and regarded the Yorkists in general with aversion. He gave his chief confidence to two clergymen, Morton and Fox; men of capacity, from whom he expected more obsequiousness than from the nobility of the realm. Discontents soon arose; and, while he was upon a progress to the north, an insurrection took place, (April 1486,) headed by Francis, viscount Lovel, which was, however, soon suppressed. A more serious disturbance was soon after excited by the contrivance of one Simon, a priest, who procured Lambert Simnel, a youth of fifteen, the son of a joiner at Oxford, to personate Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, (son of the duke of Clarence, brother of Richard III.,) whom Henry had confined in the Tower. Simnel was sent to act his part in Ireland, where, remote from detection, he was able to interest the whole island in his favour, and was proclaimed king at Dublin as Edward VI. He then ventured to come over to England, where he expected to be joined by all the discontented Yorkists; but Henry having caused the true earl of Warwick to be publicly shown in the streets of London, few were disposed to join the impostor. The king collected an army, and met the rebels at Stoke, in Nottinghamshire, where he gave them a total defeat on the 16th of June, 1487. The projects of France for annexing the duchy of Brittany to the crown, occasioned the interference of Henry to prevent such an aggrandisement of a rival kingdom. His measures, however, were so tardy, and his relief so inadequate, through ill-judged parsimony, that the marriage between the French king and the heiress of Brittany took place, and the annexation was effected. The enmity of the duchess-dowager of Burgundy, governess of the Low Countries, sister to Edward IV., had never ceased to pursue Henry. Her court had been the refuge of all the English malcontents, and she had encouraged the imposture of Simnel. She now brought a new adventurer upon the stage. Having propagated a rumour that Richard, the younger of the sons of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, had escaped that fate, and since lived in concealment, she procured one Perkin Warbeck, son of a converted Jew of Tournay, a youth of parts and of a prepossessing figure, to assume the character of that prince. In the beginning of May 1492 he was sent over to Ireland, where his story obtained credit; and the account reaching Paris, he received an invitation from Charles VIII., then at war with Henry, to repair to his court, where he was treated with all the honours due to his supposed birth. At the peace Charles generously refused to deliver him to Henry; and Perkin retired to the duchess of Burgundy. This affair occupied Henry for the next five or six years, for it was not till the end of 1497 that the adventurer was finally put down. Another pretended earl of Warwick next arose, one Ralph Wulford, or Wilford, the son of a shoemaker, whose attempt, however, was immediately nipped in the bud by his apprehension and execution, in March 1499. The same year witnessed the executions of both Perkin Warbeck and the earl of Warwick. Henry was now well settled on his throne, and had shown so much vigour and prudence in defeating the attacks made upon him, that he obtained a high reputation among his brother monarchs, several of whom sought his alliance. He was most flattered by the friendship of Ferdinand, king of Castile, a prince resembling himself in cautious and crafty policy. After a long negotiation he brought about, in November 1501, a marriage between his eldest son prince Arthur, and the infanta Catharine, fourth daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. Arthur dying a few months after, the king, in order to retain the large dowry paid with her, obliged his remain-

ing son Henry to be contracted to his brother's widow, and obtained a dispensation from the pope for their union. He also married Margaret, his eldest daughter, to James IV. of Scotland. In the midst of these cares, he never remitted his favourite pursuit of filling his coffers at the expense of his subjects; and as assistants in this business he employed two lawyers, Empson and Dudley, who, by their hardness of heart and skill in all the mazes of penal law, were well qualified for the work of extortion. By these means he amassed a treasure almost incredible, in a time when the sources of national wealth were so scanty. In the midst of various projects for the aggrandizement of himself and his family, a decline of health inspired Henry with uneasy thoughts of another world, and he endeavoured to appease his upbraiding conscience by the usual method of alms, religious foundations, and other acts of beneficence. As his end approached he even directed restitution to be made to some whom he had injured. He sunk at length under a consumptive disorder, at his palace at Richmond, on the 22d of April, 1509, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, and fifty-third of his age. Though few English sovereigns have been less amiable, Henry possessed many qualities which fitted him for a throne, and his reign was upon the whole beneficial to his country. It put a period to domestic disorders, and, being conducted in general upon pacific principles, gave opportunity to the nation to flourish by its natural resources. It was the era of that depression of the feudal nobility, and elevation of the middle ranks of society, to which England has chiefly owed her prosperity. This was the constant aim of his policy; and it was especially effected by the statute which allowed of the breaking of entails, and the alienation of landed estates. Several other useful laws and regulations date from this reign; but upon the whole, its spirit was arbitrary, and favourable to the power of the crown.

HENRY VIII., second son of the preceding, by his queen, Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich on the 28th of June, 1491, and succeeded his father on the 22d of April, 1509. His earlier education had been rather that of a scholar than a prince, as his father had, from the first, destined him to the archbishopric of Canterbury; but the death of his elder brother, Arthur (2d of April, 1502), made him heir to the crown in his eleventh year. He began by appointing a council consisting of the best of his father's ministers, and he sacrificed to the popular odium Empson and Dudley, whose extortions were made matter of a judicial prosecution and a bill of attainder. After lying in gaol for about a year, they were beheaded together on Tower Hill, 17th of August, 1510. His principal favourite was the earl of Surrey, who promoted those schemes of magnificence and dissipation which suited the inclination of his young master, and soon diminished the hoarded treasures of the late reign. In the beginning of June, 1509, Henry solemnized his marriage with the infanta Catharine, to whom he had been unwillingly contracted after his brother's death; but disparity of years and disposition rendered it an ill-sorted union. He had not been long upon the throne when he was prevailed upon, by the flatteries of Julius II., and the craft of his father-in-law Ferdinand, to join a league formed against Louis XII. of France. The marquis of Dorset was sent in the spring of 1512 with an army to Fontarabia, for the purpose of making a conquest of the province of Guienne, the ancient possession of the English kings. Ferdinand, who had proposed this expedition only in order to favour his own invasion of Navarre, gave such ineffectual aid to the English arms, that the troops were obliged to return without having effected anything. Desirous of emulating his conquering predecessors, Henry landed in person at Calais in 1513, and placed himself at the head of a powerful army, attended by his principal nobility. The emperor Maximilian, who had stipulated to join him with a body of troops, failed in the performance; but he highly gratified the vanity of the English monarch by enlisting himself in his army, wearing the cross of St. George, and taking pay. The success of the English at the rout of Guinegaste, otherwise called the Battle of the Spurs, in which the French, seized with a panic, took to a shameful flight, with the capture of some of their principal officers, seemed to lay the country as far as Paris open to Henry's arms; but, instead of pursuing his advantage, he wasted his time in besieging towns on the frontiers. He made himself master of Terouenne and Tournay, to the see of which latter place he inducted Wolsey, now become his prime minister. Meanwhile James IV. of Scotland, who had made an incursion with a numerous body of troops into the north of England, and

taken some castles, was totally routed by the earl of Surrey at Flodden, in Northumberland, in which James, with the flower of his nobility, perished. In the next year Henry, finding that his allies, Ferdinand and Maximilian, had made an accommodation with France, and were consulting only their private interests, listened to proposals of peace from Louis XII., which took place on the conditions of his retaining Tournay, and receiving a large payment of money, part of which was to be returned as a portion with the princess Mary, Henry's sister, whom Louis espoused, notwithstanding a great inequality of age, for Louis was in his fifty-third, and Mary only in her sixteenth year. The marriage was solemnized on the 9th of October, 1514. Louis survived his marriage only three months; and his widow afterwards united herself to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, her brother's favourite courtier; and out of this alliance afterwards sprang a claim to the crown. (See GREY, Lady Jane.) The members of Henry's council when he came to the throne had been selected, according to Lord Herbert, "out of those his father most trusted," by his grandmother the countess of Richmond, "noted to be a virtuous and prudent lady." But a contest for the chief power soon broke out between Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, secretary and lord privy seal, and Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey (afterwards duke of Norfolk), who held the office of lord treasurer. This led to the introduction at court of the famous Thomas Wolsey, who, being then dean of Lincoln, was brought forward by Fox to counteract the growing ascendency of Surrey, and who speedily made good for himself a place in the royal favour that reduced all the rest of the king's ministers to insignificance, and left in his hands for a long course of years nearly the whole power of the state. The reign of Wolsey may be considered as having begun after the return of Henry from his expedition to France, towards the close of the year 1513; and thenceforth the affairs of the kingdom for fourteen or fifteen years were directed principally by that haughty favourite. The vigour and ability of his administration kept the nation in tranquillity, and his magnificence shed lustre on the crown; while the king was left to the undisturbed enjoyment of his tastes and pleasures. About this time (1513) took place the execution of Edmund de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, whose mother was Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV. He had lain a prisoner in the Tower ever since a short time before the death of the late king, who had contrived to obtain possession of his person after he had fled to the continent, and, it is said, had in his last hours recommended that he should not be suffered to live. He was now put to death without any form of trial or other legal proceeding, his crime, there can be no doubt, being merely his connexion with the house of York. Francis I. had succeeded Louis XII. on the throne of France, and was by character disposed to employ every method for his own aggrandisement. His first neglect of Wolsey produced hostilities from the emperor Maximilian, influenced by English gold. When those had subsided, and the emperor Charles V. had succeeded to the Spanish crown, Francis found it expedient to gain the friendship of Henry; and by proper applications to Wolsey, he induced him to persuade his master to resign for a sum of money his conquest of Tournay, and to enter into an amicable correspondence. In order to cement the latter the two kings had, in May 1520, an interview in the neighbourhood of Calais, the profuse magnificence of which gave to the place of meeting the denomination of The Field of the Cloth of Gold. The principles of the Reformation propagated by Luther were at this time making a rapid progress, to the great alarm of the votaries of the Roman-Catholic Church. Among the most sincere and zealous of these was Henry, who, ambitious of glory of every kind, had entered the scholastic lists, and written a Latin treatise, On the Seven Sacraments, against the tenets of the Reformer, which he presented to Leo X., who, in return, honoured him with the title of Defender of the Faith. Luther published a reply, in which he treated his crowned antagonist with little ceremony. In 1521 Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, son of the duke beheaded by Richard III., was apprehended on some information furnished to Wolsey by a discarded servant, and being brought to trial, was found guilty and executed as a traitor. With this nobleman came to an end the great office of hereditary lord high constable. The great object of Wolsey's foreign policy at this time was to detach his royal master from the interests of the French king; and so successful was he in his efforts for this purpose, that in March 1522 Henry declared war against France. In the summer of the same year Charles paid a visit to England, and

France was again invaded by an English and Flemish army, under the earl of Surrey. The defeat and capture of Francis at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, gave such a preponderance to the power of Charles, that several of his former allies began to regard him with dread; and as he had repeatedly disappointed the hopes of Wolsey in relation to the popedom, he no longer possessed an advocate with Henry, who seems also to have felt some generous emotions in favour of the unfortunate Francis, whose frank and chivalrous character more accorded with his own, than that of the cool and crafty Charles. War afterwards (1526) was actually declared against the emperor, and this alienation of the two courts prepared the way for the most important event in Henry's reign. Though his marriage with his brother's widow had been sanctioned by a papal dispensation, and had subsisted with conjugal union for many years, yet objections to its legality seem never to have been entirely dormant; and when a project was entertained of marrying the princess Mary, the only living offspring of this union, first to Charles, when prince of Castile, and then to the duke of Orleans, objections against her legitimacy were made by both their courts. Henry himself is said to have felt some scruples upon this subject; and other motives, less defensible in themselves, but more powerful in their influence upon the mind of the king, had already led him to look towards a dissolution of his marriage, when an event took place which urged him on to the immediate attempt. This was the appearance at court of Anne Boleyn, lately returned from a residence in France, and possessed of charms which made a powerful impression upon the monarch's heart. Her prudent resistance to his amorous advances so inflamed his ardour, that he formed the resolution of raising her to the throne; and, with his characteristic impatience, he immediately began to pursue the measures requisite for procuring a divorce from his present queen. He grounded his application entirely upon his scruples respecting the legality of his marriage, in which he obtained the ready concurrence of his clerical advisers. Clement VII., on a private consultation upon the business, gave a very favourable answer, and (August 1527) issued a commission to Wolsey, as apostolical legate in England, in conjunction with any other prelate, to examine the validity of the marriage, and of Julius's dispensation. The emperor, however, coming to the knowledge of Henry's intention with respect to Catharine his aunt, threw out menaces which induced the timid pontiff to waver in the performance of his promise of favouring the divorce; and when farther pressed by the English envoys he issued a new commission, in which he joined cardinal Campeggi with Wolsey for the trial of the cause. After many delays, these legates opened their court in May 1529, and cited the king and queen to a personal appearance before it. The queen, however, refused to acknowledge the authority of the court, and appealed to the pope. She was declared contumacious, and the trial proceeded; when, on a sudden, an order came from Rome, in consequence of which Campeggi prorogued the sitting. The fall of Wolsey, brought about by the king's ill-humour and the efforts of his many enemies, soon followed. Henry now gladly adopted the suggestion of Cranmer to state the case of the marriage to all the universities of Europe. The most eminent of them decided against its legality, as did also the convocations of Canterbury and York. The pope persisting to call the cause before his own tribunal, the king was forced into measures derogatory to the authority of the holy see; and he renewed his prosecution of Wolsey, whom he summoned to London, in order to be tried for high treason. But the cardinal's death by the road (Nov. 29, 1530) freed him from the effects of this new fit of resentment. Various acts were passed, subversive of the papal claims in England; and in the beginning of 1533 the king was privately married to Anne Boleyn. Her subsequent pregnancy caused in May an open avowal of this marriage, followed by a sentence of divorce from Catharine, pronounced by Cranmer. The papal court, highly incensed at this contempt of its authority, declared Cranmer's sentence null, and soon after threatened the king with excommunication. Henry, on his part, proceeded to break off all spiritual allegiance to Rome. Thus was effected the great revolution, which has distinguished this reign in the annals of ecclesiastical history, and made it the commencement of an era of comparative light and reason. The birth of a daughter by the new queen produced a bill for regulating the succession of the crown, which settled it upon the issue of this marriage and the king's future heirs, setting aside the daughter

of Catharine as illegitimate. Though Henry had given so great a blow to the power of the Romish Church, he displayed a rooted aversion to the principles of the Reformers, by favouring a persecution which brought several of them to the stake. On the other hand, he was equally intolerant of the resistance made by zealous Papists to his assumption of the ecclesiastical supremacy, and caused laws to be passed rendering such resistance capital. Two great men, Fisher, the learned bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, late chancellor, were victims to this severity. The violent proceedings of the court of Rome against the king were favoured by the monks and friars in England, who employed their influence to excite disaffection among the people. Henry was therefore provoked to a measure which most of all contributed to the overthrow of the Catholic religion in the kingdom; —this was, the suppression of the monasteries (1535). He began with the lesser religious houses, for the abolition of which an act of parliament was obtained, and their revenues were granted to the king. A new visitation some time after was followed by the suppression of all the remaining foundations of the kind, many of them large and splendid; and out of the dissolved monasteries he founded six new bishoprics — Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, and Westminster. One of the last acts of the parliament under which all these great innovations had been made was to petition the king that a new translation of the Scriptures might be made by authority, and set up in churches. It was dissolved on the 18th of July, 1536, after having sat for the then unprecedented period of six years. An event, however, happened which for a time injured the cause of the Reformers. The new queen, Anne, who was attached to their opinions, fell under the suspicion of infidelity to her husband; and, by means of the ill offices of her enemies, his wrath against her was inflamed to such a degree, that she was sent to the Tower, brought to trial, and, on very inadequate evidence, capitally convicted. She was beheaded in May 1536. Her fate was hastened by the king's new passion for Jane Seymour, whom he married the very day after the execution of the unfortunate Anne. The dissolution of the monasteries, however, had shocked the prejudices and trenched upon the interests of too many persons, to be quietly submitted to throughout the kingdom. An insurrection on this account first took place in Lincolnshire, which was suppressed with little difficulty. The northern counties were the seat of a more alarming one, which took the form of a regular rebellion, and was sanctioned by the junction of the archbishop of York and lord Darcy. It was not till after a considerable time that the duke of Norfolk, at the head of the royal army, was able entirely to subdue the rebels, many of whom suffered by martial law. The birth of prince Edward, in 1537, fulfilled Henry's wish for a male heir; but his joy was allayed by the death of his queen soon after (14th of October). It was not till 1538 that the suppression of all the religious houses was completed. In the same year all incumbents were ordered to set up in their churches copies of the newly-published English translation of the Bible, and to teach the people the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, in English. In 1539 the parliament, after enacting (by the 31 Henry VIII., c. 8) that the proclamation of the king in council should henceforth have the same authority as a statute, passed the famous act (the 31 Henry VIII. c. 14) known by the name of the Six Articles, or the Bloody Statute, by which burning or hanging was made the punishment of all who should deny that the bread and wine of the sacrament was the natural body and blood of the Saviour—or that communion in both kinds was not necessary to salvation—or that priests may not marry—or that vows of chastity ought to be observed—or that the mass was agreeable to God's law—or that auricular confession is expedient and necessary. This statute, the cause of numerous executions, owed its origin to Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, the able leader of the party in Church and State opposed to Cranmer and Cromwell. This new favourite was not long in effecting the ruin of the rival that was most in his way; Cromwell, who had just been created earl of Essex, and made lord-chamberlain of England, was, in the beginning of June 1540, committed to the Tower on a charge of treason, and beheaded in a few weeks after. In January preceding, Henry had married Anne, sister of the duke of Cleves, whom he put away in six months after. On the 8th of August, 1540, he married his fifth wife, the lady Catharine Howard, whom he beheaded, 13th of February, 1542. In the latter part of the same year war was declared by Henry against

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Scotland, with a revival of the old claim to the sovereignty of that kingdom. An incursion made by the duke of Norfolk into Scotland, in October, was followed the next month by the advance of a Scottish army into England; but this force was completely defeated and dispersed at Solway Moss. The disgrace of this action affected James so much, that he died soon after, leaving an only daughter, the unfortunate Mary Stuart, then an infant only seven days old. In July 1544, Henry passed over to Calais at the head of 30,000 men, which were joined by 14,000 more from the Low Countries. Charles, in conjunction with whom he was now acting, made an attack with an army of 60,000 on the side of Luxemburgh, and it was agreed that they should meet before Paris. Each prince, however, chiefly attentive to his own interest, wasted the time in sieges. Henry sat down before Boulogne, which at length surrendered. Meantime the emperor made his peace with France; and Henry, withdrawing from Montreuil, which he had also besieged, returned for the winter to England. The war continued two years longer, and was concluded, June 1546, on the condition of the payment of a sum from France, as security for which Boulogne was to be held for a term of years. Scotland was comprehended in the treaty. With respect to domestic concerns, Henry, in 1543, had taken his sixth wife, Catharine Parr, widow of lord Latimer; a lady of merit, inclined to the Reformation. In 1544 he had regulated the succession to the crown by a bill in parliament, declaring his son Edward, and any future male issue, his immediate heirs, and after them, the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, who were thus legitimated. But he also added a clause, giving him power to dispose of the crown according to his pleasure. The Roman Catholic party endeavoured to render archbishop Cranmer obnoxious to him as a favourer of heresy, and his ruin was only prevented by the personal esteem and friendship of the king. The queen fell into a similar danger, which proceeded so far, that articles of impeachment were actually ordered to be drawn up against her; but being timely warned, she found means, by artful humility and submissiveness to remove her husband's suspicions, and regain his favour. Disease now so much aggravated Henry's natural violence, that nothing was safe from his tyranny. The potent duke of Norfolk, his most trusted and successful general, with his son, the accomplished earl of Surrey, fell under his displeasure, and were committed to the Tower. The latter was first tried on suspicion of correspondence with cardinal Pole, and other instances of criminal ambition, all founded on very slight proof, on which he was found guilty of high-treason, and executed. The duke was proceeded against by attainder, without trial or evidence; and so little was the king's ferocity mitigated by his own approaching end, that nothing seemed so much to concern him as the apprehension lest Norfolk should escape. It was long before any one durst inform him of his desperate condition. This was at length done by Sir Anthony Denny, and the king heard him with resignation. He desired that Cranmer might be sent for, but was speechless before the prelate came, and could only by pressing his hand give token of his dying faith. He expired at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th of January, 1547 (the day of the intended execution of Norfolk, who thus escaped), in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, and fifty-sixth of his age. Henry's vigorous rule was of signal service with respect to internal police; and no hand less strong would have been able to free the nation from the shackles of Rome, and break the chains of the ancient superstition. The complete union of Wales with England, the conversion of Ireland into a kingdom, and the title of majesty annexed to the English monarchs, date from this reign.

HENRY, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., was born in 1594. He was a promising and amiable youth, and was cut off in 1612, in the eighteenth year of his age. His death was lamented as a general calamity by the nation, who viewed in him their future friend and common benefactor.

HENRY II., king of Castile, commonly known by the name of Count de Transtamare, was the natural son of Alphonso XI., and was born at Seville in 1333. On the death of his father in 1350, he formed the resolution of taking the crown from Don Pedro, the son and successor of that monarch, and, with the aid of Charles V. of France, and of the brave Du Guesclin, he advanced to Burgos, where he caused himself to be proclaimed king in 1366; but he was defeated by the Black Prince, who had come to the assistance of Don Pedro. Henry, after a series of triumphs, at last drew his brother into a snare, and slew

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him, March 23, 1368. He afterwards became a prudent and popular monarch, and died in May 1379.

HENRY III., king of Castile, born at Burgos in 1379, succeeded his father, John I., in 1390. In 1403, during the schism between the rival pontiffs, Benedict XIII. and Boniface III., he recognised the claims of the former. He repulsed an invasion on the part of the Portuguese, chastised the corsairs of Barbary, and restrained the usurious practices of the Jews. He built the palace of the Pardo, and greatly improved the public edifices of Madrid. He died, universally lamented, not without suspicion of poison, on Christmas-day, 1416.

HENRY IV., king of Castile, son of John II., was born at Valladolid in 1423, and succeeded his father in 1454. He was a brave but profligate prince, and closed a reign of turbulence in 1474, and was succeeded by Isabella of Castile.

HENRY, or rather, FREDERIC HENRY LOUIS, prince of Prussia, third son of Frederic William I., was born at Berlin in 1726. He devoted himself early to the study of military tactics, and made his first campaign in 1742, when he fought at the battle of Czaslau; he also distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War. He afterwards went on several diplomatic missions to Russia and France, and, in consequence of his correspondence with Voltaire, was well received by the literati at Paris. He died in 1802.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an ancient English chronicler, was born about the end of the eleventh century, educated under Alcuine of Anjou, a canon of Lincoln cathedral, and made archdeacon of Huntingdon. At the request of Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, his patron, he composed a history of England from the earliest accounts to the death of Stephen, A.D. 1154, in eight books, published by Sir Henry Savile among the Scriptores post Bedam, fol., London, 1596, and Francof. 1601. Wharton, in his Anglia Sacra, vol. ii. p. 694, has published a letter of Henry of Huntingdon to his friend Walter, who was also abbot of Ramsey, De Mundi Contemptu, which contains many curious anecdotes of the kings, nobles, prelates, and other great men, who were his contemporaries. The date of his death is not known.

HENRY OF BLOIS, bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of king Stephen, joined the partisans of the empress Matilda, when they invaded the kingdom; but he afterwards went over to her opponents, and having laid siege to the castle of Winchester, where she and her followers had taken refuge, he attacked that fortress, and set the city on fire, and consumed twenty churches, a number of religious houses, and other buildings. In 1144 he formed a project for erecting the see into an archbishopric, and had actually obtained from Lucius II. a pall, and an appointment of seven bishops as suffragans, when the sudden death of the pontiff prevented the completion of his scheme. He is now chiefly known as the founder, and, perhaps, the author, of the architectural design for the church of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, which is supposed to have furnished the model for the distinguishing features of the Gothic, or pointed style. He died in 1171.

HENRY, duke of Viseo, an illustrious promoter of navigation and discovery, fourth son of John I. of Portugal, by Philippina of Lancaster, sister of Henry IV. of England, was born in 1394. Almost from his infancy he showed a great attachment to the study of mathematics and cosmography, which was favoured by his father, who gave him the best masters the age afforded. He served with distinction at the reduction of Ceuta, and in other engagements in Africa, and was made by his father commander-in-chief of the Portuguese forces in that country. At an early period he sent out a vessel upon a voyage of discovery on the Barbary coast, which reached Cape Bojador, and its success caused him entirely to devote himself to that object. Near Cape St. Vincent, in Algarve, he observed a commodious situation for a sea-port, and there built his town of Sagrez, which in its plan and fortifications surpassed every other in Portugal. He erected arsenals, made docks and yards for ship-building, and invited naval adventurers from all parts to enter into his service. He considerably improved the art of ship-building, extended the use of the compass, and determined the modes of ascertaining the longitude and latitude by astronomical observations. An expedition which he sent out in 1418, under Zarco and Vaz, failed in the attempt to double Cape Bojador, and proceeded only to an island which they named Puerto Santo. In the next year they discovered the island of Madeira. In 1434 one of his captains, named Galianez, passed Cape Bojador, and in the next year carried his discoveries consi-

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derably farther. In 1442 his captain, Gonsalez, brought back from the coast of Africa some Guinea negroes, and a quantity of gold-dust. This occasioned the establishment of a trading company at Lagos, under the auspices of prince Henry. The discovery of the Azores took place in 1448; and in 1449 prince Henry's fleets discovered the Cape de Verde islands. Henry had hitherto received every assistance from the court of Portugal; but at length a misunderstanding between his brother Don Pedro and his nephew king Alonzo V. threw obstacles in his way. He went to court in order to protect his brother; but, failing in his purpose, he returned to his town of Sagrez, and there finished his useful life in 1463. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest characters his nation has produced, and may be regarded as the author of all the commercial prosperity to which Portugal afterwards attained by her East-Indian possessions.'

HENRY, (Francis,) a French advocate and mathematician, born at Lyons in 1615, and educated in the Jesuits' college there. After passing through his classical and philosophical courses, he took the degree of M.A., and applying to the study of the law, was made doctor in that faculty at Orleans. He officiated as an advocate before the parliament of Paris for many years; but he was at length obliged, by his infirm state of health, to decline all practice in the courts. He then devoted his attention to astronomy, geometry, algebra, experimental philosophy, and natural history. In connexion with Henry Louis Habert de Montmor, dean of the masters of the requests, he prepared for publication the works of Gassendi. He carefully reviewed all the productions of that philosopher, printed and manuscript; arranged them according to the order of their subjects; collected all the letters of Gassendi which he could meet with, and placed them in chronological order, &c. About the same time he employed similar attention on the works of the celebrated Paracelsus, of which a new edition was published through his means at Geneva, in 1658, in 3 vols, fol. He died at Paris in 1685.

HENRY, (Philip,) a nonconformist divine, was born at Whitehall in 1631, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his master's degree he went into Flintshire, as tutor to the sons of judge Puleston, where, in 1657, he was ordained according to the forms of the presbytery, and where he married the heiress of Mr. Daniel Matthews, of Broad Oak, and thus acquired independence. At the Restoration he refused to conform, and was ejected. For the last twenty-eight years of his life he resided at Broad Oak, and there behaved with great moderation, benevolence, and piety, but still adhered to the dissenting principles by preaching to some few in a barn. He died in 1696.

HENRY, (Matthew,) a learned nonconformist divine, son of the preceding, was born at Broad Oak, in the township of Iscoyd, in Flintshire, in 1662. He was early distinguished for his seriousness and piety, and was initiated in grammar-learning under his father's care. When he was eighteen years of age, he had become expert not only in the Latin and Greek, but also in the Hebrew language, and was sent to an academy for the education of young persons for the ministry, which was kept by Mr. Thomas Doolittle, at Islington, where he continued about two years, when he returned to his father's house. Here he continued in a course of studious application till 1685, when he went to Gray's-Inn, with the design of studying the law; though divinity still continued to be his favourite pursuit. In this new situation he distinguished himself by his usual diligence, till he had become acquainted with the civil law, and the municipal laws of his own country; but he soon relinquished this profession for divinity, and in 1686 he returned to Broad Oak, and began to preach frequently as a candidate for the ministry. In the following year he was invited to settle as pastor with a congregation at Chester, and was ordained to the pastoral office in London. In Chester he applied himself to the discharge of his pastoral duties with uncommon activity and diligence. He well knew the value of time, and was methodical in the distribution of his hours. He was an early riser; for he would often be in his study at five o'clock in the morning, and sometimes at four, and continue there till seven or eight; and then, after attending family worship, and receiving a slight refreshment, he studied again till noon. After dinner, also, he frequently studied till four o'clock, when he went out to visit the sick, or his friends on other occasions; and in the evening, after family devotion, he often employed a considerable time amidst his books. During twenty-five years which he spent at Chester, he received repeated invitations from

congregations of Protestant dissenters in London, to become their pastor; but he rejected them all. In 1712, however, he was prevailed upon to remove to Hackney, where he was placed in a more extended sphere of usefulness. The closeness of his application to his studies brought on severe attacks of the stone, with which he was much afflicted towards the close of his life. He died of apoplexy, at Nantwich, in Cheshire, on the 22d of June, 1714, when on his return from a visit to his old congregation, in the fifty-second year of his age, and was buried in Trinity church, Chester. He was twice married, and seven of his children survived him. His greatest work is his Exposition on the Bible, in 5 vols, fol., of which four contain the Old Testament, and the fifth the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. He intended to finish the New Testament in another volume, but lived only to go through a part of the Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, which was afterwards finished by Dr. Evans. This useful and very popular work has undergone various impressions. Henry was also the author of A Discourse concerning the Nature of Schism; An Account of the Life and Death of Mr. Philip Henry; A Scripture Catechism; Family Hymns; A Plain Catechism for Children, to which is added another for the Instruction of those that are to be admitted to the Lord's Supper; The Communicant's Companion, or Instructions and Helps for the right Receiving of the Lord's Supper; A Method of Prayer, with Scripture Expressions proper to be used under each Head; Directions for Daily Communion with God, in three Sermons; The Pleasantness of a Religious Life; Four Discourses against Vice and Immorality, 1705, 8vo; and numerous single sermons. His miscellaneous works were published in 1830, 8vo, London.

HENRY, (De St. Ignace,) an able divine, born at Ath, in Flanders. He taught theology with reputation, and made a long stay at Rome in the beginning of the pontificate of Clement XI. His chief work is a complete system of moral theology, entitled, Ethica Amoris. He also wrote, Molinismus Profligatus; Artes Jesuiticæ in sustinendis novitatibus Laxitatibusque Sociorum; Tuba magna Mirum clangens Sonum .... de Necessitate reformandi Societatem Jesu, per Liberium Candidum. He openly declared himself, in his writings, a friend to the cause and sentiments of M. Arnauld and P. Quesnel. He died about 1720.

HENRY, (Nicholas,) an able professor of the Hebrew language, born at Verdun, in 1692. He was tutor to the sons of M. Joly de Fleury, attorney-general to the parliament of Paris, who, in 1723, procured for him the appointment to the chair of professor of Hebrew in the College Royal. He published a new edition of Vatablus's Biblia Sacra, 2 vols, fol., 1729, and 1745. He also published a Hebrew Grammar, fol. He had likewise deeply studied the history of France, particularly after he had the opportunity of consulting the archives of the crown, of which the attorney-general, with whom he lived, had the custody; and among the papers which he left behind him, were found some curious disquisitions relative to the public rights of the French, with a particular reference to the reigns of Philip Augustus, Louis VIII., and St. Louis. He was accidentally killed by the fall of an entablature, February 2, 1752.

HENRY, (David,) a printer, born at Aberdeen in 1710. He removed, in early life, to London, where he was employed by Cave, whose sister he married in 1736. He afterwards removed to Reading, where he set up a newspaper, which he conducted for nearly eighteen years. In 1754 he became partner with his brother-in-law at St. John's Gate, where he long continued the management of the Gentleman's Magazine, of which Cave had been the original projector. He published, The Complete English Farmer, or a Practical System of Husbandry; An Historical Account of all the Voyages round the World performed by English Navigators; and, Twenty Discourses, abridged from Archbishop Tillotson. He died in 1792.

HENRY, (Robert,) a Scotch divine and historian, born in 1718, at Muirtown, St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire, where his father was a farmer. After being at the schools of St. Ninian and Stirling, he completed his studies at Edinburgh, and became master of the grammar-school of Annan, in Dumfriesshire. In 1748 he was invited to Carlisle by the presbyterians there, and was ordained their minister, and, after twelve years' residence among them, he removed, in 1760, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he married the daughter of Mr. Balderston, a surgeon. In 1768 he was appointed minister of the New Grey-Friars, at Edinburgh; and two years after the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university; and in 1776 he became colleague minister in the old church, where he continued till his death, in

1790. He is the author of a History of England on a new plan, which he first conceived in 1763. The first volume, in 4to, appeared in 1771, the second in 1774, the third in 1777, the fourth in 1781, and the fifth, bringing down the narrative to the accession of Henry VII., in 1785. Before his death, he had completed the greater part of another volume, extending to the accession of Edward VI., which was published in 1793 under the superintendence of Malcolm Laing, Esq., who supplied the chapters that were wanting, and added an Appendix. He arranges his materials under seven interesting heads—civil and military history, the history of religion, the history of the constitution and laws, the history of learning and learned men, the history of arts, that of commerce, money, &c., and lastly, that of manners and customs. The Scotch critics, (and among these Dr. Gilbert Stuart,) at first censured the work; but the English regarded it with more favour. In 1786 the author conveyed his property in his work to Messrs. Cadell and Strahan for 1000*l*. His History produced him altogether no less than 3,300*l*. A continuation of the work, but on a less extended scale, to the accession of James I., was published in 1 vol, 4to, and in 2 vols, 8vo, in 1796, by James Pettit Andrews, Esq. Dr. Henry's History has, since its completion, been repeatedly reprinted, in 12 vols, 8vo. In 1774 he was unanimously chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, being the only person on record who had obtained that distinction the first time he was member of Assembly. In 1781, on the unsolicited application of lord Mansfield, a pension of 100*l*. a year was granted to Dr. Henry by George III. His only other publication was a Sermon, preached before the (Scottish) Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, in 1773. Dr. Henry, in his private character, was an amiable man, and fond of society; and, in his clerical conduct, he was exemplary and devout.

HENRY, (William,) a physician and chemist, was the son of Mr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, a zealous cultivator of chemical science, and was born in 1775. He was educated at an academy in Manchester, on leaving which he became an inmate in the house of Dr. Percival, the eminent physician. Here he remained for some years, and in 1795 he studied at Edinburgh, where the chair of chemistry was occupied by Dr. Black. In 1807 he received the diploma of M.D. He afterwards practised as a physician in Manchester, but relinquished his profession for the purpose of superintending a chemical business established by his father. He contributed a great number of important papers to the Royal Society, the Philosophical Society of Manchester, and to various philosophical journals. In 1800 he published in the Philosophical Transactions, researches on muriatic acid gas, the true nature of which was afterwards ascertained by Davy. In 1803 he made known to the Royal Society his elaborate experiments on the quantity of gases absorbed by water at different temperatures. In 1808 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in the year following he received, by the award of the president and council, Sir Godfrey Copley's donation. He was the author of a very valuable and popular work, entitled, Elements of Experimental Chemistry; and his characters of Priestley, Davy, and Wollaston, rank among the finest specimens of that species of composition in the English language. He laboured for some time under great nervous irritability, and suffered an almost total loss of sleep; and he died on the 2d of September, 1836, by his own hand.

HENRYSON, or HENDERSON, (Robert,) a Scotch poet of the reign of Henry VIII. Henry styles him chief schoolmaster of Dunfermline; and lord Hailes conjectures that he officiated as preceptor in the Benedictine convent. His Fabils were printed at Edinburgh by Andrew Hart, in 1621. His Testament of Faire Creseide, the subject of which was suggested by the perusal of Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide, occurs in the common editions of Chaucer's Works.

HENSCHENIUS, (Godfrey,) a Jesuit and ecclesiastical historian, born at Venrad, in Flanders, in 1600. In 1635 he was appointed assistant to Bollandus in compiling the immense work entitled, Acta Sanctorum. After the death of Bollandus in 1665, when only five volumes of that work had made their appearance, father Daniel Papebroch was associated with Henschenius, in the task of continuing it. He died in 1681.

HENTENIUS, (John,) a learned Dominican, born near Thuin, in Hainault, about 1499, and educated in Portugal. He afterwards entered into the Dominican order at Louvain, where he died in 1566. He published some of the works of Euthy-

mius Zigabenus, Œcumenius, and Arethras; but he is best known for the aid he contributed in publishing a beautiful edition of the Vulgate, printed by Plantin in 1565, 5 vols, 12mo; and the Louvain Bible of 1547, reprinted 1583, fol. The faculty of Louvain, who had engaged his assistance in these editions, employed him also in collecting from the works of Erasmus all erroneous and scandalous propositions, as they were called, that they might be laid before the council of Trent. This commission he executed in the true spirit of expurgatorial bigotry.

HEPBURN, (James Bonaventura,) an eminent Scotch linguist, born in 1573 at Hamstocks, in Haddingtonshire, of which place his father, a disciple of John Knox, was rector. He was educated at St. Andrew's, where he embraced the Popish religion, and then visited France and Italy. He afterwards travelled through Turkey, Persia, Syria, and most other countries of the East. On his return, he entered into a convent of Minims, in the neighbourhood of Avignon, which he exchanged after some time for the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Rome. His fame, as a linguist, having reached the ears of Paul V. that pontiff appointed him librarian of Oriental books and MSS. in the Vatican, in which office he remained six years. He is said to have been at Venice in 1620, whither he had gone with an intention of translating from Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic writings, and is supposed to have died there in that or the following year. He published, A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar, Rome, 1591, 4to.

HEPBURN, (Robert,) a miscellaneous writer, and an imitator of the periodical essays of queen Anne's reign, born in Scotland in 1690. In 1711 he began a periodical paper, called The Tatler, by Donald Macstaff of the North, which extended to thirty numbers. He had studied the civil law in Holland, and became a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh in 1712, and died soon after. Lord Hailes justly termed him "ingenii præcocis et præfervidi." In the concluding paper of his Tatler, he announced, as then in the press, a translation of Sir George Mackenzie's Idea Eloquentiæ Forensis; and in the Advocates' Library is a small volume containing two treatises of his writing; the one entitled, Demonstratio quod Deus sit, and the other, Dissertatio de Scriptis Pitcarnianis.

HEPHESTION, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria in the reign of the emperor Verus, author of a work still extant, under the title of Enchiridion de Metris et Poemate, of which an edition in Greek and Latin was given by Pauw, at Utrecht, 1726, 4to.

HERACLEON, the leader of a branch of the Valentinian heretics in the second century, who flourished A.D. 125. He is represented as having maintained the same wild and visionary notions with Valentine respecting God and the origin of the world, &c.; such as conceiving the Divine nature to be a vast abyss, in the pleroma or fulness of which existed, as emanations from the Fountain of Being, æons of different orders and degrees; that from the union of Bython, the source of æons, and a principle called Ennoia, or Sige, were produced Nous and Aletheia, and from these, in succession, Logos, Anthropos, and Ecclesia; among the remote descendants of whom was Jesus Christ, and below him the Demiurgus, or Creator of the world, who held the middle place between God and the material world, &c. He also held that man consists of three parts—a body, consisting of gross matter, an animal soul, and a spiritual and celestial substance derived from the pleroma; that at death, the body being left to mingle with other parts of the material creation, the animal soul is transferred to the jurisdiction of the Demiurgus, and the spiritual substance returns to the seat of its high origin. Lardner thinks it highly probable that Heracleon received all the books of the New Testament, as other Christians did; and that there is ground for arguing that he received likewise the Old Testament. He seems to have written commentaries upon several parts of the New Testament; and it is certain that he wrote a Commentary upon St. John's Gospel, from which Origen has quoted numerous passages. These have been collected together and illustrated with notes by Grabe, in the second volume of his Spicilegium, pp. 85—117.

HERACLITUS, a celebrated philosopher of antiquity, and founder of a sect which was called after his name, was a native of Ephesus, and flourished about the sixty-ninth Olympiad, (504 B.C.) He resorted for instruction to Xenophanes and Hippasus, by whom he was initiated in the mysteries of the Italic, or Pythagorean school. The principles which he learned from these masters he afterwards incorporated into his own system. A tale has been commonly propagated concern-

ing him, that he was perpetually shedding tears on account of the vices of mankind, and particularly of his countrymen. This story probably took its rise from the gloomy severity of his temper. He withdrew from society to a mountainous retreat, where he devoted himself to studious contemplation, and lived only upon the natural produce of the earth. His fame, however, spread abroad; and having reached Darius, king of Persia, that monarch sent him a polite invitation to reside at his court, that he might profit by his instruction. His answer to the king's letter, in which he refused his invitation, was rude and contemptuous. He is said to have died when about sixty years of age. He wrote a treatise On Nature, of which a few fragments only remain, preserved by Sextus Empiricus. His writings were deposited by him in the Temple of Diana, for the use of the learned, where they remained till they were made public by Crates; or, if Tatian is to be credited, by the poet Euripides. To these writings Zeno was indebted for many parts of his physical and moral system; and Plato, who had learned the Heraclitean philosophy from Cratylus, adopted that part which treated of the nature and motion of matter. There are no traces, however, of the existence of the Heraclitean sect after the death of Socrates; which is partly to be ascribed to the obscurity of the author's writings, and chiefly to the superior splendour of the Platonic system, by which it was superseded. He held that there was a fatal necessity, and that the world was created from fire, which he deemed a god omnipotent and omniscient. His opinions about the origin of things were adopted by the Stoics, and Hippocrates entertained the same notions of a supreme power. Henry Stephens published at Paris, in 1573, a collection of the fragments of Heraclitus, together with those of Democritus, Timon, and other ancient philosophers, 8vo.

HERACLITUS, the Sicyonian, was the author of a treatise on stones, which Plutarch has quoted in the second book of his treatise on rivers, when speaking of the Scamander. To him Leo Allatius ascribed a work, De Incredibilibus, the MS. of which he found in the Vatican library. He printed it at Rome, in 1641; and it was afterwards reprinted at London and Amsterdam.

HERACLIUS, son of Heraclius, governor of Africa, dethroned Phocas, and ascended the throne of Constantinople in 610. He defeated Chosroes the Persian king, who had laid waste Palestine, and he recovered the Cross, which he carried back to Jerusalem. In his reign there were severe theological disputes, and the Saracens began their hostilities against the Roman power in the East. He died in 641, and was succeeded by his sons Heraclius, Constantine, and Heracleonas.

HERALDUS, (Desiderius,) or DIDIER HERAULD, a learned French lawyer and philologer, born of Protestant parents, about 1579. He was early appointed Greek professor at the academy of Sedan. He afterwards became counsellor of the parliament of Paris. His Adversaria appeared in 1599; which, if the Scaligerana may be credited, he repented of having published. He wrote notes on Tertullian's Apology, on Minutius Felix, on Arnobius, and on Martial's Epigrams. Under the name of David Leidhresserus, he wrote a political dissertation on the independence of kings, some time after the death of Henry IV. He had a controversy with Salmasius "de jure Attico ac Romano;" but he did not live to finish what he had written on that subject. He died in 1649.—Daille, speaking of such Protestant writers as condemned the execution of Charles I. king of England, quotes the Pacifique Royal en Deuil, by Herault. This author, son to Desiderius Heraldus, was a minister in Normandy, when he was called to the service of the Walloon church of London under Charles I., but was so zealous a royalist, that he was forced to flee to France. He returned to England after the Restoration, and resumed his employment at the Walloon church in London. Some time after he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Canterbury.

HERAULT DE SECHELLES, (Marie Jean,) born at Paris in 1760, became advocate-general to the parliament, and, after the Revolution, royal commissary, member of the tribunal of cassation, and deputy from the department of Paris to the Legislative Assembly. In July 1792 he joined in the declaration that the country was in danger, and he subsequently denounced the royalists. He presided in the National Assembly in September, and became a member of the Convention. In November he was employed as a commissioner from the Convention to the army in the department of Mont Blanc, and he was thus absent from Paris during the trial of the king; he however, in conjunction with his colleagues, Gregoire, Jagot, and Simond,

wrote a letter to the Convention, charging Louis XVI. with an uninterrupted series of treasons, and recommending his condemnation without appeal to the people. But he chiefly distinguished himself in the contest between the Mountain and the Gironde parties, and he powerfully cooperated in the destruction of the latter. He presided in the Convention at the period when it was established, and was also a member of the committee of Public Safety. But all his services to the terrorists did not save him from the scaffold. He was denounced March 19, 1794, for having concealed an emigrant, and as belonging to the faction of Danton, with whom he was executed on the 5th of April following.

HERBELOT, (Bartholomew d',) an eminent Orientalist, born at Paris in 1625. When he had gone through classical literature and philosophy, he applied himself to the Oriental languages, and especially to the Hebrew, for the sake of understanding the original text of the Old Testament. He afterwards took a journey to Rome, thinking that conversing with Armenians, and other Eastern people, who frequented that city, would make him perfect in the knowledge of their languages. Here he contracted an intimacy with the cardinals Barberini and Grimaldi, and with Lucas Holstenius, and Leo Allatius. Upon his return, the munificent superintendent Fouquet invited him to his house, and settled upon him a pension of 1500 livres. The disgrace of this minister, which happened soon after, did not hinder D'Herbelot from being preferred to the place of interpreter for the Eastern languages. Some years after he took a second journey into Italy, where he acquired so great a reputation, that persons of the highest distinction for their rank and learning solicited his acquaintance. The grand duke of Tuscany, Ferdinand II., gave him extraordinary marks of his esteem, and invited him to Florence, where he arrived in July, 1666, and was entertained with great magnificence by the duke, who presented him with a valuable collection of MSS. in the Oriental languages. He was afterwards recalled and encouraged by Colbert, and the king gave him a pension of 1500 livres. On the death of Peter d'Auvergne, D'Herbelot was appointed to succeed him as professor of Syriac at the College Royal. During his stay in Italy, he began his Bibliothèque Orientale, or Universal Dictionary, containing whatever related to the knowledge of the Eastern world, and he finished it in France. He wrote it at first in Arabic, and Colbert had a design to print it at the Louvre, with a set of types cast on purpose. But after the death of that minister, this resolution was dropped; and D'Herbelot translated his work into French, in order to render it more universally useful. He committed it to the press, but had not the satisfaction to see the impression finished; for he died in 1695, and it was not published by Galland till 1697, fol. He was no less conversant in Greek and Latin, than in the Oriental languages and history, and was as eminent for modesty, probity, and piety, as for profound and extensive erudition. The Bibliothèque Orientale was reprinted at Maestricht, fol., 1776, and also at the Hague, 4 vols, 4to, 1777—1799. The latter edition contains many valuable additions by Schultens and Reiske, and also a supplement by Visdelou and Galland. An abridgment of the original work was published at Paris, 6 vols, 8vo, 1782, by Désessarts. A German translation of the Bibliothèque Orientale was published at Halle, by Schulz, 4 vols, 8vo, 1785—1790. D'Herbelot also wrote several other works, which have never been published. Amongst these Galland mentions a Turkish and Persian Dictionary, in 3 vols, fol.

HERBERT (William,) earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton, in Wiltshire, April 8, 1580, and admitted of New college, Oxford, in 1592, where he continued about two years. In 1601 he succeeded to his father's honours and estate; was made knight of the Garter in 1604, and governor of Portsmouth six years after. In 1626 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, and about the same time made lord steward of the king's household. He died suddenly at his house called Baynard's Castle, in London, April 10, 1630. He was not only a great favourer of learned and ingenious men, but was himself learned, and endued with a considerable share of poetic genius. All that are extant of his productions in this way were published with this title: Poems, written by William Earl of Pembroke, &c., many of which are answered by way of repartee by Sir Benjamin Rudyard, with other Poems written by them occasionally and apart, 1660, 8vo. He was a munificent contributor to the Bodleian Library of two hundred and forty-two Greek MSS. purchased by him in Italy, and formerly belonging to Francis Barroccio. This gift is comme-

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morated by an inscription over the collection in the library, where also are a painting and a statue of his lordship. Pembroke college was so named in honour of him.

HERBERT, (Edward,) lord Herbert, of Cherbury, in Shropshire, was born in 1581, at Montgomery castle, in Wales, and was educated at University college, Oxford. In 1600 he came to London, and shortly after the accession of James I. was created knight of the Bath. He served the office of high-sheriff for the county of Montgomery, and divided his time between the country and the court. In 1608 he visited Paris, and formed an intimacy with the constable Montmorency. He returned to England in 1609, and in the following year he joined the English forces sent to assist the prince of Orange at the siege of Juliers, where he signalized himself by his valour. In 1614 he went again to the Low Countries, to serve under the prince of Orange; after this he engaged with the duke of Savoy, to conduct from France a body of Protestants to Piedmont for his service. In 1616 he was sent ambassador to Louis XIII., to mediate for the relief of the Protestants of France, but was recalled in July 1621, on account of a quarrel with the constable de Luynes. While he was at Paris he published his first work, entitled, Tractatus de Veritate, prout distinguitur à Revelatione, à Verisimili, à Possibili, et à Falso, 1624. In 1625 he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of lord Herbert of Castle Island, and in 1631 to that of lord Herbert of Cherbury, in Shropshire. After the breaking out of the civil wars he adhered to the parliament; but it appears that when he saw the drift of that party he quitted them, and was a great sufferer in his fortune from their vengeance. He died at his house in Queen-street, London, August 20, 1648, and was buried in the chancel of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, with this inscription upon a flat marble stone over his grave: "Hic inhumatur corpus Edvardi Herbert equitis Balnei, baronis de Cherbury et Castle-Island, auctoris libri, cui titulus est, De Veritate. Reddor ut herbæ; vicesimo die Augusti anno Domini 1648." His work, De Veritate, was reprinted at Paris in 1633; after which it was printed in London in 1645 under this title, De Veritate, prout distinguitur à Revelatione, à Verisimili, à Possibili, à Falso. Cui Operi additi sunt duo alii Tractatus: primus de Causis Errorum; alter de Religione Laici. In this he is said to have been the first author who formed deism into a system, and endeavoured to assert the sufficiency, universality, and absolute perfection of natural religion, without the necessity of any extraordinary revelation. He attempted to prove that the light of reason, and the innate principles planted in the human mind, are sufficient to discover the great doctrines of morality, to regulate our actions, and conduct us to happiness in a future state. The fallacy of all this has been ably displayed by Locke, Gassendi, Leland, and other eminent writers. His History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII. was published in 1649, a year after his death, and has always been much admired. In 1663 appeared his book, De Religione Gentilium, Errorumque apud eos Causis. The first part was printed in London in 1645, and that year he sent the MS. of it to Gerard Vossius, as appears from a letter of his lordship's, and Vossius's answer. An English translation of this work was published in 1705 under this title: The Ancient Religion of the Gentiles, and Causes of their Errors considered. The Mistakes and Failures of the Heathen Priests and Wise Men, in their Notions of the Deity and Matters of Divine Worship, are examined with regard to their being destitute of Divine Revelation. Lord Herbert wrote also, in 1630, Expeditio Buckinghami Ducis in Ream Insulam, which was published in 1656; and Occasional Verses, published in 1665 by his son Henry Herbert, and dedicated to Edward lord Herbert, his grandson; but they form no claim to the poetical character. The life of lord Herbert, written by himself, was recovered by the family, after having been long missing, and was printed at Strawbery Hill, by Lord Orford, in 1764, for private distribution; but it was reprinted for sale by Dodsley in 1770, 4to. Lord Orford observes, that it is, perhaps, the most extraordinary account that ever was seriously given by a wise man of himself.

HERBERT, (George), younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1593 at Montgomery Castle, and educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1619 he was chosen university orator, which office he held for eight years, much to the satisfaction of his hearers, and particularly of those great personages whom he had occasionally to address. The terms of flattery he ap-

pears to have known how to use with great profusion; and on more than one occasion he pleased James I. very much with his liberal offerings of this kind. He gave no less satisfaction to the king by his apt and ingenious replies to Andrew Melville, a Scotch divine, at the Hampton Court Conference. His talents recommended him to the notice of Andrewes, bishop of Winchester, and of lord Bacon, who is said to have entertained such a high opinion of him, as to consult him in his writings before they went to press; he also dedicated to him his translation of some of the Psalms into English verse. Being at this time a favourite with the king, and "not meanly valued and loved by the most eminent and most powerful of the nobility," he began to cherish hopes of rising at court. With this view he frequently left Cambridge to attend the king, and he seldom visited Cambridge unless when his majesty was there. But, as Walton says, "God, in whom there is an unseen chain of causes," terminated his hopes of rising at court by the deaths of the duke of Richmond and the marquis of Hamilton, his chief patrons, and, about the same time, by that of king James. The loss of these friends appears to have given a new turn to his mind. He now left London, and went to the house of a gentleman in Kent, where he lived in great privacy, and, after having taken a careful retrospect of his past views and hopes, he determined to dedicate himself to the Church, and, to use his own words, to "consecrate all his learning and all his abilities to advance the glory of that God which gave them; knowing that I can never do too much for him that hath done so much for me, as to make me a Christian." Having now obtained deacon's orders, he was made prebendary of Leighton Bromswold, in the diocese of Lincoln, a piece of preferment given to him by bishop (afterwards archbishop) Williams. About 1629 he was seized with a quotidian ague, which obliged him to remove to Woodford, in Essex, for change of air; and when, after his ague had abated, some consumptive appearances were apprehended, he went to Dauntsey, in Wiltshire, the seat of lord Danvers, earl of Danby. He afterwards married Jane Danvers, daughter of Mr. Charles Danvers, of Bainton, in Wiltshire; and about three months after his marriage, at the request of Philip earl of Pembroke, the king presented him to the living of Bemerton, near Salisbury, into which he was inducted in 1630. Here he passed the remainder of his days, discharging the duties of a parish priest in a manner so exemplary, that the history of his life here, as given by Walton, or perhaps as delineated by himself in his Country Parson, may justly be recommended as a model. Unhappily, however, for his flock, his life was shortened by a return of the consumptive symptoms which had formerly appeared, and he died in February 1632. He published, Oratio qua auspicatissimum sereniss. Princ. Caroli reditum ex Hispaniis celebravit G. H. Acad. Cantab. Orator; a translation of Cornaro On Temperance; Herbert's Remains—in this volume is his Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson's Character and Rule of Holy Life; The Temple, Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations. This has been often reprinted.

HERBERT, (Mary, countess of Pembroke). See SIDNEY.

HERBERT, (Sir Thomas,) a writer of travels, born at York, about 1606, and admitted of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1621; but before he took a degree, he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. He made a short stay there, and then went to wait upon William earl of Pembroke, who, owning him for his kinsman, and intending his advancement, in 1626 caused him to be sent in the suite of Sir Dodmore Cotton, ambassador from Charles I. to the Shah of Persia, and paid his expenses. He spent four years in Asia and Africa, and, then returning, left England a second time, and visited several parts of Europe. In 1634 he published, A Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, especially the Territories of the Persian Monarchy, and some Parts of the Oriental Indies, and Isles adjacent, fol.; The edition of 1677 is the fourth, and has several additions. This work was translated by Wiquefort into French, with An Account of the Revolutions of Siam in 1647, Paris, 1663, in 4to. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars he was induced to side with the parliament; and, by the influence of Philip earl of Pembroke, became not only one of the commissioners of parliament who accompanied the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, but a commissioner also to treat with those of the king's party for the surrender of the garrison at Oxford. He afterwards attended that earl, especially in January 1646, when he, with other commissioners, was sent from the parliament to the king

at Newcastle about peace, and to bring his majesty nearer London. He attended the king to Holdenby Castle, and was selected by his majesty to be about his person, and he continued with him when all the rest of the chamber were removed, even till the king was brought to the block. At the Restoration he was made a baronet by Charles II. "for faithfully serving his royal father during the two last years of his life," as the letters patent for that purpose expressed. He published in 1678, Threnodia Carolina, containing an Historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of King Charles I. He wrote also an account of the last days of that king, which was published by Wood in the second volumé of his Athenæ Oxonienses. At the desire of his friend, John de Laet of Leyden, he translated some books of his India Occidentalis: he also assisted Sir William Dugdale in compiling the third volume of his Monasticon Anglicanum. In 1813 Mr. Nicol reprinted, with a preface, Sir Thomas's Memoirs of the two last Years of the Reign of Charles I., with the addition of A particular Account of the Funeral of the King, in a Letter from Sir T. Herbert to Dugdale. He died in 1682.

HERBERT, (William,) an eminent typographical antiquary, was born in 1718, and educated at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. He was bound apprentice to a hosier in London, and carried on that business for some time on his own account. About his thirtieth year he accepted the situation of purser's clerk in the East Indies, where he remained for some time, and acquired an accurate knowledge of the rivers, harbours, and coasts. On his return home, having produced a number of plans of the several settlements, he received from the Company 300*l*. These plans were afterwards incorporated into a publication by Bowles, the printseller. He next set up the business of an engraver of charts, and published a New Directory for the East Indies, 4to. In 1769 he republished Atkyns's History of Gloucestershire, originally published in 1712. He now resolved to retire from business, purchased a residence at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, and turned his whole attention to editing Ames's Typographical Antiquities, the first volume of which he published in 1785, 4to. The second volume appeared in 1786, and the third in 1790. He died in 1795.

HERBESTEIN, (Sigismond, baron,) born at Vippach, in Styria, in 1486, entered into the imperial service in 1506, and distinguished himself against the Turks. In 1509 he was made commandant of all the Styrian cavalry, and was afterwards rewarded with the title of knight, and the dignity of court counsellor. He was employed in various embassies to Denmark, Poland, and Muscovy, and was created a privy-counsellor, and president of the Austrian chamber. He went in 1541 as ambassador to the grand-signior, then, with his army, near Buda. He died in 1566. He wrote, Commentarii Rerum Moscovitarum, fol. Basle, 1561.

HERBIN, (Augustus Francis Julian,) an Oriental scholar, born at Paris in 1783. At the age of sixteen he began to compose an Arabic grammar, the first part of which was published at Paris, 1803, 4to. and fol., under the title, Développemens des Principes de la Langue Arabe moderne, &c. The second part has not yet appeared. In his twenty-first year he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts. He published also a Treatise on Arabic Music, and an account of Hafiz, the Persian poet, with specimens of his poetry translated. He died in 1806.

HERBINIUS, (John,) was born at Pietschen, in Silesia, in 1633, and educated at Wittemberg. He was deputed by the Polish Protestant churches to those of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, &c, in 1664. This employment leading him to travel, he took the opportunity of examining such matters as interested his curiosity, particularly cataracts and waterfalls, which produced the following publications:—De Admirandis Mundi Cataractis; Kiovia Subterranea; Terræ Motus et Quietis Examen. He wrote also, De Statu Ecclesiarum Augustanæ Confessionis in Polonia; Tragicocomœdia, et Ludi innocui de Juliano Imperatore Apostata, Ecclesiarum et Scholarum Eversore. He died in 1676.

HERBST, (John Andreas,) a German musician, born at Nuremberg. In 1628 he was appointed chapel-master at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and continued in that station till 1641, when he was called to the same office at Nuremberg. In 1650 he returned to Frankfort, where he continued till his death in 1660. He published, Musica Poetica; and a translation, either from the Latin or the Italian, of the Arte prattica e poetica of Giov. Chiodino. He also wrote, Musica moderna prattica, overo maniere del buon Canto; a small tract on Thorough-bass, and a Dis-

course on Counterpoint. Of his musical compositions all that are extant in print are, Meletemata sacra Davidis, and Suspiria S. Gregorii ad Christum, for three voices.

HERBST, (John Frederick William,) a German naturalist and entomologist, born in 1743 at Petershagen, in the principality of Minden. He was appointed preacher in several churches of Berlin; he was, however, principally known as a naturalist. He published a Natural System of all the known Insects, indigenous and exotic, with plates, Berlin, 1785—1804. He died in 1807.

HERDER, (John Gottfried von,) a German philosopher, born in 1744 at Mohrungen, in East Prussia. He was originally intended for the profession of a surgeon, but afterwards studied divinity, and in 1774 he was promoted by the duke of Saxe Weimar to be first preacher to the court, and ecclesiastical counsellor, to which was afterwards added the dignity of vice-president of the consistory of Weimar. In 1775 he became theological professor at Göttingen. He died in 1803. He wrote, Three Fragments on the new German Literature; On the writings of Thomas Abbt; On the Origin of Language; Spirit of Hebrew Poetry; Oldest Notices of the Origin of Mankind; and Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man, of which an English translation was published in 1800, 4to. His collection of popular ballads of all nations has a high reputation; and a poem by him, called the Cid, has been admired by the Spaniards themselves. The influence which he exercised on German literature was very great, and his name is always mentioned among them in terms of high respect and admiration. His works fill about sixty volumes.

HERICOURT, (Louis de,) a learned lawyer and canonist, born in 1687 at Soissons, and was received advocate in the parliament of Paris in 1712. In the next year he was associated to the writers of the Journal des Savants, in which his labours were much approved. In 1719 appeared his valuable work, entitled, Loix Ecclésiastiques de France, mises dans leur Ordre naturel. He also wrote a Treatise on the Sale of Immoveables by Decree, 4to; an Abridgment of Thomassin's Discipline of the Church, 4to; and other pieces. He died in 1753. His Posthumous Works, 4 vols, 4to, were printed in 1759.—JULIAN DE HERICOURT, grandfather of Louis, was a man of learning, and principal founder of the Academy of Soissons, of which he wrote the history in elegant Latin. He was also a member of the Ricovrati at Padua. He died in 1705.

HERIOT, (John,) a miscellaneous writer and journalist, born at Haddington in 1760, and educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. The straitened circumstances of his family compelled him to seek for employment, and in 1778 he determined upon visiting London, where, in consequence of an application to lord Sandwich, he received from that nobleman an appointment in the navy, and embarked in the *Vengeance*, 74, in which he proceeded, first to the coast of Africa, and afterwards to the West Indies. He was next ordered on board the *Preston*, 50, from which he effected an exchange into the *Elizabeth*, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker; and in that vessel he afterwards fought in the action of the 16th of April, 1780, between the English fleet, under Sir George B. Rodney, and the French fleet, under admiral Guicher. In July 1780, he exchanged into the *Brune* frigate, 32, which vessel encountered the dreadful hurricane that visited the Island of Barbadoes on the 10th of October, 1780. The peace of Versailles, 1783, led to his being placed on the half-pay list. He now wrote two novels, in one of which, The Half-pay Officer, were detailed some adventures in which he had been personally engaged. He afterwards wrote pamphlets and articles in the newspapers in defence of the government; and was employed in The Oracle at the same time that the late Sir James Mackintosh was retained by the proprietor of that paper to translate the French journals. Having a difference with the proprietor, he left The Oracle, and joined The World, of which he became sole editor. In 1792 he was applied to by an artist of the name of Poggi, to draw up for him a narrative of the Siege of Gibraltar, and a detailed account of the celebrated sortie which was made by the garrison; this publication he had the honour of presenting to George III. and queen Charlotte, who received him very graciously. In 1792, at the suggestion of Mr. Burke, and with the encouragement of the ministry, he established a daily journal called The Sun, which was followed in the next year by The True Briton. The design of these newspapers was to counteract the mischievous principles of revolutionary France. In 1806 Heriot was

appointed a commissioner of the Lottery, and in 1809, deputy paymaster to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. In 1816 he was appointed comptroller of Chelsea Hospital. He died in 1833. In 1798 he published an Account of the Battle of the Nile, drawn up from the minutes of an officer of rank in the squadron, which passed through several editions.

HERISSANT, (Louis Anthony Prosper,) son of a printer, was born at Paris in 1745, and died there in 1769. He was eminent as a poet, and as a physician, and wrote, L'Eloge de Gonthier d'Andernach, crowned by the faculty of medicine; L'Eloge de Ducange; Poem on Printing; Bibliothèque physique de la France.

HERITIER, (Nicholas l',) a French poet, nephew to Du Vair, keeper of the seals. He became by purchase treasurer of the French guards, and afterwards historiographer of France. He wrote two tragedies, Hercule Furieux, and Clovis, and other fugitive pieces. He also translated into French the Annals of Grotius. He died in 1680.

HERITIER, (Marie Jeanne l',) de Villandon, daughter of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1664. She was member of the Academy of Jeux Floraux, and of the Ricovrati at Padua, and deserved the distinction which she received for her genius and abilities. Her works are both in prose and verse. She wrote, La Tour Ténébreuse, a tale; Caprices du Destin, a novel; L'Avare Puni, a novel in verse; and other poems, besides a translation of Ovid's Epistles. She also published the Memoirs of the Duchess de Longueville. She died at Paris in 1734.

HERITIER, (Charles Louis de Brutelle l',) an eminent French botanist, born at Paris in 1746. In 1772 he was appointed superintendent of the waters and forests of the generalité of Paris, and he began to study botany, with a particular view to the knowledge of forest-trees. He published, Stirpes Novæ, of which the first fasciculus, containing eleven plates with their descriptions, appeared in 1784. Five more followed, amounting to eighty-four plates. In 1786 he came over to England, and collected the materials of his Sertum Anglicum, a work consisting of several fasciculi, on a similar plan to his Stirpes Novæ, but it remains unfinished. In 1775 he became a conseiller à la cour des aides, was for a long time the dean of that court, and accepted the office of a judge in the civil tribunals of the department of the Seine. He also sat from time to time as a member of the representative body. Returning very late one evening in April 1800, from a meeting of the Institute, he never again reached his own dwelling. His children expected him all night in the greatest anxiety and uncertainty. At the dawn of day the murdered body of Héritier was found near his own threshold. No certain discovery was made of the murderer, but suspicion seems to have attached to a profligate son, whom all the efforts of his parent were unable to reclaim. Héritier's éloge was written by Cuvier.

HERLICIUS, (Davîd,) a German poet and astrologer, born at Zeitz, in Misnia, in 1557. He acquired celebrity and money by his almanacs and pretended prophecies. He died in 1636.

HERMANN, (James,) a learned mathematician, born at Basle, in 1678. He was for six years professor of mathematics at Padua. In 1724 he went to Russia, at the invitation of Peter I., as well as of his compatriot Daniel Bernoulli. On his return he was appointed professor of morality and natural law at Basle, where he died in 1733. His principal work is the Phoronomia, or two books on the forces and motions of both solid and fluid bodies, 1716, 4to. He was the friend of Leibnitz, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris

HERMANN, (John,) was born in 1738, at Barr, near Strasburg, where his father was minister. In 1763 he took the degree of M.D., and made a journey to Paris, where he enlarged his knowledge, and acquired the friendship of the most eminent French literati. In the twenty-sixth year of his age he commenced lectures on natural history at Strasburg, which he continued until his death. In 1768 he was appointed professor extraordinary of medicine; ten years afterwards he obtained the chair of philosophy, and in 1782 that of pathology. At the death of professor Spielmann, in 1784, he was promoted to the professorship of botany, chemistry, and materia medica. On the reform of the system of literary education in France, he was appointed professor of botany and materia medica, at the medical academy established in Strasburg in 1795, and professor of natural history at the central school. He was also admitted a fellow of the Institute of France, and successively chosen a member of the Royal Academy

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of Sciences of Berlin, and of the Linnæan Society. He formed one of the finest cabinets of natural history in Europe, and published numerous dissertations in several literary journals, both German and French. He died in 1800.

HERMANN, (Paul,) a celebrated botanist, was born in 1646, at Halle, in Saxony, and educated at Leipsic. Having resided some time in the East Indies, and especially at Ceylon, where he practised as a physician, he was induced to revisit Europe in 1679, and filled the botanical professorship at Leyden, and, at the same time, having the care of the botanical garden, he soon more than doubled the number of plants which had been introduced by his predecessors during 150 years. He was the first in Holland who adopted a system of botany founded on the fructification, partly following the arrangement of Morison, and partly that of Ray. He published a Catalogue of the Leyden Garden, in 1687, reprinted at Leyden in 1720, 8vo, under the title of Index Plantarum quæ in Horto Leidensi aluntur, to which Boerhaave added a history of the garden; Floræ Lugdunobatavæ Flores; and, Flora Lugdunobatava. His Paradisus Batavus was published after his death, which took place in 1695. A beautiful Latin ode addressed to him by Dr. Hannes is printed in the Musæ Anglicanæ, vol. i.

HERMANT, (Godfrey,) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and a voluminous author, born at Beauvais in 1617. Potier, bishop and earl of Beauvais, sent him to the various colleges of Paris for education. He obtained a canonry of Beauvais, and was made rector of the university of Paris in 1646. He was much esteemed for his talents and piety by Tillemont and others of the solitaries at Port Royal. He wrote, The Lives of St. Athanasius, St. Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, St. Chrysostom, and St. Ambrose. He also published translations of some treatises of St. Chrysostom and St. Basil. He is the author of several polemical writings against the Jesuits, of A Defence of the Church against Labadie, and of Index Universalis totius Juris Ecclesiastici, fol. He likewise revised the Greek text of Le Jay's Polyglot Bible. He died in 1690.

HERMANT, (John,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Caen, in 1650. In 1689 he was presented to the benefice of Maltot, in the diocese of Bayeux, and died there in 1725. He wrote, The History of the Councils, 4 vols, 12mo; The History of the Establishment of the religious Orders, and of the regular and secular Congregations of the Church, 2 vols, 12mo, a considerable part of which was overturned by father Helyot's work on the same subject; The History of the Military Orders of the Church and of the Orders of Chivalry, throughout Europe, 2 vols, 12mo; The History of Heresies, 4 vols, 12mo, which the author was for some time prevented from publishing, because of his not having included the opinions of Jansenius and Quesnel in his list of heresies.

HERMAS, sometimes called THE PASTOR, or SHEPHERD, from the title of a book which bears his name, is by some ranked among the Apostolical Fathers. Many are of opinion that he was the disciple of St. Paul, of whom mention is made in Romans xvi. 14; and in that opinion they are supported by Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Eusebius, and Jerome. Others have maintained that he was the same person with one Hermes, brother of Pius, bishop of Rome, who flourished about the year 141. The Pastor, or Shepherd, of Hermas, is a book concerning the antiquity and genuineness of which there is abundant evidence. It was received in many ancient churches as canonical, and Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, and even Tertullian, before he became a Montanist, quoted it, as a part of the inspired writings; but it was rejected by other churches, and placed among the apocryphal books; and Eusebius, Athanasius, Jerome, and Ruffinus, concurred in that judgment, while they allowed that it was, notwithstanding, a work of great merit, which might be useful for the instruction of Christians. The first part, entitled the Visions, contains many revelations, which are explained to Hermas by a woman representing the Church: they all relate to the state of the Church, and the manners of the Christians. The second part, which is the most useful, is entitled the Commands, and comprises many moral and pious instructions, which the "pastor," or angel, of Hermas, delivers to him. The third part is entitled the Similitudes, because it begins with several similes and comparisons, and concludes with visions. The Pastor was originally written in Greek; but we have now only an ancient Latin version of it, excepting some fragments preserved in the ancient Greek authors who have quoted it. The best edition of it is that which appears in Cotelerius's SS. Pat. Opera, with the notes of Le Clerc, pub-

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lished in 1698. Archbishop Wake published an English translation of it in his version of The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers, 1710.

HERMELIN, (Samuel Gustavus, baron,) a learned Swedish nobleman, was born at Stockholm in 1744, and educated at Upsal. Having early in life travelled for improvement over a great part of Europe, he was afterwards entrusted with the conduct of a diplomatic mission to the United States of America. In 1784 he visited England, of which he made the tour, directing his attention principally to the study of geology and statistics. In 1795 he conceived the plan of constructing a correct map of Sweden, and of collecting materials for an account of the geography and of the natural productions of the kingdom. After fifty-four years spent in active service, he retired from public life in 1815. Besides a great variety of tracts printed among the Transactions of the Academy of Stockholm, of which society he had been a member since 1771, he published A Mineralogical Description of Lapland and Westro-Bothnia, with tables of the population and industry of the latter province; Mineralogical Charts of the Southern Provinces of Sweden; On the Melting and Casting of Copper Minerals; On the Use of Stones found in the Swedish Quarries; and an Essay on the Resources of the Swedish Provinces. He died in 1820.

HERMES, the name given by the Greeks to the Egyptian god Thoth, who, according to Plutarch, is said to have invented letters in Egypt. According to Diodorus Siculus, he was the inventor of almost all the arts and sciences. A great number of philosophical and astrological works, supposed to be written by the Egyptian Hermes, were in circulation in the early ages of the Christian æra; most of them appear to have been written at Alexandria by Gnostic Christians or philosophers of the Aristotelian, or of the new Platonic schools. A few of these works are still extant, and are entitled,— 1. Pœmander, on the Power and Wisdom of God. The Greek text of this work was published by Turnebus, Paris, 1554; and by Rosellus, Cologne, 1630. It has been translated into English by Everard, London, 1650. 2. Asclepius is a dialogue between Hermes and Asclepius, the grandson of the inventor of medicine, on the Deity, mankind, and the world. 3. Iatromathematica, in which the origin and termination of disease are taught by astrology. The Greek text of this work was first published by Camerarius, 4to, 1532. 4. Two books on Nativities, supposed to have been written by an Arab, published at Basle, 1559. 5. Astrological Aphorisms, published at Venice, 1493. 6. Curanides, on the medical and medicinal virtues of precious stones, plants, animals, and fishes; published by Rivinus, 8vo, Leipsic, 1638.

HERMIAS, a heretic of Galatia, in the second century. He concurred in opinion with Hermogenes concerning the eternity of matter, and in believing that Christ is not corporeally at the right hand of God, but that his body is lodged in the sun. He renounced the use of water in baptism; and he denied the doctrine of the resurrection, in the sense received by Christians in general; holding that the succession of one generation to another, by the entrance of human beings into the world, is the only resurrection, &c.

HERMIAS, a Christian philosopher, and learned apologist for the religion which he professed. Cave has offered arguments to prove that he wrote in the second century, which Lardner thinks of sufficient weight to render that opinion probable, and has accordingly placed him in the last year of the second century. The work which has transmitted his name to posterity, is entitled Hermias's Redicule of the Gentile Philosophers, which was first printed in Greek and Latin, at Basle, in 1553, and was inserted by Fronton du Duc, in the first volume of his Auctuarium. The best edition of it was published by William Worth, at Oxford, in 1700, 8vo, together with Tatian's Oration to the Greeks, and illustrated with notes by the editor, as well as by those of Dr. Thomas Gale.

HERMILLY, (Vaquette d',) a French historian, was born at Amiens in 1707, and died at Paris in 1778. He wrote, The History of Majorca and Minorca, and translated Ferrara's History of Spain, and the Critical Theatre of Father Feijo.

HERMOGENES, of Tarsus, a Greek rhetorician of the second century. At fifteen he taught rhetoric publicly at Rome; at eighteen he wrote his Art of Rhetoric. His illustrations and quotations are chiefly taken from the Orations of Demosthenes. The work was held in high esteem, and became a standard book in all Greek schools. It has been repeatedly printed in the Greek text; and Gaspard Laurent published it with a Latin translation and commentaries, 8vo, Geneva, 1614. Hermogenes had joined

to his work a book of Progymnasmata, or specimens of oratorical exercises, which Priscianus translated into Latin, the Greek text of which remained inedited till the end of the last century, when it was first published by A. H. L. Heeren, and has since been republished by Veesenmeyer, 8vo, Nuremberg, 1812. In his twenty-fifth year Hermogenes is said to have lost his memory, and the faculty of speech, which he never recovered, though he lived to an advanced age.

HERMOGENES, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Africa, a painter, and Stoic philosopher. He held that matter was the first principle, and made Idea the mother of all the elements; for which reason his followers were commonly called Materiarians. By his assertion of the self-existence of matter, he endeavoured to give an account (as the Stoic philosophers had done before him) of the origin of evil. His followers denied the resurrection, rejected water-baptism, asserted that angels were composed of fire and spirit, and were the creators of the soul of man; and that Christ, as he ascended, divested himself of human nature, and left his body in the sun. Tertullian has written against him.

HERMOGENIANUS, an eminent jurist of the fourth century, who published an Abridgment of Law, in six books, in Latin, in which he follows the order of the perpetual edict. It commences with the reign of Adrian. This collection has been highly spoken of by several writers on Roman law.

HERNANDEZ, (Francis,) physician to Philip II. of Spain, was sent by him to make observations on the natural productions in the Spanish dominions in South America. He formed a great collection of figures, of plants, and other objects, at a vast expense; and wrote an account of their nature and properties, which was published in Spanish at Mexico in 1615, by Francis Ximenes, and under his name. The MSS. of Hernandez were purchased from the heirs of Antonio Recchi by Francis Cesi, head of the academy of Lyncei, and were printed at Rome, under the title of Historia naturalis Novæ Hispaniæ seu Mexicanæ post Fr. Hernandez, a Nardo Antonio Reccho digesta, cum Notis et Additamentis, Joan. Terrentii, Joan. Fabri, et Fabii Columnæ, 1651, fol. cum fig. The original papers and drawings of Hernandez perished in a fire of the Escurial. To this author is ascribed a history of the church of Mexico, and other works.

HERNE, (Thomas,) a controversial writer, born in Suffolk, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. In 1716 he became fellow of Merton college, Oxford, where he commenced M.A. in 1718. He published The False Notion of a Christian Priesthood, &c. in answer to Mr. Law, 1717-18; A Letter to the Prolocutor, in answer to one from him to Dr. Tenison, 1717-18; A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Tenison concerning Citations out of Arch. Wake's Preliminary Discourse to the Apostolic Fathers, London, 1718; Three Discourses on private Judgment, against the authority of the Magistrate over conscience, and considerations concerning uniting Protestants; translated from Professor Werenfels, with a preface to Dr. Tenison by Phileleutherus Cantabrigiensis, Lond. 1718. Under this name he was one of the writers in the Bangorian controversy, of which he published an account to the end of 1719, under the name of Philonagnostes Criticus. He published also, An Account of all the considerable Books and Pamphlets written in the controversy concerning the Trinity, from 1712 to the same time, Lond. 1720: also a Vindication of the Archbishop of Canterbury from being the Author of a Letter on the State of Religion in England, printed at Zurich, Lond. 1719; and Two Letters to Dr. Mangey on his Sermon upon Christ's Divinity, published about the same time. He died in 1722.

HERO. There were two celebrated ancient mathematicians of this name. The first, or Hero the elder, was a native of Alexandria, and a disciple of Ctesibius, who flourished under the reigns of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Euergetes I. He distinguished himself by his skill in mechanics, and particularly in the construction of machinery. He wrote, On the Machine called the Chiroballistra, which is in the Math. Vet., Grand Louvre edition, 1693; Barulcus, a treatise on the raising of heavy weights; which is mentioned by Pappus, and which was found by Golius in Arabic, but has not yet been printed; Belopœica, a treatise on the manufacture of darts; published by Baldi, with an account of Hero, at Augsburg, in 1616, and also in the Math. Vet.; Pneumatics, published by Commandine, Urbino, 1575, and Amsterdam, 1680; and also in the Math. Vet. with the additions of Aleotti, who had previously published an Italian version, Bologna, 1542, and Ferrara, 1589; On the Construction of Automata, which is

in the Math. Vet., and was translated into Italian by Bernardino Baldi, with an account of the rise and progress of mechanics, Venice, 1589, 1601, 1661; On Dioptrics, a work said by Lambecius to exist in manuscript in the Vienna library. Other works of Hero, now lost, are mentioned by Pappus, Eutocius, Heliodorus of Larissa, &c.—The younger HERO is placed by some of the learned under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. He certainly was a Christian, and wrote under the imperial government; and, according to the judgment of Albategni, from the account which he gives of the variation in the precession of the equinoxes, from the time of Claudius Ptolemy, who wrote under Antoninus Pius, to his day, it seems reasonable to assign him the date above mentioned. The writings of Hero the younger are, a book On Machines of War, edited in Latin by Barocius, Venice, 1572; together with a book of Geodesy, (Practical Geometry); On the Attack and Defence of Towns, printed in the Math. Vet.; a book On Military Tactics, said by Lambecius to exist in manuscript in the library at Vienna; On the Terms of Geometry, printed at Strasburg, 1571; and also edited by C. F. F. Hasenbalg, Stralsund, 1826, 4to, with notes; Geometrical Extracts, printed by the Benedictines in the first volume of the Analecta Græca, Paris, 1688, from a MS. in the Royal Library at Paris; A Geometrical Manuscript, stated by Lambecius to be in the library at Vienna.

HEROD, surnamed THE GREAT, or THE ASCALONITE, king of the Jews, was the second son of Antipater the Idumæan (see ANTIPATER), and was born B.C. 71. When about the age of twenty-five, he was made by his father governor of Galilee. In the civil war between the republican and Cæsarian parties, Herod, with his elder brother Phasael, joined Cassius, and was made governor of Cœlesyria. When Mark Antony arrived victorious in Syria, Herod and his brother found means to ingratiate themselves with him, and were appointed to govern Judea as tetrarchs; but an invasion of Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, who was supported by the Jews, obliged Herod to make his escape from Jerusalem, and retire first into Idumæa, and then into Egypt. His brother Phasael, who was made prisoner, put an end to his own life. Herod escaped to Rome, where he was received with great kindness by Antony, and was nominated by the senate to the crown of Judea, B.C. 40. He had, however, his way to fight to the throne, which was in possession of Antigonus. In B.C. 38 he married his beloved Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II., of the Asmonean regal family, to whom he had been long betrothed. Jerusalem, after a siege of six months, was taken by storm by Sossius, in the same year. Antigonus was taken prisoner, and Herod thus gained possession of his kingdom B.C. 37. On ascending the throne, he appointed Ananel of Babylon high priest, to the exclusion of Aristobulus, brother of Mariamne, whom, however, he was soon obliged to restore. But, not long after, his jealousy of this relic of the Asmonean family induced him to cause him to be drowned in a bath. When the war broke out between Antony and Octavianus (afterwards the emperor Augustus), Herod raised an army for the purpose of joining the former; but he was obliged first to engage with Malchus, king of a part of Arabia, whom he defeated, and compelled to sue for peace. After the battle of Actium, his great object was to make terms with the victor. His preliminary step was to put to death the aged Hyrcanus, the only surviving male of the Asmoneans. He then disposed of his family as safely as lay in his power, and embarked for Rhodes, and there presented himself before Octavianus, who reinstated him in his kingdom. Soon after, urged on by the artifices of his sister Salome, he caused Mariamne to be put to death. She submitted to her fate with all the intrepidity of innocence, and was sufficiently avenged by the remorse of her husband, who seems never after to have enjoyed a tranquil hour. Unable, by dissipation, to banish her from his memory, he frequently called aloud upon her name, and even sent his attendants to bring her into his presence, as if willing to forget that she was no more. Projects of regal magnificence, however, occupied his thoughts; and no prince of such confined dominions ever distinguished himself more by works of cost and splendour. He built at Jerusalem a stately theatre and amphitheatre, in which he celebrated games in honour of Augustus. He also rebuilt and fortified Samaria, which he named Sebaste; and, for his security, he built several strong fortresses throughout Judea, of which the principal was called Cæsarea, in honour of the emperor. In order to acquire credit with the Jews for attachment to his religion, he undertook (B.C. 17) the vast enterprise of rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem; and by the labour

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of a multitude of workmen, he carried on the structure with so much expedition, that the holy place, or temple properly so called, was finished with great magnificence within a year and a half; the whole, however, was not finished until B.C. 9; but the decorations were not completed till many years after. The last years of his life were embittered by domestic dissensions, which were fomented by the mischievous Salome. His brother Pheroras and his favoured son Antipater entered into a conspiracy against him. That great event,—the birth of Jesus Christ,—took place in the thirty-fourth year of Herod's reign, four years earlier than the common system of chronology dates A.D. Herod died in March, in the seventieth year of his age.

HEROD ANTIPAS, son of the preceding by his wife Martas, was appointed by his father's will tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa. He built the city of Tiberias. About A.D. 26, he divorced the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia, and married his sister-in-law Herodias. John the Baptist, having remonstrated against this marriage, was imprisoned in the castle of Machærus, and afterwards put to death. About the same time Aretas marched against Antipas, and defeated him. In A.D. 39, Antipas was accused by Agrippa, king of Judæa, of a secret understanding with the Parthians, and was banished by Caligula to Lyons, where, or, according to some, in Spain, he died, after having possessed his tetrarchy forty-three years.

HEROD AGRIPPA. See AGRIPPA.

HERODES, (Tiberius Claudius Atticus,) a native of Marathon, in Attica, son of Atticus (see ATTICUS), was born under the reign of Trajan. He inherited from his father enormous wealth, and studied under Favorinus and Polemon, and became an accomplished scholar, rhetorician, and philosopher. Having removed to Rome, he was made consul with C. Bellicius Torquatus, A.D. 143. He was also one of the preceptors of the younger Verus, the adopted son of Antoninus. He married, at Rome, Annia Regilla, of an illustrious and wealthy family, on whose death he was accused by his brother-in-law of having murdered her, but was acquitted. Herodes displayed an excessive, and, as some believed, a simulated grief for the loss of his wife, and he dedicated her estate to Minerva and Nemesis. An inscription, which he wrote, or caused to be written, in Greek hexameters, records the fact. There is another inscription, likewise in Greek verse, in which the poet invites the Roman women to honour the memory of Regilla, descanting upon her beauty, virtue, and high lineage. These two inscriptions, which are on two large slabs of Greek marble, and were discovered in the early part of the seventeenth century, under pope Paul V. (Borghese), have given much employment to critics and philologists. (Visconti, Iscrizioni Tropee ora Borghesiane, 4to, Rome, 1794.) After the loss of his wife, Herodes returned to Greece, and died at Marathon, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He is mentioned by Aulus Gellius, Philostratus, Capitolinus, Zonaras, Suidas, and others.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, who flourished from the reign of Commodus to that of the third Gordian, and seems to have past his life chiefly at Rome in different public offices. He composed the history of the Roman emperors from the death of Marcus Antoninus (A.D. 180) to the accession of Gordian III. (A.D. 238), in eight books, comprising a space of near seventy years. He is a useful guide in the transactions of that period, though, exclusively of a clear and elegant style, his merit as an historian is small. He displays little exactness or penetration, no elevation of mind or general erudition. Modern writers have charged him with injustice towards Alexander Severus, but Gibbon treats this charge as proceeding from a paltry prejudice, and defends his fidelity. The Greek of Herodian was first translated into Latin by Angelus Politianus, who published a correct edition of the original. There is an edition of Herodian published at Oxford, Greek and Latin, 8vo, 1699, 1708; another, published by Irmisch, Leipsic, 1789—1805, 5 vols, 8vo; and an excellent one by Bekker, Berlin, 1826, 8vo.—HERODIAN the Grammarian, of Alexandria, son of Apollonius Dyscolus, of whom there remain some fragments on prosody, printed in the collection of Greek grammarians by Aldus, is judged by Fabricius to have been a different and an earlier writer.

HERODOTUS, the oldest of the Greek historians, was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, in the first year of the seventy-fourth Olympiad (B.C. 484). He left his native place, then under the tyranny of Lygdamis, grandson of queen Artemisia, and travelled for the acquisition of knowledge into various parts of Greece, Thrace, Scythia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt, collecting everywhere all the oral information he could obtain concerning the

history and origin of nations. He is supposed to have retired to the isle of Samos for the composition of his history, and afterwards to have revisited Halicarnassus, and assisted in overthrowing the tyrannical government there. A story (strongly questioned by modern critics, and supposed to be disproved by Dahlmann) has long had extensive currency in the learned world, to the effect that Herodotus, in his thirty-ninth year, was led by the generous desire of fame publicly to recite his History to assembled Greece at the Olympic games. The events of his life are little known. He appears in the latter part of it to have been a resident in the Athenian colony of Thurium, in Magna Græcia. He survived to the Peloponnesian war, and his death is placed after B.C. 413. The History of Herodotus (written in the Ionic dialect, which he is said to have cultivated at Samos) is comprised in nine books, distinguished by the names of the nine Muses; but who gave them these appellations is uncertain. They comprehend a period of nearly seventy years, from Cyrus the Great to Xerxes; and they contain, besides the transactions between Persia and Greece, a sketch of the affairs of several other nations. The style of Herodotus has always been admired for its flowing ease and sweetness. Cicero, who has called him the "Father of History," compares its course to that of the waters of a still river. It excels chiefly in narration, but wants force and conciseness of sentiment and remark. With respect to those great transactions which took place in Greece after his own birth, he is generally thought to be deserving of credit. Nevertheless he has been suspected of partiality in particular instances; and Plutarch has composed an express treatise, On the Malignity of Herodotus, in which he taxes him with injustice towards the Thebans and Corinthians, and indeed towards the Greeks in general. Juvenal also alludes to him in his Velificatus Athos, et quicquid Græcia mendax Audet in Historia. Still his work is justly accounted one of the most precious relics of antiquity. His promised history of Assyria seems never to have been finished. A Life of Homer under his name, is judged by critics to have been composed by some later writer. There are two editions by H. Stephens, 1570, 1592; one by Gale, Lond. 1679; one by Gronovius, Leyd. 1715; and another by Wesseling, Amst. 1763, fol. The first edition of Herodotus was the Latin translation of L. Valla, Venice, 1474, fol. The first Greek edition was printed by the elder Aldus, Venice, 1502, fol., reprinted by Hervagius, Basle, 1541, 1557, fol., under the superintendence of Camerarius. The most complete edition is by J. Schweighäuser, Strasburg, 1816, 6 vols, 8vo. Since that time, professor Gaisford has again collated the Sancroft MS. (one of the best MSS. of Herodotus) for his edition, Oxford, 1824, but the result of the collation has added nothing of any value to the text of Schweighäuser. The Lexicon to Herodotus, by Schweighäuser, is a useful aid to students, though it is far from being complete. Rennell's Geography of Herodotus, and Niebuhr's Dissertation on the Geography of Herodotus, are valuable works. Larcher's French translation, Paris, 9 vols, 8vo, with the Commentary, is a useful book; and Creuzer's Commentationes Herodoteæ, Leip. 1819, may be consulted with profit. There is a good German translation by Lange, Breslau, 1824, 2 vols, 8vo; and a very indifferent English translation by Littlebury, and another later version by Beloe, which is still worse.

HERON, (Robert,) a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Scotland, and, having received a clerical education, became assistant preacher at the High church, Edinburgh. While in that situation he translated Niebuhr's travels in Arabia; and being disappointed in regard to preferment in the Scottish kirk, he turned his attention wholly to the press—composing, translating, and compiling for the booksellers. He died in 1807.

HEROPHILUS, an eminent Greek physician, disciple of Praxagoras, was a native of Chalcedon, and resided at Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, about three centuries B.C. He was a great anatomist, and, together with Erasistratus, is charged with the cruelty of exercising his knife upon living criminals. He arose to fame, so that statues were erected to his honour. Of many writings of this physician scarcely any thing remains to us, except fragments preserved in the works of Galen. His anatomical inquiries were much directed to the nerves, which he distinguished from the ligaments and tendons, with which they had before been confounded. He made improvements in the knowledge of the vascular system, and is supposed to have been acquainted with the lacteals, though he traces them obscurely. The descrip-

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tion which he gave of the brain itself was far superior to those of previous authors: he discovered the arachnoid membrane, and showed that it lined the ventricles, which he supposed were the seat of the soul; and the chief meeting of the sinuses into which the veins of the brain pour their blood still bears the name of Torcular Herophili. He pointed out that the first division of the intestinal canal is never more than the breadth of twelve fingers in length, and from this fact proposed for it the name (duodenum) by which it is called to this day. He was the first who paid accurate attention to the pulse, to the movements of which he attempted to apply the doctrine of musical proportions; but his subtleties in this point caused his opinions to be neglected. In the practice of physic he was somewhat addicted to empyricism, and attributed much efficacy to compound medicines and antidotes. Yet he diligently inquired into the cause of diseases, which he for the most part supposed to exist in the humours.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS, (Antonio de,) a distinguished Spanish historian, born at Cuellar in 1549. He became first secretary to Vespasian Gonzaga, viceroy of Navarre and of Valencia, and afterwards grand historiographer of India, with a considerable pension under Philip II. He published a general history of India from 1492 to 1554, 4 vols, fol. A short time before his death he received from Philip IV. the appointment of secretary of state. There is an English translation of his History by captain John Stephens, 1725 and 1726, 6 vols, 8vo. He published also a general History of Spain, from 1554 to 1598, 3 vols, fol. He died in 1625.

HERRERA, (Francesco de,) a Spanish painter, surnamed *El Viejo* (the Elder), was born at Seville in 1576, and studied under Luigi Fernandez. He excelled both in design and colouring, and though his execution was decided and rapid, his works will bear close investigation. Among his best works are the Last Judgment, in the church of San Bernardo, at Seville; the Descent from the Cross and the Effusion of the Holy Ghost, in the church of S. Ines; and, in fresco, the cupola of S. Bonaventura. He also worked in bronze, and has left some etchings. In 1647 he completed his works in the episcopal palace at Seville, and went, in 1650, to Madrid, where he died in 1656.

HERRERA, (Francesco de,) the Younger (*El Mozo*), a painter and architect, born at Seville in 1622, was son of the preceding, by whom he was instructed in the art. He then went to Rome; and after his father's death he returned to Seville, and painted for the churches. An academy being established in 1660, he was made sub-director; but being too proud to brook the superior authority of Murillo, he went to Madrid, where he painted both in oil and fresco. His frescoes in the chapel of St. Philip so pleased king Philip IV., that he commissioned him to paint the chapel of the Madonna de Atocha, where he painted the Assumption of the Virgin. This and other works procured him the appointments of principal painter to the king, and superintendent of the royal edifices. Besides historical compositions, he painted flowers, and especially fish, on which last account he was called by the Italians, Spagnuolo degli Pesci. He died in 1685.

HERRERA, (Gabriel Alonso,) a writer on rural economy, called the New Columella, was a native of Talavera, and lived in the latter half of the fifteenth and the beginning of the next century. He was a professor at the university of Salamanca. He wrote, Obra de Agricultura copilada de Diversos Autores, Alcala, 1513, fol., republished by the Sociedad Económica Matritense, in their Agricultura General, corregida y adicionada, Madr. 1818, 4 vols, 4to.

HERRERAS, (Fernando de,) a Spanish lyric poet, was born at Seville, and flourished in the sixteenth century. In 1582 he published a collection of lyric and heroic poems, which was reprinted in 1619, and acquired for their author a high reputation. He made Pindar and Horace his models; and his odes on the battle of Lepanto, and his Ode to Sleep, are greatly admired. He also published an edition of Garcilaso de la Vega, with notes; the Life of Sir Thomas More; and a narrative of the war of Cyprus, and the battle of Lepanto.

HERRGOTT, (Marquard,) or, as he was called before he embraced the monastic life, John James Hergott, a learned Benedictine, of the abbey of St. Blaise, in the Schwarzwalde, was born in 1694 at Freyburg, in the Brisgau. He went to Strasburg at the age of fifteen, to be private tutor to the two sons of a merchant of that city. A year after he accompanied his pupils to Paris, where he resided two years, and then returned to Strasburg. In his twentieth year he entered into the order of the Benedictines of St. Blaise, and having passed through

various degrees of promotion, died at Vienna in 1762. He wrote, Genealogia diplomatica Augustæ gentis Habsburgicæ, 1737, fol., with twenty-six plates; Monumenta Aug. Domus Austriacæ, &c. 1750, fol., with twenty-five plates.

HERRICK, (Robert,) one of the best of the minor poets in the reign of Charles I., was born in London in 1591, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Trinity hall. Being patronized by the earl of Exeter, he was presented in 1629, by Charles I., on the promotion of Dr. Potter to the see of Carlisle, to the vicarage of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, where he became distinguished for his poetical talents and wit. During the prevalence of the parliamentary interest, he was ejected from his living, which was restored to him at the Restoration. The date of his death is not known. His poetical works are contained in a scarce volume, entitled, Hesperides, or the Works, both humane and divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq. London, 1648, 8vo. To this volume was appended his Noble Numbers, or, his Pious Pieces. In 1810, Dr. Nott of Bristol published a selection from the Hesperides.

HERRING, (Thomas,) archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1691 at Walsoken, in Norfolk (where his father was rector), and was educated at Wisbech School, and at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of Corpus Christi in 1716, and became tutor there, and, when in orders, minister of Great Shelford, Stow-cum-qui, and Trinity, Cambridge. In 1722 he was made chaplain to Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, and four years after he was chosen preacher at Lincoln's-inn, about which time he took his degree of D.D., and was nominated chaplain to the king. In 1731 he was made rector of Blechingly, in Surrey, and dean of Rochester; in 1737 he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 he was translated to York. At the breaking out of the rebellion he exerted himself actively to rouse the people in his county and around him to a sense of their duty, and, by his eloquent appeal, procured a subscription of 40,000*l.* for the defence of the country, which was immediately seconded by the kingdom. These high services were rewarded by his elevation to the see of Canterbury, on the death of Potter in 1747. A violent fever in 1753 shattered his constitution so much, that he afterwards retired to the privacy of Croydon. He died, unmarried, after a languishing illness of four years, on the 13th of March, 1757, and was buried in Croydon church. Herring was as amiable in private, as he was respected in public life. He liberally expended 6,000*l.* in the repairs of Lambeth and Croydon palaces and gardens, and was a noble contributor to several charities. In 1763 his Sermons on public occasions were published; and a volume of his Letters was published by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe in 1777.

HERSCHEL, (William,) a most eminent astronomer, born at Hanover on the 15th of November, 1738. His father, Jacob Herschel, was a musician, and in narrow circumstances, with a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters. William, his third son, remained at home, and, while he was brought up to his father's profession, devoted his leisure moments to the acquisition of French, and to the study of metaphysics. At the age of fourteen he was placed in the band of the Hanoverian regiment of guards, with which, accompanied by his eldest brother, he passed over to England in 1759. Disappointed in his expectation of obtaining employment in London, he had the good fortune to attract the notice of the earl of Darlington, who gave him an appointment in the band of the Durham militia, then stationed on the borders of Scotland. When the regiment removed to Doncaster, Herschel made the acquaintance of Dr. Miller, an eminent composer and organist of that town, at whose recommendation he was chosen organist of Halifax in 1765. In the following year he was appointed organist to the Octagon Chapel at Bath. He had previously acquired a slight knowledge of algebra and geometry, which he now assiduously and successfully improved; insomuch that, in 1779, he answered a mathematical prize question proposed in the Ladies' Diary by Landen, under his usual name of Peter Puzzlem. A passion for astronomical inquiries now took possession of Herschel's mind, and, finding that the price of a good reflecting telescope exceeded his means, he heroically resolved to construct one for himself. After repeated failures he at last succeeded in making a Newtonian telescope of five feet focal length. Animated by this success to further exertions, he completed telescopes of larger dimensions, and soon constructed a seven, a ten, and a twenty-feet reflector, having in the last-mentioned case finished nearly two hundred specula before he could satisfy himself. Late in 1779 he began a regular survey of the

heavens, star by star, with a seven-feet reflector; and, after eighteen months' labour, he discovered, on Tuesday, the 13th of March, 1781, between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening, what he supposed to be a comet, but what soon turned out to be a new planet, (Uranus, or the Georgium Sidus,) placed on the confines of our solar system. He communicated the fact to the Royal Society, who decreed him their annual gold medal, and elected him a fellow. The announcement of this planet at once drew Herschel into the full blaze of fame; and George III. immediately attached the new astronomer to his court, under the title of private astronomer to the king, and with a salary of 400*l.* a year. Herschel fixed his residence first at Datchet, and afterwards at Slough, near Windsor. "Le nom de ce village," says Arago, "ne périra plus; les sciences le transmettront religieusement à la postérité la plus reculée." He married a widow lady, Mrs. Mary Pitt, and left one son, whose name has long been known to the public as one of the most active and successful cultivators of science that the age has produced. In the hope of facilitating and extending his researches, he undertook to construct a telescope of forty feet, which was begun in 1785, and was completed on the 28th of August, 1789, on which day he discovered with it the sixth satellite of Saturn. By its aid he discovered a seventh satellite on the 17th of the following month. But this stupendous instrument failed to answer all the purposes intended, being too ponderous to retain a true figure, so that comparatively few observations could be made with it, and those for a very short period. It was oftener by the aid of more manageable instruments that he perused the great volume of the heavens, and derived from it new contributions to enrich the records of astronomical science. In these researches, and in the laborious calculations to which they led, he was assisted by his sister, Miss Caroline Herschel, whose indefatigable and unhesitating devotion to the performance of a task usually considered incompatible with female habits, excited equal surprise and admiration. To her is due the discovery of four comets, (1st Aug. 1786; 21st Dec. 1788; 7th Jan. 1790; 8th Oct. 1793). Her cooperation tended to secure, among other advantages, the accuracy of her brother's labours; and its value in this respect is acknowledged in a work published in 1798, entitled, A Catalogue of Stars, taken from Flamsteed's Observations, and not inserted in the British Catalogue, by William Herschel. To which is added, a Collection of Errata that should be noticed in the same Volume, by Caroline Herschel. The Astronomical Society of London decreed her a gold medal in 1828 for her catalogue of 25,000 nebulous stars observed by her brother, which she had constructed at the age of seventy-eight, after her return to Hanover. Herschel's discoveries were communicated, as they arose, to the Royal Society; and they constitute an important part in the published Transactions of that body in the series of years extending from 1780 to 1815. They are no fewer in number than seventy-one, and develop many interesting facts relative to the structure of the universe; the systems of the fixed stars; the nebulous stars; the nature and properties of light; and the laws of planetary motion. In 1783 he announced the discovery of a volcanic mountain in the moon; and four years afterwards he communicated an account of two other volcanoes in that orb, which appeared to be in a state of eruption. In prosecuting his observations on his own planet, he ascertained it to be surrounded with rings, and to have six satellites. The high sense entertained of his well-applied talents was testified by the marks of respect which he received from various public bodies, and in particular by the honorary degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He also enjoyed the constant patronage of his venerable sovereign George III.; and in 1816 George IV., then regent, was graciously pleased, on the behalf of his royal father, to bestow on him the appropriate and well-earned distinction of the Hanoverian and Guelphic order of knighthood. He did not relinquish his astronomical observations until within a few years of his death, which took place on the 23d of August, 1822, at the advanced age of eighty-three, and he was interred in the parish church of Upton, in Berkshire.

HERSENT, or HERSAN, (Charles,) a French divine, known for his severe satire against Richelieu, whom he accused, in his book called Optati Galli de cavendo Schismate, Paris, 1640, of intentions of separating the Gallican church, like the English, from the see of Rome. The book was answered by three or four writers at the suggestion of the cardinal; but the author escaped his pursuit by flying to Rome, where he drew the vengeance of the Inquisition upon him by

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his opinions on the doctrine of grace. He was excommunicated for contumacy, and returned to France, where he died in 1660. He wrote besides a paraphrase on Solomon's Song, &c. He was chancellor to the church of Metz.

HERTIUS, (John Nicholas,) a celebrated civilian, was born at Oberklee, near Giessen, in 1651, and educated at Giessen. He became professor of law, chancellor of the university of Giessen, and counsellor to the landgrave. He wrote, Notitia veteris Francorum Regni, 1710, 4to; Commentationes et Opuscula ad Historiam et Geographiam Antiquæ Germaniæ Spectantia, 1713, 4to; and other valuable works. He died in 1710.

HERTSBERG, (Edward Frederic von,) a Prussian statesman, was born at Lottin, in Pomerania, in 1725, and educated at Stettin and Halle. He soon attracted the notice of Frederic II., and obtained employment in the office of foreign affairs at Berlin, where he rose to the rank of nobility, and prime minister. In 1752 his Essay on the Population of Brandenburg gained the prize given by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His state-papers and mémorials are remarkable for their precision and elegance. He died in 1795.

HERVAS, (Lorenz,) a Spanish writer on philology and general literature, born in 1735 at Horcajo, in La Mancha. He became a Jesuit; and after teaching in the college of Murcia, he went to America. Soon after his return he went to Rome, and was appointed librarian by Pius VII. He published a Catalogue of the Languages of the known Nations, with their Divisions and Classes, 6 vols, 8vo, Cesena, 1784. This catalogue, besides an introduction, contains a geographical survey of languages, treating of those of America, and afterwards those of the South Sea Islanders, of the Asiatics, and of the Europeans, reserving for the conclusion those of the Africans. He died in 1809.

HERVET, (Gentian,) a learned Frenchman, born at Olivet, near Orleans, in 1499. He was made tutor to Claude de Laubespin, who was afterwards secretary of state. Hervet going then to Paris, assisted Edward Lupset, an Englishman, in an edition of Galen, and, following Lupset into England, was entrusted with the education of Arthur Pole; from thence he was called to Rome by cardinal Pole, to translate Greek authors into Latin. He gained the friendship of this cardinal, and of all the illustrious men in Italy, distinguished himself at the council of Trent, was grand-vicar of Noyon and Orleans, and afterwards canon of Rheims, where he passed the remainder of his life, wholly devoted to study. He died in 1584. He left Latin translations from several works of the Fathers; two discourses delivered at the council of Trent; several controversial tracts in French; a French translation of the Council of Trent, &c. Hervet is mentioned by Wood in his Athenæ; but it does not appear that he was a member of the university of Oxford. He acquired such knowledge of the English language, as to translate into it Xenophon's Treatise of Householde; and De immensa Dei Misericordia, a sermon, from the Latin of Erasmus, Lond. 1533, 8vo, and reprinted in 4to.

HERVEY, (John, lord Hervey of Ickworth,) a distinguished political and poetical writer, the eldest son of John, first earl of Bristol, was born in 1696, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1715, previously to which he had been made gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales. He came into parliament soon after the accession of George I., and was appointed vice-chamberlain to the king in 1730, and a privy-counsellor. In 1733 he was called up by writ to the house of peers, as lord Hervey of Ickworth; and in 1740 he was constituted lord privy seal, from which post he was removed in 1742. He died in 1743. Having early in life felt some attacks of epilepsy, he entered upon a very strict regimen, which stopped the progress of that disease. It is to this rigid abstemiousness that Pope malignantly alludes in the character he has given of lord Hervey, under the name of Sporus, in the line, "the mere white curd of asses' milk." In the character of Sporus, Dr. Warton has justly observed, that language cannot afford more glowing or more forcible terms to express the utmost bitterness of contempt. In the quarrel between Pope and lord Hervey, it appears that the former was the aggressor, and that lord Hervey wrote some severe lines in reply, and An Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of Divinity, 1733 (Dr. Sherwin). In answer to this, Pope wrote the Letter to a Noble Lord, on occasion of some libels written and propagated at court in the year 1733, which is printed in his works, and, as Warburton says, "is conducive to what he had most at heart, his moral character," to which, after all, it conduced very little,

as he violated every rule of truth and decency in his subsequent attack on lord Hervey in the Prologue to the Satires. The man, however, whom Pope thus affected to despise, possessed very considerable talents both as a statesman and a man of literature. Middleton, in his dedication prefixed to the Life of Cicero, has praised lord Hervey's good sense, consummate politeness, real patriotism, his knowledge and defence of the laws of his country, his accurate skill in history, and his unexampled and unremitted diligence in literary pursuits. To Middleton's work he contributed the translations of the passages from Cicero. Lord Hervey also wrote some of the best political pamphlets in defence of Sir Robert Walpole's administration, of which lord Orford has given a long list. One attributed to him was entitled, Sedition and Defamation displayed, and contained a severe invective against Pulteney and Bolingbroke. In answer to this, Pulteney wrote, A proper Reply to a late scurrilous Libel, &c., and treated lord Hervey with such contempt, that the latter challenged him: a duel ensued, and Pulteney slightly wounded his antagonist. It afterwards appeared that lord Hervey did not compose this pamphlet, and Pulteney acknowledged his mistake. It was written by Sir William Yonge, secretary at war. Although his manner and figure were, at first acquaintance, highly forbidding, yet he seldom failed to render himself, by his lively conversation, an entertaining companion. Hence he conquered the extreme prejudice which George II. had conceived against him, and, from being disliked, became a great favourite. He was particularly agreeable to queen Caroline, as he helped to enliven the uniformity of a court with sprightly repartees, and lively sallies of wit. Of his poetical effusions the best are in Dodsley's Collection.

HERVEY, (Augustus John,) third earl of Bristol, second son of the preceding, was born in 1724. In his tenth year he entered the navy, and, passing through the subordinate stations, was made a lieutenant in 1744, and in the same year he married Miss Chudleigh, afterwards better known as the duchess of Kingston. He then embarked for Jamaica in vice-admiral Davers's fleet. In January 1747 he was advanced to the rank of post-captain. In the same year he was appointed to the command of the *Princessa*, and served in the Mediterranean under admirals Medley and Byng; and after the peace, in January 1752, he obtained the *Phœnix*, of 22 guns. In the course of two wars, the courage, zeal, and activity of captain Hervey were distinguished in the Mediterranean, off Brest, at the Havannah, and in other places. During the same period he was gradually advanced to the command of a 74-gun ship; and at the peace in 1763 he was appointed one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the king. In 1768, after nine years of preparation for obtaining a divorce, his wife, who had long lived with the duke of Kingston, had her marriage annulled in the Commons. She then married the duke of Kingston; but it afterwards appeared that the decision had been fraudulently obtained, and she was indicted in 1775 for bigamy, tried in the House of Lords, and found guilty, but, as a peeress, was discharged from corporal punishment. She afterwards died abroad in 1788. In 1771 captain Hervey was made one of the lords of the Admiralty; and in 1775, on the death of his brother without issue, he became earl of Bristol, after having represented the borough of Bury St. Edmund's in four parliaments. He now resigned his places, and was created an admiral. In the beginning of the American war he was a strenuous advocate for the measures of the ministry; but, changing his politics in 1778, he continued to the end of it as violent an opponent. He died in 1779, when his titles devolved to his brother, the bishop of Derry, as he left no legitimate heir.

HERVEY, (Frederic,) brother of the preceding, and fourth earl of Bristol, was born in 1730, and educated at Westminster School, and at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He was designed for the bar, and, leaving Cambridge, went to one of the inns of court; but he afterwards turned his thoughts to the Church, and went into holy orders. When his brother was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was promoted to the see of Cloyne (February 1767), and translated to that of Derry in 1768. In 1779, on the death of his elder brother, he became earl of Bristol, with a noble estate, the produce of which he expended in acts of munificence and liberality. One of his first donations, after this accession of fortune, was 1,000*l.* towards an augmentation of an endowment for the widows and clergy of his diocese. He became, however, about this time, rather eccentric in his political conduct, and was among the leaders of the Irish Patriots, as they

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were called, during the American war, and a member of the famous Convention of Delegates from the Volunteers, held in Dublin in 1782. In 1798 he was arrested by the French in Italy, and confined in the castle of Milan; was plundered by the republicans of a valuable and well-chosen collection of antiquities; and was betrayed and cheated by many Italians, whose benefactor he had been. He was one of the greatest English travellers; and there is not a country in Europe in which the distressed have not obtained his succour, and the oppressed his protection. He retained, however, that peculiarity of character for which his family were formerly distinguished, and which induced the mother of the marquis Townshend, a woman of uncommon wit and humour, to say that there were three sorts of people in the world, "men, women, and *Herveys*." Lord Bristol died at Albano in 1803.

HERVEY, (James,) a divine of exemplary piety and virtue, was born at Hardingstone, near Northampton, in 1714, and educated at the free grammar-school of Northampton, and at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he resided for about seven years, but without proceeding farther than his bachelor's degree. In 1736 he left Oxford, and became curate to his father, who held the livings of Weston Favel and Collingtree; he afterwards went to London, but, after a short stay, accepted the curacy of Dummer, in Hampshire, where he continued about a year, when he was invited to Stokes Abbey, in Devonshire, the seat of his friend Paul Orchard, Esq., with whom he lived upwards of two years. It was to this gentleman's son that he dedicated the second volume of his Meditations. From 1738 to 1743 he resided either at Stokes Abbey or at Biddeford; and during this period he planned, and probably wrote, a considerable part of his Meditations. An excursion to Kilkhampton, in Cornwall, occasioned him to lay the scene of the Meditations among the Tombs in that church. In 1743 he returned to Weston Favel, and officiated as curate to his father till 1750, when his health became so much impaired by study and clerical duty, that his friends conveyed him to London for change of air and scene. On his father's death, in 1752, he returned to Weston, where he constantly resided during the remainder of his life, having accepted the two livings of Weston Favel and Collingtree. He died of consumption, on Christmas-day, 1758, in the forty-fourth year of his age. His charity was warm and diffusive, and his piety was constant, ardent, and sincere. He viewed every object of art or nature only as it made part of the great Creator's works, and was ever ready to give such a turn to common incidents or appearances, as might suggest some pious reflection or useful hint. He had a critical knowledge of Hebrew and Greek, and delighted in those studies which tend to explain the sacred text. He wrote, Meditations and Contemplations, containing Meditations among the Tombs, Reflections on a Flower-garden, and a Descant on Creation; Contemplations on the Night and Starry Heavens, and a Winter Piece, (both of these were turned into blank verse, in imitation of Young's *Night Thoughts*, by Mr. Newcomb;) Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, so far as they relate to the History of the Old Testament, &c., in a letter to a lady of quality, 1753, 8vo; Theron and Aspasio, or a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important subjects, 1755, 3 vols, 8vo, (some of the principal points which he endeavours to illustrate in this work, are, the beauty and excellence of the Scriptures, the ruin and depravity of human nature, its happy recovery founded on the atonement, and effected by the Spirit of Christ; but the grand article is, the imputed righteousness of Christ; his notion of which was attacked by several writers;) Sermons, the third edition published after his death, 1759; an edition of Jenks's Meditations, 1757, with a recommendatory preface; a recommendatory preface to Burnham's Pious Memorials, published in 1753, 8vo; Eleven Letters to Wesley; Letters to Lady Frances Shirley. All these are included in the edition of his works, 6 vols, 8vo, printed for Messrs. Rivington. In 1811 appeared, for the first time, what may be considered as a seventh volume, entitled, Letters elegant, interesting, and evangelical, illustrative of the author's amiable character, and many circumstances of his early history not generally known.

HERWART, or HERVART, (John George,) chancellor of Bavaria at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and of a noble family in Augsburg, was the author of some curious and extravagant publications, entitled, Chronologia nova et vera; Admiranda Ethicæ Theologicæ Mysteria propalata, de antiquissima veterum Nationum Superstitione,

qua lapis Magnes pro Deo habitus colebatur; it was here supported, as the title intimates, that the ancient Egyptians worshipped the magnet, &c.; An Apology for the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, against the falsehoods of Bzovius. Herwart died in 1625.

HERY, (Thierry de,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Paris at the commencement of the sixteenth century. Francis I. sent him into Italy as medical superintendent of the French army, in which post he continued till after the battle of Pavia, in 1525. He then went to Rome, and entered into the hospital of S. Jacopo Maggiore, in which he found many patients languishing under the syphilitic disease, to whose cases he particularly directed his attention. He is said to have employed in their cure the external application of mercury, and he was probably one of the first surgeons who adopted that practice. Returning to Paris, he devoted himself principally to the treatment of that disorder. He died in 1599. He wrote a treatise on Syphilis, which is still held in estimation.

HERZ, (Marcus,) a German physician, of the Jewish persuasion, born in 1747. He was professor of medicine at Berlin. He published in German several works on professional subjects, which procured him much reputation on the continent; but in England he is disadvantageously known as one of the most illiberal and decided opponents of the practice of vaccination. He died in 1803.

HESELRIGE, (Sir Arthur,) distinguished for his political conduct in the time of Charles I., was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Heselrige, of Noseley, in Leicestershire, who was created a baronet in 1622. He was one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Leicester in 1640, when he opposed the measures of the court; and he was particularly active in procuring the bill of attainder against lord Strafford. In the civil war he was governor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and commanded a regiment of cuirassiers, which he raised for the service of the commonwealth. He also acted at the head of a committee at Leicester, for the confiscation of the property of the royalists, and the raising of forces. He attached himself to Cromwell; and, after the death of the king, he was appointed one of the council of state. He vainly endeavoured to counteract the designs of Monk; but he did not live to witness the triumph of the royal cause, and the proscription of his party, as his death took place January 7, 1660. He published, A Letter concerning the Revolt and Recovery of Tinemouth Castle, London, 1648, 4to; and another, entitled, A Letter to William Lenthall, concerning a great victory obtained by the Parliament forces in Northumberland, 1649, fol.

HESHUSIUS, (Tilemannus,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, in 1526. When very young he was appointed professor of divinity at Heidelberg, and also preacher in the church of the Holy Ghost. While discharging the duties of these offices, he became involved in a violent contest with William Clebitius, on the subject of the eucharist. His opinions led to his banishment from the palatinate, and he retired into Saxony, where he employed himself in opposing the progress of Calvinism in Germany, by different writings which he published at Jena, whence he was expelled in 1573. Afterwards he was appointed professor of theology at Königsberg. Here he taught till 1577, and was appointed bishop of Samia; but having, in a treatise written against Beza, advanced the position, that "the flesh of Jesus Christ, in *abstracto*, is adorable," he was accused before a synod of maintaining a dangerous proposition, and was ordered to retract it. This he refused to do, and was banished the country. He retired to Lubeck, and afterwards to Helmstadt, where he was appointed professor of divinity. Though he was a zealous Lutheran, yet he dissented from the doctrine of the most rigid of his party concerning the *ubiquity*, or *omnipresence* of Christ's person, considered as a *man*, and was the principal conductor of the opposition to that notion at the famous conference of Quedlinburg in 1583. He died at Helmstadt in 1588. He wrote, Commentaries on the Psalms, on Isaiah, and on the Epistles of St. Paul; A Treatise on the Lord's Supper, and on Justification; Sexcenti Errores pleni Blasphemiis in Deum, quos Romana Pontificiaque Ecclesia contra Dei Verbum Furenter defendit; Assertio Testamenti Jesu Christi contra Blasphemias Calvinistarum; and other pieces.

HESIOD, a very ancient Greek poet, thought by some to have been contemporary with Homer, was born at Ascra, a village of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Thence, according to Göttling, he went to Orchomenos. When he was grown old, he removed to Locris, a town about the same distance from Parnassus

as Ascra was from Helicon. The story of his death, as told by Solon in Plutarch's Banquet, is very remarkable. The man with whom Hesiod lived at Locris, a Milesian born, ravished a maid in the same house; and though Hesiod was entirely ignorant of the fact, yet being maliciously accused to her brothers as an accomplice, he was injuriously slain with the ravisher, and thrown with him into the sea. It is added, that when the inhabitants of the place heard of the crime, they drowned the perpetrators, and burned their houses. Pausanias, in his Bœotics, informs us, that his countrymen, the Bœotians, erected to him an image with a harp in his hand; and relates in another place, that there was likewise a statue of Hesiod in the temple of Jupiter Olympius. The Theogony, and Works and Days, are the only undoubted pieces of this poet now extant; though it is supposed that these poems are not perfect. The Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, Fabricius makes indisputably the work of Hesiod. There is also in the works of Hesiod a large fragment of another poem, called the Shield of Hercules, which some have ascribed to him, and some have rejected. The first edition of the Works and Days is supposed to have been printed at Milan in 1493, fol., and the first edition of Hesiod's entire works, from the Aldine press, appeared at Venice in 1495, fol. The best editions since are those of Græ-vius, Amst., 1667, Gr. and Lat.; Le Clerc, Amst., 1701, 8vo; Robinson, Oxford, 1737, 4to; and Loesner, Leipsic, 1778, 8vo. The best modern editions are Göttling's, and Dindorf's, Leipsic, 1825, 8vo. We have English translations of the Works and Days by Chapman, 1618, 4to; and by Cooke, 1729 and 1740.

HESSE, (William, prince of,) rendered his name immortal by his encouragement of learning, by his studies, and by his observations, for many years, of the celestial bodies. He erected an observatory at Cassel, and furnished it with good instruments; calling also to his assistance two eminent artists, Christopher Rothmann, and Juste Byrge. His Observations were published at Leyden in 1618, by Willebrord Snell. He died in 1597.

HESSELS, (John,) Lat. *Hesselius*, a celebrated professor of theology at Louvain, was born there in 1522, and educated at the college of Arras. He became professor of theology at Ypres. Being sent, along with Michael Baius and Cornelius Jansenius, as a legate to the council of Trent, he greatly distinguished himself by his profound erudition. He was particularly conversant in the works of St. Austin and St. Jerome. He died of apoplexy at the early age of forty-four, in 1566, and was buried in the church of St. Peter, at Louvain, of which he was a canon. He wrote, Commentaries on St. Matthew, and several of the Epistles; and, A Catechism, containing a vast mass of moral and theological learning.

HESYCHIUS, a celebrated grammarian and lexicographer of Alexandria, who has left a valuable vocabulary of Greek words, from which we may perceive that he was a Christian, or, at least, that he had a thorough and intimate knowledge of Christianity. Some say that he was a disciple of Gregory of Nazianzen, and that he was well versed in the sacred Scriptures; and Sixtus Sinensis is of opinion that he ought to be placed about the end of the fourth century; others have assigned him to the fifth or sixth century. The first edition of his Lexicon was published in folio by Aldus, at Venice, in 1513; another was published by Schrevelius, at Leyden, in 4to, in 1668. The best edition is in 2 vols, fol.; the first published by Alberti, at Leyden, in 1746; the second, completed by Ruhnkenius, after the death of Alberti, and published in 1766. This is a complete and excellent edition.

HESYCHIUS, of Miletus, son of a pleader of that name, flourished under the emperors Justin and Justinian. He composed a Universal History from the reign of Belus to the death of Anastasius; and two books, De Viris doctrina claris, and De Rebus Patriis Constantinopoleos, both in Greek. The two latter works were edited in Greek and Latin by Meursius, who added his own notes, with those of Adrian Junius and Henry Stephens. This edition was printed at Leyden in 1613, 12mo.

HEUMAN, (Christopher Augustus,) professor of theology at Göttingen, was born at Alstadt, in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in 1681, and educated at Jena. In 1709 he was appointed professor of theology in the seminary of Eisenach, and at the same time teacher in the Gymnasium. In 1717 he was nominated professor in the Gymnasium of Göttingen, which under his superintendence acquired such reputation, that the court was induced to convert it into an university; upon which occasion Heuman was made professor of history and theology, which he resigned in 1758, in consequence of

his having been led to regard the doctrine of the Lutheran Church, with respect to the sacrament, as erroneous, and of his having adopted that of the Reformed Church. He died in 1764. He was one of the most eminent scholars of the eighteenth century. His works are exceedingly numerous: those most deserving of notice are, De Anonymis et Pseudonymis Libri duo; Parerga Critica; Acta Philosophorum; Conspectus Reipublicæ Litterariæ, sive Via ad Historiam litterariam, (this is a very able and useful work;) Anthologia Latina hoc est Epigrammata selecta, cum Præfatione de Natura et Virtutibus Epigrammatis; Pœcile; Augusta Concilii Nicæni Censura, hoc est Caroli, M. de impio Imaginum Cultu, Lib. IV.; Sylloge Dissertationum; Nova Sylloge Dissertationum Rostochii et Wismar; De Prudentiâ Christianâ Liber.

HEURNIUS, (John,) a celebrated physician, born at Utrecht in 1543, after having made himself master of every thing belonging to his art at Louvain, Paris, Padua, and Turin, was invited to Leyden to be professor, where he is said to have been the first who taught anatomy by lectures upon human bodies. He died in 1601. He wrote, A Treatise upon Disorders of the Head; and he published Hippocrates, in Greek and Latin, with an able Commentary. His works were published in folio at Leyden, in 1658.—He had a son named Otto, who also obtained some celebrity as an anatomist, and succeeded his father in the professorship at Leyden.

HEUSCH, (William de,) a landscape painter, was born at Utrecht in 1638, and instructed, at Rome, by John Both, whose admirable manner he successfully imitated. His views of the Rhine and the Tiber, and of Frescati and Tivoli, were greatly esteemed at Rome. He died in 1702.

HEUSCH, (Jacob de,) nephew of the preceding, was born at Utrecht in 1657, and was instructed in painting by his uncle. He afterwards studied at Rome, and took Salvator Rosa for his model. He at length surpassed his uncle, and his works were eagerly purchased by persons of the best taste at Rome and Venice. He died in 1701.

HEUSCH, (Abraham de,) a painter, born at Utrecht in 1650, and instructed by Christian Striep. His favourite subjects were plants, insects, serpents, and reptiles, which he copied with wonderful skill and accuracy. He died in 1712.

HEUSINGER, (John Michael,) a celebrated Saxon divine and philologist, born in 1690, at Sunderhausen, in Thuringia. He was educated at Gotha, at Halle, and at Jena, where he studied theology under Buddeus, and philology under Danzius. In 1711 he returned to Halle; but, being obliged by ill health to change the air, he took a literary tour to Eisenach, Cassel, Marburg, and Giessen. At the last of these places he settled, and took pupils in 1715; but in 1722 he undertook the care of a school at Laubach. In 1730 he was appointed a professor at Gotha, where he remained till 1738, when he removed to Eisenach, where he remained till his death, in 1751. He published several editions of classical books; as, Julius Cæsar, with notes; Æsop's Fables; Phædrus; Three Orations of Cicero; Cornelius Nepos; and others; besides several valuable editions of modern philological works. His original productions consist chiefly of academical prolusions and disputations.

HEUSINGER, (James Frederic,) a nephew and pupil of the preceding, was born in 1719, at Ueborn, near Eisenach, and educated at Jena, where he lectured on philology for six years. In 1750 he removed to Wolfenbuttel, where, in 1759, he became head-master. He published, A Specimen of Observations on the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles; an edition of a treatise On Education, erroneously attributed to Plutarch, with the version of Xylander corrected, and his own annotations; Flavii Mallii Theodori de Metris Liber, from old MSS. He died in 1778.

HEVELIUS, (John,) or Hevelke, a celebrated astronomer, born at Dantzic in 1611. As his parents were persons of rank and fortune, he received a liberal education; but his attention was particularly devoted to natural philosophy, and, under the care of Peter Kruger, his friend and preceptor, he made a rapid progress in the mathematics. He spent four years in travelling over Holland, England, France, and Germany, and at his return home he was engaged in civil affairs, till Kruger, who knew his abilities, prevailed upon him to devote himself to astronomy, as a science by which he might obtain distinction. The more conveniently to pursue this study, he built an observatory at the top of his house; and, as he had learned to work in wood and metals, he constructed his own mathematical instruments. His observations were first directed towards the moon, and in 1647, he published at

Dantzic his Selenographia, sive Lunæ Descriptio, &c. in which he gave an accurate account of its appearance and spots, and also of the phases of the other planets. The plates were all engraved by himself. In 1654 he published two epistles, in Latin: one to the celebrated astronomer Riccioli, Concerning the Libration of the Moon; and the other to Bulliald, On the Eclipses of both Luminaries. From 1656 to 1666, he published, in the same language, treatises, On the Aspect of Saturn and his Phases; On Mercury, as discovered in the Sun at Dantzic, May 3, 1661; The History of a new Star in the Neck of Cetus, and another in the Beak of Cygnus; An Illustration of some astronomical Discoveries of Mr. Horrox, in his Treatise on Venus, as discovered on the Sun's Disk, November 24, 1639, with Observations on some extraordinary Paraselenæ and Parhelia, seen by himself at Dantzic; and other astronomical pieces mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions for 1673. In 1668 appeared his Cometographia, a book which he made known in England by sending a copy of it to Hook, of the Royal Society. This literary intercourse, however, was not productive of great service to science, but rather of abusive language; and, while Hevelius asserted that distances and altitudes could be taken with plain sights nearer than a minute, Hook denied it; and thus each defended with unpardonable acrimony his own position, and the superiority of his own telescope. In 1673 the first part of his Machina Cœlestis appeared, which, as it supported his former assertions, was attacked by Hook with such virulence, that, in 1679, Dr. Halley, (see Halley,) at the request of the Royal Society, examined the instruments of both the disputants, and made a favourable report of both, though later experiments have given the preference to Hook's. The second part of the Machina Cœlestis was published in 1679, in which year he suffered an irreparable loss by the destruction of his house, papers, instruments, astronomical apparatus, and printing office, by fire. He died on his birthday, 1687. To the reputation of a great astronomer, he added the character of an upright magistrate, as he was raised by the voice of his fellow citizens to the office of burgomaster of Dantzic. His name had been inserted by Colbert in the list of eminent foreigners to whom pensions were assigned by Louis XIV.; and in 1664 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of London. His posthumous works are, Firmamentum Sobieskianum, 1690, and Prodromus Astronomiæ, 1691. He long carried on an active correspondence with most of the learned men of Europe. The letters of his correspondents, and numerous observations, in 17 vols, fol., were purchased of his family by M. Delille in 1725, and some of these were published by J. P. Kohlius in the supplement to the ninth volume of the Acta Eruditorum, sect. viii. p. 359: the rest are in the Royal Observatory at Paris. His Firmamentum Sobieskianum is a standard catalogue of stars, containing the places of 950 stars known to the ancients, 603 observed by himself, and 373 southern stars observed by Halley.

HEWSON, (William,) an eminent anatomist, born at Hexham, in Northumberland, in 1739. In 1759 he was sent to London, and resided with Mr. John Hunter, attending the lectures of his brother, Dr. William Hunter. He was appointed to superintend the dissecting room, while Mr. Hunter went abroad with the army in 1760; and in 1762, after studying a year at Edinburgh, he became associated with Dr. Hunter, and occasionally delivered the anatomical lectures; and when Dr. Hunter's spacious establishment was completed in Windmill-street, London, Mr. Hewson was allotted an apartment in the house. He communicated to the Royal Society an account of his discoveries of the lymphatic system in birds and fishes, for which he received the Copley medal, and was soon after elected a fellow. In 1770, his connexion with Dr. Hunter was dissolved, and he began a course of anatomical lectures alone in Craven-street, London, where his theatre was crowded with pupils. His practice was rapidly increasing, when he was seized with a fever, occasioned by a wound received in dissecting a morbid body, which terminated fatally on the 1st of May, 1774, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He wrote, Experimental inquiries into the Properties of the Blood; and, A Treatise on the Lymphatic System. His papers, which were afterwards collected together, were originally published in the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 28th volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, 1768—1773.

HEXHAM, (Roger of.) See Roger.

HEY, (John,) a learned divine, was born in 1734, and educated at Catharine hall, Cambridge, whence he removed in 1758 to a fellowship in Sidney college,

where he proceeded through all the degrees to that of D.D. in 1780, when he became the first professor of divinity on the Norrisian foundation, which chair he resigned in 1795. He was for many years rector of Passenham, in Northamptonshire, and of Calverton, in Buckinghamshire, but resigned both in 1814, to settle in London, where he died in the following year. He wrote, Redemption, a prize poem; Lectures on Divinity, 4 vols, 8vo; Seven Sermons on several Occasions; Discourses on the malevolent Sentiments; and, Observations on the Writings of St. Paul.

HEYDEN, (John Vander,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Gorcum in 1637. His only instruction in the art consisted of a few lessons he received from an obscure painter on glass; but his genius soon led him into a department in painting, in which no artist of any school has ever approached him. He painted churches, palaces, ruins, and views of cities; and his buildings are executed with such minuteness of detail, that the stones and bricks may be counted. Yet there is nothing hard or dry in his pictures; his touch is dexterous and light; and there is a mellowness in his colouring, that removes all appearance of stiffness or labour. His knowledge of chiaro-scuro and perspective is masterly, and the arrangement of his masses produces the finest effect. His pictures are generally embellished with admirable figures by Adrian Vandervelde; after whose death, in 1672, Heyden employed the pencil of Lingelbach for the same purpose. He etched several views from his own designs. He died in 1712.

HEYDT, (John Wolfgang,) architect to the prince of Hohenlohe Schillingsfürst, was the author of A true Representation and Description of the principal Countries, Coasts, and Islands, belonging to the Dutch East-India Company, in accurate Maps and Charts, with the Towns, Harbours, Forts, Factories, Castles, Wharfs, Store-houses, Churches, and other public Buildings, &c. Wilhermsdorf and Nuremberg, 1744, small fol. As the author caused this beautiful work to be printed at his own expense, it never got into the booksellers' shops, and therefore is very little known. Heydt resided in the Dutch Indian settlements from 1735 to 1741, and executed most of the drawings on the spot; the rest he procured from Arent Janson, a Dutch draughtsman; and as the latter were never before engraved, the work is held in high esteem among connoisseurs. Professor Schreber, of Erlangen, has copied several of the animals in his excellent work on the mammalia, and made them the foundation of his masterly descriptions.

HEYLIN, (Peter,) a divine and historian, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1600, and educated at Hart hall, and was afterwards elected fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he read lectures on cosmography. He published, in 1621, his Microcosmus, or Description of the World, which became very popular. In 1629 he was made chaplain to the king, by the recommendation of Laud, and of lord Danby; and in 1631 he was promoted to the rectory of Hemmingford, in Huntingdonshire, a prebend of Westminster, and the living of Houghton, in Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D.D. and in 1637 he was made rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire, which the next year he exchanged for South Warnborough, in Hampshire. But while he expected higher preferments, he found his hopes shattered by the violence of civil war, and he was, therefore, not only stripped of his benefices and property, but declared a delinquent by parliament. He concealed himself for some time at Winchester, then at Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, and afterwards at Abingdon, where he devoted himself to literature. At the Restoration he was reinstated in all his ecclesiastical honours. But while he was looking forward to higher dignities as a reward for his faithful services to the crown, he sunk under a severe disease, the 8th of May, 1662, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Wood declares him to have been "endowed with singular gifts, of a sharp and pregnant wit, solid and clear judgment;" but he had, as Swift justly observes, "according to the current opinion of the age he lived in, too high notions of regal power; led by the common mistake of the term supreme magistrate, and not rightly distinguishing between the legislature and administration." He published, besides his Microcosmus, a History of the Reformation in England; History of the Presbyterians; Life of Archbishop Laud, fol.; History of Tithes; History of the Sabbath; and many other works. His Description of the World, from a small 8vo, originally, was swelled in subsequent editions, under the name of Cosmography, to a large folio.

HEYM, (John,) a German geographer and lexicographer, born in Brunswick in 1769. He was naturalized in Russia,

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and was inspector of colleges and institutes, and rector of the university of Moscow. Among his works are, A Complete Russian and French Dictionary; and, An Essay towards a Geographical and Topographical Encyclopædia of the Russian Empire. He died in 1821.

HEYNE, (Christian Gottlob,) an eminent classical scholar, born in 1729, at Chemnitz, in Saxony. His father was a poor weaver, and young Heyne, at the age of ten, taught younger children their letters, that he might be able to pay for his own education. After studying at Chemnitz, he went, in 1743, to Leipsic, where he suffered great hardships through the narrowness of his circumstances. At length he had a small salary for attending the library of count Bruhl, governor of Saxony. The Seven Years' War involved Heyne in great trouble, for his patron's library was dispersed, when the Prussians entered Dresden, and thus he was deprived of bread. In this state he was taken into the family of madam Von Schonberg, as tutor to her brother; and here he formed an attachment to a young woman, named Theresa Weiss, whom he married in 1761, after having converted her from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant faith. In 1763 he succeeded J. M. Gesner in the chair of poetry and rhetoric at Göttingen. In 1775 he was employed in making a catalogue of the library at Göttingen, in which he experienced liberal encouragement from George III.; and some idea may be formed of the labour, when it is known to have made 150 folio vols. He died of apoplexy at Göttingen, July 14, 1812. He published his ideas on the proper mode of illustrating the writings of the ancients, in his notes to the Bibliotheca of Apollodorus, and afterwards in numerous dissertations inserted in the Transactions of the University of Göttingen. His Opuscula Academica contain many learned and valuable disquisitions on ancient history. His Antoquärische Aufsätze, are essays on the history of ancient art. Heyne published editions of Homer, Pindar, Diodorus Siculus, Epictetus, Virgil, Tibullus, &c., all enriched with ample commentaries. His life has been written at some length by his son-in-law, professor Heeren.

HEYWOOD, (John,) one of the oldest English dramatic writers, was born at North Mims, near St. Alban's, and educated at Oxford, whence he went back to his native place, and there contracted an intimacy with Sir Thomas More, who introduced him to the notice of the princess Mary. His readiness at jest and repartee, together with his skill in vocal and instrumental music, rendered him a favourite with Henry VIII. When Mary came to the throne, he was admitted into the most intimate conversation with her, on account of his happy talent of telling diverting stories. On the decease of that princess, being a bigoted Roman Catholic, and fearing persecution, he fled to the continent, and settled at Mechlin, in Brabant, where he died in 1565. His longest work is entitled, A Parable of the Spider and the Fly, in old English verse, and printed in black letter, 1556, 4to. A perfect copy of this work is now very rare, and on that account only very dear, "for," as Walton justly observes, "there never was so dull, so tedious, and trifling an apologue, without fancy, meaning, or moral." His other works are, a dialogue composed of all the proverbs in the English language; and three quarto pamphlets, containing six hundred epigrams. None of his dramatic works, which are six in number, have extended beyond the limits of an interlude. The titles of them are, A Play between Johan the Husband, Tyb the Wife, and Sir Johan the Priest; A merry Play between the Pardoner and the Friar, the Curate and Neighbour Prat; The Play called the Four PP; A newe and a very merry Interlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Potycary, a Pedlar, N. D. D. C.; A Play of Genteelness and Nobility; A Play of Love; and, A Play of the Weather, called, A new and a very merry Interlude of Weathers. A poem of his, entitled, A Description of a most noble Lady, Princess Mary, occurs among the Harleian MSS, and some of his "witty sayings" are among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum.—He left two sons, both eminent men; the eldest of whom, Ellis, was born in London, and educated at All Souls' college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1547. He travelled into France and Italy; continued some time at Florence, under the patronage of cardinal Pole; and wrote a book in Italian, entitled, Il Moro, Firenz. 1556, 8vo. He then went to Antwerp, and thence to Louvain, where he died in the twelfth year after his entrance into the society of the Jesuits; which was about 1572.—The younger, Jasper, was born in London about 1535, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow, but resigned, for fear of expulsion, on account of his immoralities,

in 1558. He was then elected fellow of All Souls, but left the university. In 1561 he became a popish priest; and the year after, being at Rome, he entered among the Jesuits. After he had passed two years in the study of divinity, he was sent to Diling, in Switzerland, whence, being called away by Gregory XIII. in 1581, he was sent to England, where he was appointed provincial of the Jesuits. After many peregrinations, he died at Naples in 1598. Before he left England the first time he translated three tragedies of Seneca, and wrote, Various Poems and Devices, some of which are printed in The Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1573, 4to.

HEYWOOD, (Thomas,) an actor, and dramatic writer, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the dates of whose birth and death are not recorded. Winstanley says, he was one of the most voluminous writers of his age; and, in a preface to one of his plays, he tells us, that it was one preserved out of 220, of which number only 24 now remain. One of these, entitled, A Woman killed with Kindness, published in Dodsley's Collection, has been much admired. He displayed great learning in his Actor's Vindication; and Langbaine says, that he was a general scholar, and a tolerable linguist, as his translations from Lucian, Erasmus, and from other Latin as well as Italian authors, sufficiently show. He wrote, A Life of Merlin; The Hierarchy of Angels; Life of Queen Elizabeth; The Lives of nine Worthies; The Lives of nine Women Worthies; A General History of Women.

HEYWOOD, (Oliver,) a nonconformist divine, was born at Little Lever, in Lancashire, in 1629, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He afterwards became a minister, and having preached some time about the country occasionally, he was invited to Coley chapel, in the parish of Halifax, in Yorkshire, and soon after (1652) he was ordained in Bury church, Lancashire, according to the forms used after the established church was overthrown. He had occasional disputes with part of his congregation, who, after abolishing what they called "ecclesiastical tyranny," became themselves the most capricious tyrants. After the Restoration he was deprived of his slender preferment; but he contrived occasionally to preach, and was sometimes brought into trouble, particularly a long imprisonment in York castle. He died in 1702. He published, Heart Treasure; Closet Prayers; Sure Mercies of David; Life in God's Favour; Israel's Lamentation; Mr. Angier's Life; and some other pious treatises.—He had a brother, NATHANIEL, also a nonconformist, who died in 1677. A volume of his sermons was published by Oliver in 1679, entitled, Christ Displayed.

HEYWOOD, (Eliza,) a clever writer of novels, daughter of a tradesman of London of the name of Fowler, and was born about 1693. An unfortunate marriage reduced her to the necessity of depending on her pen for the support of herself and two children. She at first attempted dramatic poetry, but with little success; and in 1715 she ventured to appear upon the stage at Dublin, but met with no encouragement. She then commenced novel writing, and produced, The Court of Arimania; The New Utopia; with other pieces of a like kind. The looseness of these works was the ostensible reason of Pope for putting her into the Dunciad; but it is more probable that some provocation of a private and personal nature was the real motive to it. She afterwards preserved more purity and delicacy of sentiment. She wrote, The Female Spectator; Epistles for the Ladies; Fortunate Foundling; Adventures of Nature; History of Betsey Thoughtless; Jenny and Jemmy Jessamy; Invisible Spy; Husband and Wife; and a pamphlet, entitled, A Present for a Servant Maid. She died in 1756.

HIÆRNE, (Urban,) a Swedish physician and natural philosopher, was born in 1641, and studied medicine at Upsal, under Rudbek; and having gained the friendship of the count de Tott, that nobleman furnished him with the means of travelling for improvement. He went to London, where he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and he afterwards visited Paris. Returning to Sweden he was nominated vice-president of the council of mines. He was also at the head of the board of medicine, and first physician to the king. He had the direction of a chemical laboratory, and introduced into Sweden the discoveries of foreign chemists in various branches of their art. He died in 1724. He wrote, Acta Laboratorii Chymici; Oryctographia Suecana; and a treatise on the mineral waters of Medevi, of which he was the discoverer.

HIAM, (——) a wild enthusiast, whose proper name is said to have been Abiezer Coppe, was born at Warwick in 1619, and became post-master of Merton

college, Oxford. After having successively turned Presbyterian and Anabaptist, he gave way to unbridled fanaticism, when the Established Church was overturned by the Parliament after the civil war. He published, Two or three Days before the eternal God thundered at Great St. Helen's, 1648. In 1650 he was committed to Newgate, for publishing a book entitled, The fiery flying Roll, a copy of which is in the British Museum. This work was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. After having lain in prison more than a year, he published a recantation, called, The Wings of the fiery flying Roll clipped, or Coppe's Return to the Ways of Truth. In September 1650 he was brought before the House of Commons, but it was some time before he procured his liberty. He changed his name to that of Hiam, and took up his residence at Barn-elms, in Surrey, where he practised as a physician, and preached occasionally in some of the neighbouring conventicles. He died in 1672.

HICETAS, a celebrated philosopher of Syracuse, who, according to Theophrastus, as quoted by Cicero, believed that the heavens, sun, and stars, remained still, and that it was the earth which moved. Copernicus acknowledges that this passage in Cicero suggested to him the first idea of his system.

HICKERINGILL, (Edmund,) a divine, remarkable in his time for the extravagance of his notions and behaviour, was born in 1630, in Essex, and educated at St. John's college, and at Gonvill and Caius college, Cambridge. He was soon after a lieutenant in the English army in Scotland, then a captain in general Fleetwood's regiment, when he was Swedish ambassador in England for Carolus Gustavus. He afterwards went to Jamaica, and on his return, in 1660, published, Jamaica Viewed, 4to. He then took orders, and obtained the vicarage of Boxted, in Essex, and about the same time (1662) the rectory of All Saints, Colchester. The former he resigned in 1664, but retained the latter till his death, in 1708, notwithstanding his wild and often scurrilous attacks on the Church in a variety of pamphlets. His tracts were collected and published by himself in 1707, 4to. Malone has introduced him in his Life of Dryden as the author of the Mushroom, or a Satyr against libelling Tories and prelatical Tantivies, &c. He published also a few occasional sermons, which were reprinted in a second edition of his works, 1716, 2 vols, 8vo.

HICKES, (George,) a learned divine and philologist, was born in 1642 at Newsham, in Yorkshire, and educated at the grammar-school at North Allerton, and at St. John's college, Oxford. Soon after the Restoration he removed to Magdalen college, and thence to Magdalen hall; and in 1664 he was chosen fellow of Lincoln college. In 1666 he was admitted into orders, and became a public tutor. In 1673, being then in a bad state of health, he was advised to travel; upon which Sir George Wheeler, who had been his pupil, invited him to accompany him to France. At Paris, where he staid a considerable time, he became acquainted with Mr. Henry Justell, who in confidence told him many secret affairs, particularly that of the intended revocation of the edict of Nantes, and of a design in Holland and England to set aside the family of the Stuarts. After his return home, in May 1675, he took his degree of B.D., and about that time became rector of St. Ebbe's, in Oxford. In 1676 he was made chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, whom, on his grace being appointed high-commissioner of Scotland, he accompanied thither in the capacity of chaplain in 1677. In April 1678 he was sent up to court, with Dr. Burnet, archbishop of Glasgow, to lay before the king the proceedings in Scotland. He returned the month following, and was desired by Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, to accept the degree of D.D. in that university. In September 1679 he married, and in December following he was created D.D. at Oxford. In March 1680 the king promoted him to a prebend of Worcester; and in August he was presented by Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Allhallows Barking, near the Tower. In December 1681 he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in August 1683 dean of Worcester. In 1686 he left the vicarage of Barking, and went to settle on his deanery; the bishop of Worcester having offered him the rectory of All-church, not far from that city, which he accepted. At the Revolution in 1688, in consequence of his refusal to take the oaths of allegiance, he fell under suspension in August 1689, and was deprived the February following. He continued, however, in possession till the beginning of May; when reading in the Gazette that the deanery of Worcester was granted to Talbot, afterwards bishop of Oxford, Salis-

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bury, and Durham, successively, he immediately drew up a claim of right to it, directed to all the members of that church, and in 1691 affixed it over the great entrance into the choir. The earl of Nottingham, then secretary of state, called it Dr. Hickes's Manifesto against Government; and it was afterwards published by Dr. Francis Lee, in the appendix to his Life of Mr. Kettlewell, with this title, The Protestation of Dr. George Hickes, and claim of right, fixed up in the cathedral church of Worcester. Expecting on this account the resentment of the government, he privately withdrew to London, where he concealed himself for many years, till May 1699, when lord Somers, then chancellor, procured an act of council, by which the attorney-general was ordered to cause a *noli prosequi* to be entered to all proceedings against him. Soon after their deprivation, archbishop Sancroft and his colleagues began to consider about maintaining and continuing the episcopal succession among those who adhered to them; and, having resolved upon it, they sent Dr. Hickes over to France, with a list of the deprived clergy, to confer with James II. about that matter. The doctor set out in May 1693, and had several audiences of the king, who complied with all he asked. Dr. Hickes returned to England in February 1694, and on the eve of St. Matthias the consecrations were performed by Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, Dr. Turner, bishop of Ely, and Dr. White, bishop of Peterborough, at the bishop of Peterborough's lodgings in the Rev. Mr. Giffard's house, at Southgate. Hickes was consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford, and Wagstaffe suffragan of Ipswich; at which solemnity Henry earl of Clarendon is said to have been present. Dr. Hickes died of the stone, December 15, 1715. He was a man of universal learning; and in his controversies with the Romanists he proved himself a sound and acute reasoner, and confirmed his arguments with exact and elaborate proofs. He was well versed in the old Northern languages, and in antiquities, and has given us some works on these subjects, which will be valued when all his other writings are forgotten. He was deeply read in the writings of the fathers, whom he considered as the best expositors of Scripture; and as no one better understood the doctrine, worship, constitution, and discipline of the Church Universal in the first ages of Christianity, it was his utmost endeavour to prove the Church of England perfectly conformable to them. His principal works are, 1. Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Mæso-Gothicæ. Grammatica Islandica Runolphi Jonæ. Catalogus Librorum Septentrionalium. Accedit Edvardi Bernardi Etymologicum Britannicum. 2. Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis libri duo, Oxon. 1705, 2 or sometimes 3 vols, fol.; this is a very learned work. 3. Two volumes of Sermons. 4. Jovian, or, an Answer to Julian the Apostate; this is an ingenious and learned tract in defence of passive obedience and non-resistance, against the celebrated Samuel Johnson, the author of Julian. 5. The Case of Infant Baptism, 1683; printed in the second volume of the London Cases.

HICKMAN, (Henry,) a nonconformist divine, was born in Worcestershire, and educated at Cambridge, and at Magdalen hall, Oxford, of which he soon after became fellow. He was then licensed as a preacher, and officiated at St. Aldate's church, Oxford, and at Brackley, in Northamptonshire. In 1658 he became B.D.; but at the Restoration he was ejected from his fellowship, and went to Holland. He afterwards returned, and for some time taught logic and philosophy to a few pupils at Sturbridge, but went again to Holland, and preached for some years in the English church at Leyden, where he died in 1692. He wrote several treatises, principally of the controversial kind, the ablest of which, under the title of Apologia pro Ministris in Anglia (vulgo) Nonconformistis, &c., was published without his name.

HICKS, (Francis,) a good Greek scholar, was born in 1566 at Tredington, in Worcestershire, and educated at St. Mary hall, Oxford. He died in 1630. His translation of Lucian was published by his son Thomas, chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1634, 4to, who also presented to the library of that college manuscript translations by his father of Thucydides and Herodian. The Life of Lucian and the notes were written by this son, who died young, in 1634.

HICKS, (William,) was born in Cornwall, in 1620, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, but was removed thence by his relations to join the parliamentary forces. He was a captain of the train bands, and an enthusiast and fifth monarchy man; in which spirit he wrote, Revelation Revealed; being a practical exposition on the Revelation of St. John, London, 1659, fol. He died in 1659.

HICKS, (William,) became a captain,

apparently in the recruiting service, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign. He was the first compiler of a jest-book, under the title of Oxford Jests, which was followed by others called Oxford Drollery, and Coffee-house Jests, and these by Cambridge Jests, London Jests, &c.

HIDALGO, (Joseph Garcia,) a Spanish artist, born at Murcia in 1656. He studied under Villacis and Gilarte, and then travelled to Rome, and, under the direction of Giacinto Brandi, was making considerable progress, when declining health hastened his return to the milder climate of Valencia, whence, after a studious residence of some years, he advanced to Madrid, and in 1674 was commissioned to decorate the cloisters of S. Felipe el Real with a series of paintings. He was made painter to the court, and knight of S. Miguel, by Philip V.; and by the tribunal of the Inquisition was appointed censor of public paintings. He published, in 1691, Principios para estudiar el Nobilissimo Arte de la Pintura. The date of his death is not known.

HIDALGO Y COSTILLA, (Don Miguel,) a Spanish priest, who acted a distinguished part in the Mexican war of independence. Possessing much influence among the Indians, to whom he had endeavoured to extend the benefits of education, and perceiving their rooted dislike to the Spaniards, he was led, in concert with others, to form the plan of a general insurrection throughout the provinces of New Spain, which was to have taken place on the 1st of November, 1810. Circumstances induced the conspirators to hasten the execution of their scheme; captain Allende, one of them, having collected a few soldiers who were attached to him, marched to Dolores, in the intendencia of Goanaxoato, and arriving there on the 10th of September, joined Hidalgo, whose exhortations produced a general revolt of the people against the Spanish government. On the 29th of September he gained possession of Goanaxoato, whence he marched to Valladolid, which he entered on the 20th of October. Soon after he was proclaimed generalissimo of the Mexican armies, amounting to 8,000 men, at whose head he proceeded towards Mexico, but was compelled by the Spanish viceroy to retreat. After a series of disasters he was at length taken prisoner on the 21st of March, 1811, and was put to death on the 27th of July that year, having previously been degraded from the order of priesthood.

HIEROCLES, a Greek writer, supposed to have lived in the sixth century. He wrote, Synecdemos, that is, A travelling Companion, which gives an account of the provinces and towns of the Eastern empire. It was published by Wesseling, in his Vetera Romanorum Itinera, Amst. 1735.

HIEROCLES, a great persecutor of the Christians in the beginning of the fourth century, was at first president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria. Lactantius relates, that at the time he was teaching rhetoric in Bithynia, and the Christian Church under persecution, Hierocles was one of the judges, and had been the chief promoter of the persecution which the Christians suffered under Dioclesian. He composed two small books, not, indeed, professedly against the Christians, lest he should seem to inveigh against them as an enemy; but insidiously addressed to them, that he might be thought to advise them kindly as a friend. They were entitled, Λογοι φιλαληθεις προς Χριστιανους, in which he insisted upon some points in Scripture, which seemed to him to contradict each other. He attempted also to compare the feigned miracles of Apollonius Tyanæus with those of Jesus Christ, and pretended to prove that Apollonius had performed even greater wonders. Eusebius undertook, in his book against Hierocles, to confute the latter part of this work; but, as Cave says, "he has done it very indifferently; his confutation being little more than a bare running over of Philostratus's Life of Apollonius." The remains of Hierocles were collected by bishop Pearson, and published in London, in 1654, 8vo, with a learned dissertation prefixed.

HIEROCLES, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, who flourished about A.D. 450. He wrote a treatise, On Providence, of which Photius has given large extracts, and in which he appears to be an advocate for the Eclectic philosophy, labouring to reconcile the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle concerning providence, the origin of the world, the immortality of the soul, and other subjects. He pursues the same method of philosophizing in his book On Fate, and in his Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, which is still extant. Besides these, there are large fragments of other works preserved in Stobæus, and generally published together with the works above mentioned. The first edition of the Golden Verses was published at Paris, Gr. and Lat. 1583. The best is that of

Ashton and Warren, Gr. and Lat. Lond. 1742. An English translation was published by the Rev. William Rayner, 1797, 8vo.

HIERON I. succeeded his brother Gelon, as tyrant of Syracuse, 478 B.C. He was ambitious of extending his dominion, and took Naxus and Catana, and having driven away the inhabitants from both towns, he replaced them by Syracusan and Peloponnesian colonists. He changed the name of Catana into that of Ætna, and he himself assumed the name of Ætnæus. His chariots repeatedly won the prize at the Olympic games, and his success on those occasions formed the theme of some of the odes of Pindar, who was his guest and friend. Themistocles wished to exclude him from the games, because he had refused to send succours to the Greeks, when invaded by the Persians. Æschylus, Simonides, Bacchylides, and Epicharmus, were also well received at the court of Hieron, who was fond of the society of learned men. He died at Catana, 467 B.C.

HIERON II., ruler of Syracuse, was the son of Hierocles, a descendant of Gelon. He distinguished himself in early youth by his brilliant qualities, and he served with distinction under Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, in his Sicilian campaigns. After Pyrrhus had suddenly abandoned Sicily, the Syracusan troops, being in want of a leader, chose Hieron, and the senate and citizens ratified the choice, 275 B.C. Five years afterwards, through the influence of Leptines, his father-in-law, he was proclaimed king. Soon after he was defeated by the Roman consul Appius Claudius, who next successfully attacked the Carthaginian camp, and this was the beginning of the first Punic war, 264 or 265 B.C. Hieron remained faithful to Rome during the whole of the war, and by his supplies was of great service to the Roman armies, especially during the long sieges of Agrigentum and Lilybœum. The period of peace which elapsed between the end of the first and the beginning of the second Punic wars, from 241 to 218 B.C., was most glorious for Hieron and most prosperous for Syracuse, which he embellished and fortified. When the second Punic war broke out, Hieron continued true to his Roman alliance, and after the Trasymenian defeat, he sent a fleet to Ostia with provisions and other gifts, and a body of light troops to the assistance of Rome. He died B.C. 214, in the ninetieth year of his age, and the fifty-fourth of his reign, which was rendered illustrious by the genius of Archimedes.

HIERON, (Samuel,) a divine, was born at Epping, in Essex, in 1572, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards removed to London, where he immediately became so popular, that many congregations, together with the inns of court, desired to have him settled as their preacher. But being offered the living of Modbury, in Devonshire, in the gift of Eton college, he accepted it. He inclined to Puritan principles, but with a strict adherence to the Church of England; and he was particularly zealous against popery. He died in 1617, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His works were published in 1614, in fol., and reprinted at London in 1620, with an additional volume edited by Robert Hill, D.D. rector of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange.

HIERONYMUS, grandson of Hieron II., and succeeded him on the throne of Syracuse at the age of fifteen (B.C. 214.) At the instance of his uncle, Andronorus, he forsook the Roman alliance for that of Carthage, and war being at last declared by Rome, Hieronymus took the field with 15,000 men; but a conspiracy broke out among his soldiers, and he was murdered, after a reign of thirteen months.

HIERONYMUS. See JEROME.

HIERONYMUS, a native of Cardiapolis, a town in Thrace, lived in the times of the immediate successors of Alexander, and wrote a work entitled Historical Memoirs concerning the successors of Alexander the Great, and the wars which followed the death of that conqueror, which is unfortunately lost. Diodorus appears to have made use of it in several parts of his work.—Gerrard Vossius (De Historicis Græcis, b. i. ch. xi.) distinguishes Hieronymus of Cardiapolis both from Hieronymus of Rhodes, a disciple of Aristotle, and from Hieronymus the Egyptian, who was governor of Syria under Antiochus Soter, and who wrote a history of Phœnicia, quoted by Josephus.

HIFFERNAN, (Paul,) an author, was born in the county of Dublin in 1719, and educated for a popish priest in Ireland and in France. He, however, preferred the study of physic, and for some time practised at Dublin; but he relinquished the profession for the life of an author, and came to London in 1753. He recommended himself by some of his pieces to the learned and witty of the times; and by the effusions of his pen, and the contributions of his friends, he contrived to live. Though acquainted with Foote,

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Garrick, Goldsmith, Murphy, Kelly, and others, he yet seldom appeared decently respectable; and so great were his eccentricities, that he never would mention where his lodgings were. He died June 1777, and it was then discovered that he had lodged in one of the obscure courts near St. Martin's-lane. Dr. Hiffernan, as he was called, wrote The Ticklers, a set of political papers, Dublin, 1750; The Tuner, another political paper, London, 1753; Miscellanies in prose and verse; The Earl of Warwick, a tragedy from La Harpe; and other trifles.

HIGDEN, (Ranulph, or Ralph,) the author of an old chronicle, not in much estimation, was a Benedictine of St. Werberg's monastery in Chester, where he died about 1360, at a very advanced age. His work is entitled Polychronicon; Dr. Gale published that part which relates to the Britons and Saxons among his Quindecem Scriptores, &c. But the greatest curiosity among collectors is the English translation of the Polychronicon, by John de Trevisa, printed by Caxton in 1482, fol., in seven books, to which Caxton added an eighth. The Chester Mysteries, exhibited in that city in 1328, at the expense of the several trading corporations, have been ascribed to Higden.

HIGFORD, (William,) a polite writer, was born in 1580, at or near Alderton, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, whence he removed to Corpus Christi. He left, in MS., Institution, or Advice to his Grandson, of which an abridgment was published by Barksdale, in 1660, 12mo. This volume is described in the Censura Literaria. He died in 1657.

HIGGINS, (Godfrey,) an antiquarian, born in 1771 at Skellow Grange, near Doncaster. He was a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was the author of, A Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam on the Abuses of the York Lunatic Asylum; An Address to the House of Lords and Commons on the Corn Laws; The Pamphleteer; Horæ Sabbaticæ; The Celtic Druids; Mohammed, or the Illustrious; An Apology for the Life and Character of the celebrated Prophet of Arabia; and, Anacalypsis, or an Attempt to draw aside the Saitic Veil of Isis. He died in 1833.

HIGGINS, or HIGINS, (John,) an English divine, educated at Oxford, and engaged in the instruction of youth at Winsham, and Ilminster, in Somersetshire. He published, Flosculi of Terence; Holcot's Dictionaire, and other school books, besides controversial tracts concerning Christ's Descent into Hell, and an edition, in 1587, of The Mirror for Magistrates. The date of his death is not known: he was living in 1602.

HIGGONS, (Sir Thomas,) an English writer, was born in 1624, at Westburgh, in Shropshire, where his father was rector, and educated at St. Alban's hall, and Merton college, Oxford. He married the much defamed widow of Robert earl of Essex, at whose funeral he pronounced an Oration 1656, afterwards published. He next married the sister of John Greenvill, earl of Bath, and in 1658 and 1661 was member for Malmesbury and Windsor, and so highly were his services to the crown valued, that he received a pension of 500*l.* a year, besides handsome presents, and the honour of knighthood. In 1669 he was sent as envoy to invest John George duke of Saxony with the order of the Garter, and four years after he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he remained three years. He died suddenly of apoplexy in the court of King's Bench, where he was summoned as a witness, the 24th of November, 1691, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, near his first wife. He wrote a panegyric to the king, 1660; The History of Isoof Bassa, 1684; The Venetian Triumph translated into English.

HIGGONS, (Bevil,) younger son of the preceding by his second wife, was born in 1670, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, whence he removed to Cambridge, and thence to the Middle Temple. He wrote, The Generous Conqueror, or, The Timely Discovery, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane, and published in 1702; a poem on the Peace of Utrecht; Remarks on Burnet's History of his own Times; A View of English History, with Reflections political, &c., to the Revolution of 1688. He was a firm adherent to the house of Stuart, and he accompanied James II. in his exile, and died in France in 1735.

HIGGS, (Griffin, or Griffith,) was born at Stoke Abbat, or South Stoke, near Henley, in Oxfordshire, in 1589, and educated at Reading school, and at St. John's college, Oxford, where he acquired great reputation, both as an orator and a disputant. In 1611 he was elected probationer fellow of Merton college, and taking his master's degree, went into holy orders, and had two small livings bestowed on him by the college. In 1627 he was sent to the Hague as chaplain to the queen of Bohemia, sister to

Charles I., in which capacity he remained for twelve years. In 1630 he took his doctor's degree at Leyden, under the celebrated Andrew Rivet. On his return home, he was promoted, by the interest of archbishop Laud, to the living of Cliffe, near Dover, and was also made chanter of St. David's, and in 1638, dean of Lichfield, "which cathedral," says Wood, "he adorned to his great charge." When the church establishment was overthrown, he lost all his preferments, and retired to South Stoke, where he died in 1659. He published, Problemata Theologica; and Miscellaneæ Theses Theologicæ.

HIGHMORE, (Nathaniel,) a physician and anatomist, was born in 1613, at Fordingbridge, in Hampshire, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He took his degree of M.D. in 1642, and then settled at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, where he became eminent in the practice of the profession. He was one of that school of English anatomists, who, following the example of Harvey, improved the science by their researches and reasonings, though with little opportunity for dissection. He published, Corporis Humani Disquisito Anatomica, fol. 1651; the figures are chiefly copied from Vesalius; The History of Generation, 8vo, 1651; which has some good figures of the embryo in the incubated egg; he supports in it a notion of indestructible atoms in the animal frame, somewhat resembling the organical molecules of Buffon; he also attempts to explain the cure of wounds from sympathy; Exercitationes duæ: I. de Passione Hysterica; II. de Hypochondriaca Affectione, 1660, 12mo; Epistola Responsoria ad T. Willis. He died in 1685.

HIGHMORE, (Joseph,) an eminent painter, born in 1692 in the parish of St. James, Garlick-hithe, London. He early showed a strong inclination for painting, but his father bound him as clerk to an attorney, and for a while he was withdrawn from his favourite pursuits. Nature, however, prevailed over parental authority, and young Highmore, guided by his own genius, and instructed by such rules as he found in books, soon distinguished himself, and became a professed artist in 1715, at the expiration of his clerkship. As his reputation increased, he removed from the city, in 1724, to a house in Lincoln's-inn-fields. He was employed by Pine, the engraver, in drawing the knights of the Bath, on the revival of the order; and afterwards he painted the portrait of the duke of Cumberland, and those of the prince and princess of Wales, and of the chief nobility. In 1732 he visited Holland, and examined the noble gallery of Dusseldorf, collected by Rubens, and supposed to be the finest in Europe; and in 1734 he made another excursion to Paris, where he saw, by the favour of cardinal de Polignac, the famous group of the court of Lycomedes, which was afterwards destroyed by the Russians at Charlottenburg, in Prussia. In 1744 he painted a set of paintings on The History of Pamela, just published, and thus became acquainted with the author, Samuel Richardson. In 1753, at the institution of the Academy of Painting, he was appointed one of the professors, and he deserved the honour, not only as an artist, but as an elegant writer. In the following year he published, An Examination of Rubens' two paintings in the Banqueting House. His other writings are, Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brook Taylor; Essays, moral, religious, &c., with a translation of Browne's Latin poem on the Immortality of the Soul; and Observations on Dodwell's Christianity not founded on Argument. His paintings during a practice of forty-six years are numerous, the best known of which are Hagar and Ishmael, now in the Foundling Hospital; The Good Samaritan; The Finding of Moses; The Harlowe Family, from Clarissa; The Graces unveiling Nature, from Rubens, &c. An even temper, and a most benevolent disposition, lent their aid to support a constitution naturally strong and vigorous, and he lived to his eighty-eighth year. He died in 1780, and was buried in the south aisle of Canterbury cathedral.

HILARION, a saint in the Roman calendar, and the first institutor of monastic institutions in Palestine, was born at Tabatha, or Thabate, a little town near Gaza, about A.D. 291. His parents, who were Pagans, having sent him to pursue his studies at Alexandria, he there became a convert to the Christian religion. The high praises which he heard incessantly bestowed on St. Anthony, who had lately instituted the monastic life in the Egyptian deserts, inspired him with an ardent desire of following his example. With this design he sought him out in his solitude, and was initiated by him in the principles and discipline of his institution. Afterwards he returned to his native country, and, finding his parents dead, he distributed all his property

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among the poor, and withdrew into a desert, where he passed his time in solitude and devotion. The number of his disciples soon became very great, and he distributed them into different establishments throughout Palestine and Syria, over which he exercised a superintendence, visiting each of them at least once every year. Afterwards he visited the islands of Sicily and Cyprus, in the latter of which he died in 371, when he had completed the eightieth year of his age. There is a life of Hilarion by Jerome.

HILARY, a saint in the Roman calendar, was born in France, of noble and opulent parents, about 401. Having been persuaded by his relation Honoratus, abbot of Lerins, to devote himself to the religious life, he sold his patrimonial estate, distributed the money arising from it among the poor, and entered into the monastery of Lerins, where he applied with diligence to theological studies. When, in 426, Honoratus was promoted to the see of Arles, Hilary accompanied him to that city; but his love of retirement soon recalled him to Lerins. In 429 he returned to Arles, to close the eyes of his kinsman; and after his death, he was unanimously elected his successor. He maintained himself by the labour of his own hands, and applied the profits of his see, and the offerings of the people, to works of benevolence and charity. He was an eloquent and impressive preacher, and boldly rebuked the vices of the great. He was also a strict promoter of ecclesiastical discipline among the clergy, and opposed the interference of the papal power. By the exercise of this spirit he brought upon himself the resentment of pope Leo, who had reinstated Celidonius, bishop of Vesontio (Besançon) who had been deposed from his office by a council, at which Hilary presided. Hilary spent the remainder of his days in the laborious discharge of his pastoral duties, and in the exercise of religious austerities, which wore out his constitution, and hastened his death in 449, when he was about forty-eight years of age. In 439 he presided at the council of Riez; and in 441 at that of Orleans. The only genuine writings of his still extant are, The Life of St. Honoratus, his predecessor; An Heroical Poem on the Beginning of the Book of Genesis; and a short Letter to Eucherius, bishop of Lyons; which are inserted in the seventh volume of the Biblioth. Patr.

HILARY, a native of Sardinia, surnamed The Deacon, is frequently mentioned by Jerome as a rigid Luciferian, a sect which derived its name from Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in Sardinia, who separated from the Church on account of the absolution that had been granted to those Catholics who had become Arians during the reign of Constantius. Hilarius maintained, among other things, that Arians and all other heretics ought to be baptized again when they were converted to the orthodox faith. He is generally supposed to have been the author of a Commentary on thirteen of St. Paul's Epistles, which is usually printed with the works of St. Ambrose; and also of Quæstiones in Vetus et Novum Testamentum, usually joined with St. Augustine's works.

HILARY, or HILARIUS, (St.) born at Poitiers, was made bishop of that place about A.D. 354. He took an active part against the Arians during the reign of Constantius, who banished him to Phrygia, shortly after he had been elected bishop of Poitiers, on account of his defence of Athanasius, in the council of Beziers, against Saturninus, bishop of Arles. In 359 he boldly defended the doctrine of the Trinity against the Arian bishops at the council of Seleucia. He also wrote an invective against Constantius, in which he denounced him as Antichrist; and when Auxentius was appointed bishop of Milan by the emperor Valentinian, in 364, Hilary presented a petition to the latter, in which he denounced Auxentius as a heretic. He died in 367. The most important of Hilary's works are, Twelve Books concerning the Trinity; A Treatise on Synods; Three Discourses addressed to Constantius, on the Arian Controversy; A Commentary on St. Matthew; A Commentary on the Psalms; (these commentaries are entirely taken from the commentaries of Origen and Augustine;) A Book of Fragments. He maintained, among other erroneous tenets, that Christ experienced no pain at his crucifixion, and that the souls of men are material. His works have been published by Miræus, Paris, 1544; Erasmus, Basle, 1523, reprinted 1526, 1535, 1550, 1570; Gillot, Paris, 1572, 1605, 1631, 1652; by the Benedictines, Paris, 1693; the Marquis de Maffei, Verona, 1730; and Oberthür, 4 vols, 8vo, 1781-88.

HILARY, or HILARIUS, pope, was born in Sardinia, and succeeded Leo I., or the Great, as bishop of Rome, in

462. He had been sent by Leo as legate, A.D. 449, to the council of Ephesus, where he took part with Flavianus, patriarch of Constantinople, against the Eutychians. He interfered in the election and consecration of bishops by their metropolitans in France and Spain, and he justified his interference by alleging the pre-eminence of the see of Rome over all the sees of the West, a pre-eminence which he however acknowledged, in one of his letters, to be derived from the emperor's favour. He died at Rome, A.D. 467, and was succeeded by Simplicius.

HILDEBERT, bishop of Mans, and afterwards archbishop of Tours, was born at Lavardin. Though according to Bayle he was accused by Yvo, bishop of Chartres, of licentiousness and intemperance before he was admitted into the Church, yet he became one of its brightest ornaments for piety and learning. He wrote in terms of great severity against the vices and corruptions of the court of Rome, and also composed a Description of Rome in Latin verse. He died before the middle of the twelfth century.

HILDEBRAND, pope. See GREGORY VII.

HILDEBRAND, (Joachim,) a learned Lutheran divine, was born in Walckenried, in Saxony, in 1623, and educated at Northausen, Jena, Leipsic, and Helmstadt, at which last-mentioned university he was, in 1648, appointed to fill the chair of theology and ecclesiastical antiquities. In 1651 he was nominated professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at Wolfenbuttle; and in 1662 he was appointed superintendent-general at Zell, where he died in 1691. He wrote, De priscæ et primitivæ Ecclesiæ sacris publicis, Templis et Diebus Festis; De Precibus Veterum Christianorum; Rituale Orantium; Ars bene moriendi; De Nuptiis Veterum Christianorum; Theologia Dogmatica; Sacra publica Veteris Ecclesiæ; De Hierarchiâ.

HILDEGARDE, a female saint in the Roman calendar, was born in the county of Spanheim, in the Palatinate, in 1098. When very young she was dedicated to the religious life, and in process of time was chosen abbess of St. Rupert's Mount, near Bingen, on the Rhine, where she acquired a high reputation for sanctity, and assumed the character of a prophetess. Her pretensions were adapted to the dark and superstitious age in which she lived, and occasioned an immense resort to her of credulous persons of all ranks, who consulted her as an oracle. She died in 1180. She wrote, Scivias, seu Visionum sive Revelationum, Lib. III.; Vita S. Roberti Confessoris Bingiorum Ducis; Epistolæ XXXVIII.; Quæstiones Variæ in Script. Sac. &c.; and, Expositio Regulæ S. Benedicti.

HILDERSHAM, (Arthur,) a learned Puritan divine, was born at Stechworth, in Cambridgeshire, in 1563, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. His parents were zealous Papists, but during his abode at the university, he embraced the doctrines of the Reformed Church, and was disinherited by his father. He soon, however, obtained a liberal patron in his relation, Henry earl of Huntingdon, lord president of the north, who sent him back to the university, which he had been obliged to leave, and generously supported him. In 1586 he was chosen fellow of Trinity hall, by the influence of lord Burleigh, chancellor of the university. In 1593 the earl of Huntingdon presented him to the living of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, where he remained the rest of his life. He died in 1631. He wrote, Lectures on John iv., 1628, fol., and CLII. Lectures on Psalm li., 1635, fol. In these works he evinces his steady adherence to the doctrines of the Church, and his aversion to sectarianism and popery. He was particularly an opponent of the Brownists, or first Independents. He also wrote, Lectures on Psalm xxxiv., 1632, 4to; and, A Treatise on the Lord's Supper. He left in MS. a paraphrase on the whole Bible, from which was extracted a paraphrase on the Song of Solomon, printed, 1672, in 12mo.—His son, SAMUEL, was ejected for nonconformity from the living of West Felton, in Shropshire, and died in 1674. He was editor of his father's Lectures.

HILDESLEY, (Mark,) an excellent prelate, was born in 1698, at Murston, near Sittingbourne, in Kent, of which his father was rector, and educated at the Charter House, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was ordained deacon in 1722; in 1723 was appointed domestic chaplain to lord Cobham; and in 1725 he was nominated a preacher at Whitehall, by Dr. Gibson, bishop of London. In 1731 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire; and in 1735 he succeeded to the neighbouring rectory of Holwell, in the county of Bedford, where for twenty years he discharged the duties of his important function with a truly primitive fidelity, not only by

frequent public preaching, but by private visiting, exhortation, and catechizing, distributing religious books, &c. At length his exemplary conduct became known to the duke of Athol, lord and patron of the bishopric of Sodor and Man, who justly considered him as a proper person to succeed the excellent bishop Wilson, who died in 1755. In 1767 he was presented by the bishop of Durham to the mastership of Sherburn Hospital; and he had also a prebend of Lincoln. He devoted himself to the various duties of his episcopal charge with great assiduity, and undertook to execute the arduous task of getting the Holy Scriptures translated into the Manks language, and printed for the use of the native inhabitants. This had been already begun by bishop Wilson, who, at his own expense, had proceeded so far as to print the Gospel of St. Matthew. This important task lay so near his heart, that he was often heard to say, "he only wished to live to see it finished." And his wish was accomplished; he lived to see the work completed, in consequence of a successful application made to The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, who in the most liberal manner espoused the cause. At first, with the sanction and support of the Society, he printed only the New Testament; the Book of Common Prayer translated, under his direction, by the clergy of his diocese; The Christian Monitor; Mr. Lewis's Exposition of the Catechism; and bishop Wilson's Form of Prayer, for the use of the Herring-fishery. But the benefactions so far exceeded their expectation, that about 1766 they were encouraged to set on foot a Manks version of the Old Testament. On the 28th of November, 1772, bishop Hildesley received the last part of the translation, so long the object of his ardent prayers; upon which occasion, according to his own repeated promise, he very emphatically sang "Nunc, Domine, dimittis," in the presence of his congratulating family. The following day, being Sunday, he officiated in his own chapel, and preached "on the uncertainty of human life," which subject he repeated in private exhortation to his family in the evening. The next day he was seized with a stroke of apoplexy; and on the 7th of December following he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Bishop Hildesley is known as an author only of a small tract, which he published without his name, entitled, Plain Instructions for young Persons in the Principles of the Christian Religion, in six conferences, between a minister and his disciple, designed for the use of the isle and diocese of Man, by a resident clergyman, in two parts, 1762 and 1767.

HILDUIN, a celebrated abbot of St. Denys, in France, in the ninth century, in the reigns of Louis le Débonnaire, and of Lothaire his son. He was the first who confounded St. Denys, or Dionysius, bishop of Paris, with Dionysius the Areopagite, in his life of St. Dionysius, entitled, Areopagitica, Paris, 1565, 8vo, which is replete with fabulous absurdities. He is said to have died in 838, or 842.

HILL, (William,) was born in 1619, at Cudworth, in Warwickshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he was elected probationer-fellow in 1639, and afterwards bachelor-fellow, and thence was promoted to a free-school at Sutton Colfield, which he brought into considerable credit. He then removed to London, and practised physic. After this he removed to Dublin, and became head master of the great school of St. Patrick's, obtained the living of Finglass, and was created D.D. by the university of Dublin. He died in 1667. He published an edition of Dionysius Periegetes, entitled, Dionisii Orbis Descriptio, Annotationibus Eustathii, et Hen. Stepheni, nec non Gul. Hill Commentario critico et geographico, ac Tabulis illustrata, Lond. 1658, 8vo, reprinted 1659, 1663, 1678, 1688.

HILL, (Joseph,) an English divine and lexicographer, was born in 1625 at Bromley, near Leeds, where his father was a Puritan preacher. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1649 was chosen fellow of Magdalen college, where he became a favourite tutor. In 1660 he kept the act for the degree of bachelor of divinity, and, having declared his sentiments in favour of nonconformity, his fellow-collegians erased his name from their books, that he might be enabled to retire without suffering a formal ejectment. He then retired to London, and preached for a while at the church of Allhallows Barking, but in 1663 went abroad, and, after visiting various parts of the continent, passed three years at the university of Leyden. In 1667 he was invited to be minister of the English church at Middleburgh, in Zealand, where he continued till 1673, when his too late publishing his Defence of the Zealander's Choice occasioned the governors of that province to order him to leave the place. On his arrival in Eng-

land, however, he waited upon Charles II., who rewarded him for writing that book with a sinecure of 80*l*. He then accepted an invitation to the English church at Rotterdam, where he exercised the office of pastor until his death, Nov. 5, 1707. He is remembered as the editor of Schrevelius's Lexicon (1676), which he augmented with 8,000 words, and purged of nearly as many errors. He wrote also, Dissertations on the Antiquity of Temples and Churches.

HILL, (Abraham,) a learned English gentleman, born in London in 1633. He was also an accomplished scholar in the Greek, Latin, French, Dutch, and Italian languages, and was considered as one of very superior literary attainments. In 1659, on the death of his father, who was an opulent merchant, he became possessed of an ample fortune, and that he might, with more ease, prosecute his studies, he hired chambers in Gresham college, where he had an opportunity of conversing with learned men, and of pursuing natural philosophy, to which he was much attached. He was one of the earliest encouragers of the Royal Society, and on its first institution became a fellow, and in 1663 treasurer. His political principles obstructed his advancement during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., but on the accession of William III. he was called to a seat at the Board of Trade. When Dr. Tillotson was promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1691, he prevailed on Mr. Hill to take on him the office of his comptroller. On the accession of queen Anne, he retired to his seat of St. John's in Sutton, at Hone, in the county of Kent, where he died in 1721. A volume of his Familiar Letters was published in 1767.

HILL, (Aaron,) a poet, was born in 1685 in Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, London, and educated at Westminster School; but the ruin of his father, by mismanagement, left him in 1669 in distressful circumstances. The next year he determined to go to Constantinople, to see his relation, lord Paget, the English ambassador there. By that nobleman's friendship young Hill was enabled to travel over Egypt, and a great part of the East. Some time after he accompanied Sir William Wentworth in the tour of Europe, and was absent for three years. On his return he published his Camillus, a poem on lord Peterborough, the general in Spain; and about that time (1709), being made manager of Drury-lane theatre, he wrote his first tragedy, Elfrida, or the Fair Inconstant, finished at the request of Booth in little more than a week. In 1710 he was master of the Opera House, in the Haymarket, and wrote the opera of Rinaldo, the first piece set to music by Handel after his arrival in England. A quarrel, however, with the lord-chamberlain put a speedy end to his theatrical career, and in 1715 he undertook to extract from the beech-nut an oil as sweet as that of olives; but though he obtained a patent, and promised an annual million to the nation, his hopes were disappointed. He therefore again wrote for the stage, The Fatal Vision, or The Fall of Siam; and in 1718 he published The Northern Star, a poem on the czar Peter, which was some time after handsomely rewarded with a gold medal from the empress Catharine. In 1728 he engaged in a contract to supply the navy with timber from Scotland; but his schemes, like the former, proved abortive; and after travelling into the north of Scotland he retired to York, where he published The Progress of Wit, against Pope's Dunciad. In 1738 he settled at Plaistow, in Essex, where he died in 1750. Four volumes of his poems were published after his death, in which are his dramatic pieces, Zara, Alzira, tragedies adapted from Voltaire, and introduced at Drury-lane, by Garrick. In 1709, after his return from the East, he published, A History of the Ottoman Empire, compiled from materials collected at the Turkish court.

HILL, (Robert,) an extraordinary character, born in 1699 at Miswell, near Tring, in Hertfordshire. He was bred a tailor and stay-maker; but, in the midst of his obscurity and poverty, he aspired after fame, and, by great labour and perseverance, he made himself a perfect master of several languages by books only. He became known to the public by means of Mr. Spence, who, in 1757, published a comparison between him and Magliabecchi, and endeavoured to raise a subscription in his favour. He was seven years in acquiring a knowledge of Latin, and fourteen in learning Greek; but he made himself master of Hebrew in a little time. He wrote, Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit; The Character of a Jew; Criticisms on Job. He died in 1777.

HILL, (Sir John,) an indefatigable writer, born in 1716 at Spalding, or Peterborough. He was bred an apothecary, and for some time practised in St. Martin's-lane, Westminster; but an

early marriage accompanied with no fortune obliged him to apply to other resources besides the medical profession. As he knew something of botany, he turned his thoughts to that science; but, though patronized by the duke of Richmond and lord Petre, he found the success of his project inadequate to his expectations. In 1746 he published by subscription a translation of Theophrastus' treatise On Gems. He was very desirous to obtain admission into the Royal Society; but being rejected, on account of his equivocal character, he published in revenge a Review of the Works of the Royal Society, 4to, 1751, in ridicule of that body, which sealed his exclusion from it for ever. No doubt subjects enough for satire might be found in their voluminous Transactions; but the Review is said to have shown as much unfairness as ingenuity. He then began to compile a General Natural History, in 3 vols, fol.; and next undertook, with G. L. Scott, a Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary. He was also engaged in the publication of the British Magazine, and of The Inspector, a periodical pamphlet, which he rendered palatable to the public by the little anecdotes, the private scandal, and the public intrigues, with which his attendance at different places of general amusement made him acquainted. Success now rendered him vain, and, with the degree of M.D. from the university of St. Andrew's, he assumed the character, the dress, and the equipage, of a man of fashion. As his publications were numerous, he acquired a large income; but he gradually sunk in the public estimation. From a writer he became an empiric, and by the preparation of the essence of waterdock, of tincture of valerian, of the pectoral balsam of honey, and other simple medicines, he procured a competence. The patronage of the earl of Bute also was extended to him, and under the encouragement of that nobleman he undertook that magnificent and voluminous work, The Vegetable System, 1759—1775, 26 vols, fol., with 1,600 plates, published at 38 guineas plain, and 160 guineas coloured. On presenting a copy of it and of some of his other works to the king of Sweden, he was in return invested with the order of the Polar Star, and assumed the title of Sir John. His work, entitled, Constitution of Timber from its Early Growth, fol., 1770, was highly praised by Haller. He died in 1775. His novels, filled with personal abuse on the well-known characters of those times, possess little merit; his three dramatic pieces, Orpheus, The Critical Minute, and The Rout, rise not above mediocrity; but his Essays, and some of his philosophical treatises, are entitled to greater praise. By his dispute with Garrick he drew upon himself the severe reflections of that keen satirist.

HILL, (George,) a divine of the kirk of Scotland, was born at St. Andrew's in 1748, and educated at the university there, where he obtained the Greek professorship in the college of St. Salvador, and afterwards that of divinity. He next became principal of St. Mary's college, chaplain to the king for Scotland, and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He died in 1820. He published, a volume of Sermons; Theological Institutes; and Lectures upon the Old Testament.

HILL, (Rowland, lord,) a distinguished general, born in Shropshire in 1772. He entered the army at the age of sixteen. His first commission was an ensigncy in the 38th regiment; and having obtained leave of absence, with the view of improving his military knowledge, he was placed for a year at an academy at Strasburg, and then accompanied his elder brother in a tour through Germany, France, and Holland. He afterwards served at Toulon under the three successive generals commanding there—lord Mulgrave, general O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas; and was deputed by the last-mentioned officer to be the bearer of the despatches to England relating to the evacuation of Toulon by the British. His conduct at Toulon recommended him to the notice of lord Lynedoch, who made him the offer of purchasing a majority in the 90th; this step was soon followed by promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the same regiment. He went through arduous duty with the 90th at Gibraltar and other places, and had his full share in the Egyptian campaign. After the return of the troops from Egypt he was appointed brigadier-general on the Irish Staff, and in the summer of 1808 he embarked with his brigade at Cove to join the army in the Peninsula. During the whole of Sir John Moore's advance and retreat, general Hill continued indefatigable in his exertions, and was established with a corps of reserve, to protect the embarkation of the army at Corunna. On his arrival in England, in the beginning of 1809, he was appointed colonel of the 3d garrison battalion, and about the same period he became possessed of

Hardwicke Grange, in Shropshire, left him by his uncle, Sir Richard Hill, Bart. He was soon after appointed to take command of the troops ordered from Ireland for the second expedition to the Peninsula, whence, in 1811, he was compelled to come to England on account of a severe illness. He soon returned, and at the battle of Talavera, and of Arroyo de Molinos (1812), so highly distinguished himself, that he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and was appointed colonel of the 95th. The prince regent also conferred on him the honour of knight of the Bath, and appointed him governor of Blackness Castle. On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1812, he was elected for the borough of Shrewsbury. In 1814 the inhabitants of Shropshire erected at Shrewsbury a magnificent column as a testimony of esteem to his lordship. In May, the same year, he was created Baron of Almarez and of Hawkstone, and an annuity of 2,000*l.* per annum was voted to him by Parliament. In 1814 he was appointed to take command of an expedition against America. Happily, however, the negotiations with that power terminated with the signature of peace; and on the return of Buonaparte from Elba, on the 4th of March, 1815, and his re-ascendancy in France, lord Hill was offered a command in the Netherlands, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, in which his services were important and conspicuous. The following victories are enumerated on lord Hill's monumental column, erected near the town of Shrewsbury:—Roliça, Vimiera, Corunna, Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Arroyo de Melinos, Almarez, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Hillette, Orthez, Aire, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. After the restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, he was appointed second in command of the army of occupation, and remained there till the evacuation of the country by the allied armies. In 1828 he was appointed the general commanding-in-chief of the army, which post he continued to fill under several ministries. The laurels which were won by lord Hill were solely attributable to his generalship and extraordinary skill in directing the energies of the troops under his command:—"With Hill," it was usually observed by the soldiery, "both life and victory may be ours." The Soldier's Friend was his acknowledged title. On resigning the office of general commanding-in-chief, he was raised to the dignity of a viscount, September 3, 1842. He died on the 10th of December in the same year.

HILL, (Sir Richard,) uncle of the preceding, was son of Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, Salop, the first baronet of the family, and was born there in 1733. He received his education at Westminster School; whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated as M.A. He made the tour of Europe; and on his return he distinguished himself by his attachment to the Calvinistic Methodists, which he strikingly displayed in 1768, on the expulsion of six young men from the university of Oxford, whose conduct and principles were then deemed fanatical. On that occasion he attacked the authorities there in a pamphlet, entitled, Pietas Oxoniensis, which was answered by the public orator of the university, Dr. Nowell, upon whom his antagonist retorted with much asperity. He next engaged in controversy with Wesley, Fletcher, and others of the Arminian Methodist leaders, in defence of Calvinism. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the representation of the county of Salop. He became so noted for his frequent quaint application of the facts and language of the Bible, that he was called the Scriptural Killegrew. In 1798 he published a vindication of Calvinism, against Daubeney's Guide to the Church; and in 1804, remarks of a similar tendency against one of the bishop of Lincoln's charges. He sometimes preached in dissenting chapels, and built one of his own at Hawkestone. He died in 1808.

HILL, (Rowland,) a distinguished disciple of Whitefield, and younger brother of the preceding, was born at Hawkestone, the family mansion, near Shrewsbury, in 1744, and educated at Eton, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. Simpson, author of the Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings. He was ordained a deacon by Dr. Moss, bishop of Bath and Wells. That was the highest step, however, which he was permitted to attain in the Established Church. At this time the celebrated George Whitefield was in the zenith of his popularity; but the impaired state of his health soon afterwards induced him to take repeated voyages across the Atlantic; and, in 1770, he ended his days in America. Mr. Hill had already preached in his chapels, espoused his cause, and defended his character, through the medium of the

press, and shown a warm attachment to the interest of Calvinistic Methodism. For about twelve years after Whitefield's death, he prosecuted his favourite plan of itinerancy, preaching wherever he could gain an audience; resuming, at stated periods, the services of the London and Bristol Tabernacles. He preached in the streets, on the quays (of Bristol), and at Kingswood, among the colliers, and through the several neighbouring counties of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and in Gloucestershire, where a congregation was established at Wotton-under-edge. He there built a Tabernacle, and attached to it a dwelling-house, which he always afterwards continued to occupy as the centre of his retreat and excursions when in the country. In 1780 his father died, and he soon after projected the building of Surrey Chapel, the first stone of which was laid in 1782, and it was opened for public worship on Whit-Sunday, June the 8th, 1783. From this time to the period of his death, an interval of fifty years, he continued to pass the winter half of the year in town, preaching statedly at Surrey Chapel, and supplying the pulpit, the other months, by a succession of popular ministers from the country, mostly of the nonconformist class of Pædobaptists. In 1784 he married Mary Tudway, sister of Clement Tudway, M.P. for Wells, by whom he had no issue, and who died in 1830. In July 1798, after having travelled through the greater part of England and Wales, and taken a journey to Ireland, he visited Scotland, where he preached frequently to crowded audiences. But his conduct was regarded with displeasure by the ecclesiastical authorities in that country, and the General Assembly of the Kirk judged it necessary to issue a Pastoral Admonition, which was followed by an Act of the General Associate Synod, against promiscuous hearing, and lay-preachers, warning all persons under their inspection against offending in these respects. He died in April 1833, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He published, Warning to Professors; Spiritual Characteristics; Village Dialogues; Imposture detected and the Dead vindicated, in a Letter to a Friend, containing some gentle Strictures on the false and libellous Harangue lately delivered by Mr. John Wesley, upon his laying the first Stone of his new Dissenting Meeting-house, near the City-road, 1777; Answer to J. Wesley's Remarks upon the Defence of the Character of Whitefield and others, 1778; A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. James Roquet, of Bristol, 1778; Expostulatory Letter to the Rev. W. D. Tattersall, A.M., in which the bad Tendency of the Admission of Stage Amusements is seriously considered, 1795; Apology for Sunday Schools, 1801; Cow-pock Inoculation vindicated and recommended from Matters of Fact, 1806; Investigation of the Nature and Effects of Parochial Assessments being charged on Places of religious Worship, 1811; and Letter on Roman Catholic Emancipation, 1813.

HILL, (Sir Thomas Noel,) a younger brother of lord Hill, was born in 1784, and entered the army in 1801, at the age of seventeen, as a cornet in the 10th hussars. In 1805 he purchased a troop in the same regiment, and in 1806 he exchanged to the 53d foot. After doing duty for some time in England and Ireland, as aide-de-camp, he accompanied his brother to Portugal in that capacity in 1808, and was present at the battle of Vimiera, and throughout the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, to the battle of Corunna. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the 1st Portuguese regiment. He had now attained the rank of colonel in the Portuguese army; and his services being no longer required there, he was promoted to a company in the 1st regiment of guards, and created K.C.B. For his services at the battle of Waterloo he was still further rewarded; and he retained his appointment on the staff until the return of the army of occupation in 1818. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of colonel; and in 1827 he was appointed adjutant-general in Canada, where he remained till 1830. He died in 1832.

HILLEL, the elder, surnamed Hassaken, was born at Babylon, of poor parents, B.C. 112. After residing forty years in Babylon, he removed with his family to Jerusalem, for the purpose of studying the law. Shemaiah and Abdalion were at that time eminent doctors in Jerusalem. By unwearied perseverance Hillel acquired a profound knowledge of the most difficult points of the law; in consequence of which his reputation gradually rose to such a height, that, in his eightieth year, he became president of the Sanhedrim. He arranged the precepts of the traditionary law under six general classes, and thus laid the foundation of that digest of the Jewish law which is called the Mishna. He is said to have lived to the great age of one hundred and twenty. Shammai, one of the

disciples of Hillel, deserted his school, and formed a college of his own, in which he taught dogmas contrary to those of his master. He rejected the oral law, and followed the written law only, in its literal sense. The schools of Hillel and Shammai long disturbed the peace of the Jewish church by violent contests, in which, however, the former party at last got the upper hand.

HILLEL, the Nasi, or prince, a celebrated Jew, who lived in the fourth century. He was the first compiler of the present Jewish calendar, and was one of the principal doctors of the Gemara. That correct edition of the Hebrew text which bears the name of Hillel, is attributed to him by most of the Jewish writers.

HILLER, (Matthew,) a learned Lutheran divine and Orientalist, was born at Stuttgard in 1646, and educated at Tübingen, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1669. In 1677 he was made deacon of Herrenberg; afterwards he was made professor of logic and metaphysics at Tübingen. In 1692 he was appointed to the chair of Hebrew professor, and in 1698 he was created professor in ordinary of the Greek and Oriental languages, professor-extraordinary of divinity, principal of the stipendium of the prince, and visitor of the schools of Wirtemberg above the Steig. He died in 1725. He wrote, Sciagraphia Grammaticæ Hebrææ; Institutiones Linguæ Sanctæ; Lexicon Latino-Hebraicum; Syntagma Hermeneutica, published together with a treatise, De Gemmis in pectorali Summi Pontificis; Tractatus de Arcano Ketibh et Keri; Onomasticum Sacrum, in German; Hierophyticon, sive Commentarius in Loca Sacræ Scripturæ quæ Plantarum faciunt mentionem, &c.

HILLIARD, (Nicholas,) a painter, born at Exeter in 1547. He had no instructor, but he studied the works of Hans Holbein. His penciling was exceedingly neat, the jewels and ornaments of his portraits were expressed with lines incredibly slender, and even the hairs of the head and of the beard were almost distinctly to be counted. He was exact in describing the dress of the times, but he rarely attempted more than a head; yet his works were much admired and highly prized. He painted the portrait of Mary queen of Scots, which gained him universal applause; and queen Elizabeth sat to him for her portrait several times. By the interest of Sir Walter Raleigh he was appointed goldsmith, carver, and portrait-painter to the queen. He was much employed by the nobility and gentry. He died in 1619. Donne has celebrated him in a poem called The Storm, where he says,

"An hand, an eye,
By Hilliard drawn, is worth an historye."

Hilliard was the instructor of the celebrated Isaac Oliver. James I. appointed him his principal painter of small portraits, and embosser of medals in gold.

HILPERT, (John,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Coburg in 1627. He was professor of divinity and Hebrew in the university of Helmstadt, and superintendent of the churches in the district of Hildesheim. He wrote a treatise in answer to Isaac la Peyrere's work on the Pre-Adamites, entitled, Disquisitio de Præ-Adamitis; Disputatio de Judæorum Flagellandi Ritibus; De Gloria Templi Posterioris; and, Explicatio Psalmi Secundi.

HILTON, (Walter,) an English ascetic divine, who flourished about 1440, in the reign of Henry VI. He was a Carthusian monk of the monastery of Sheen, in Surrey, founded by Henry V., and wrote a treatise entitled, The Scale, or Ladder of Perfection, published by A. Woodhead, London, 1659. He has been erroneously supposed to have written the famous book, De Imitatione Christi, usually attributed to Thomas à Kempis. The date of his death is not known.

HILTZ, (John,) a German architect of the fifteenth century. He succeeded Erwin de Steinbach, builder of the cathedral of Strasburg; and erected the tower of that edifice, which was finished in 1449. It is raised to the vast height of five hundred and seventy feet; and is considered as a masterpiece of architecture, exhibiting great elegance of design, and skill in the execution.

HIMERIUS, a Greek sophist and grammarian, who flourished under the emperors Constantius and Julian, was a native of Prusias, in Bithynia, and a rival of Anatolius and Proæresius, after whose death he established himself in the school of rhetoric at Athens. He delighted in making clandestine attacks upon the Christians. An edition of his Declamations was published by Wernsdorf, in 1790, under the title, Himerii Sophistæ Eclogæ et Declamationes, Gr. et Lat. Göttingen, 8vo.

HIMILCON, a Carthaginian, said by Pliny (N. H. ii. 67) to have been contemporary with Hanno. He was sent by the Carthaginian government to explore the north-western coast of Europe. A

few fragments of this voyage are preserved by Rufus Festus Avienus, in his Ora Maritima Geograph. Græc. Minor. vol. iv. edit. Hudson.—There was another HIMILCON, who, after taking Gela, Messina, and other cities in Sicily, was at last repulsed by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, when making an attack upon that city by sea and land, B.C. 368.

HIMMEL, (Frederic Henry,) an eminent musical composer, born in 1765, at Treuenbrietzen, a small town in the district of Brandenburg. He was intended for the Church, and went to the university at Halle, to study theology. After remaining there two years, chance afforded him an opportunity of surprising the king of Prussia (Frederic William II.) by his skill on the piano-forte, which prepossessed the king so much in his favour, that his majesty settled on him an annual stipend, to assist him in cultivating the talent which he evinced for composition. In pursuit of this object, Himmel went to Dresden, where he selected for his master in counterpoint, the celebrated Naumann, under whose tuition he advanced rapidly in the science of composition. In 1792 he returned to Berlin, and presented to the king his oratorio of Isaaco. This met with such applause, that the king appointed Himmel his chamber composer, and gave him permission to visit Italy for two years, supplying him with an ample stipend to defray all his expenses. At Venice, in 1794, he produced his pastoral, Il primo Navigatore, composed for the theatre of that city. In that year the chapel-mastership becoming vacant through the dismissal of Reichardt, the king appointed Himmel to the office before his return from Italy. In 1797 some splendid fêtes were given by the king in honour of the princess's marriage with the hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel. This afforded Himmel an opportunity of showing the fertility of his talents in the highest perfection, and his Semiramide was got up in the most magnificent style at the great Opera House; besides which, he composed, for the occasion of the wedding, two cantatas, entitled, The Hessian Sons, and, The Prussian Daughters; also a grand cantata, called Confidence in God. Very shortly after the above-named festival, Himmel's cheerful music was changed into notes of woe, by the death of his munificent patron, Frederic William II. On this occasion he composed a Requiem, which was performed in the Dome church. For the coronation of Frederic William III. in 1798, Himmel composed a Te Deum. About the year 1801 he visited England for a short time. He died in 1804.

HINCHLIFFE, (John,) a learned English prelate, born in Westminster in 1731, where his father was in the humble employment of a stable-keeper. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1754, and about the same time became usher of Westminster School, then entered into holy orders, and officiated as morning preacher of South Audley-street chapel. In 1760 he travelled into Germany, Italy, and France, with Mr. Crewe, afterwards member of parliament for Cheshire, who, on his return from his tour, settled on him three hundred pounds a-year, and made him his domestic chaplain. In 1764 he was appointed head-master of Westminster School; but he was obliged to resign in a few months after, in consequence of ill health. In 1766 he was presented to the vicarage of Greenwich, and soon after he married Mr. Crewe's sister. Hinchliffe, it is said, was offered the tuition of the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., which important trust he declined, from his predilection, as it is supposed, to what were called Whig principles. On the death of Dr. Smith, in 1768, he was elected, through the recommendation of the duke of Grafton, master of Trinity college, Cambridge; and in less than a year after he was raised to the bishopric of Peterborough, by the interest of the duke of Grafton, then prime minister. He was afterwards appointed dean of Durham. He died in 1794. He was a graceful orator in parliament, and much admired in the pulpit. Jones of Nayland, in his Life of Bishop Horne, says that "he spake with the accent of a man of sense (such as he really was in a superior degree); but it was remarkable, and, to those who did not know the cause, mysterious, that there was not a corner of the church in which he could not be heard distinctly." Jones accounts for the fact by stating, that he made it an invariable rule "to do justice to every consonant, knowing that the vowels will be sure to speak for themselves. And thus he became the surest and clearest of speakers: his elocution was perfect, and never disappointed his audience." Two years after his death, a volume of his Sermons was published; but they did not answer the expectations of those who had been accustomed to admire him in the pulpit.

HINCKELMANN, (Abraham,) a learned Protestant divine and Orientalist, was born in 1652 at Döbeln, in Misnia, and educated there, and at Freyburg, and at Wittemberg. He was appointed by the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt to the office of superintendent-general of the churches, and professor of the academy, of Giessen. In 1688 he took the direction of the church of St. Catharine, at Hamburg. He died of apoplexy in February 1695. He is best known for his edition of the Koran in Arabic, Hamburg, 1694, the first that was published in the original.

HINCKLEY, (John,) a divine, was born in Warwickshire in 1617, and educated at St. Alban's hall, Oxford. He entered into orders, and became successively vicar of Coleshill, in Berkshire, rector of Drayton, in Leicestershire, and of Northfield, in Worcestershire. He died in 1695. He published, Four Sermons: viz. 1. at the assizes at Reading; 2. at Abingdon; 3. and 4. at Oxford, 1657; Matrimonial Instruction to Persons of Honour, printed with the Four Sermons; Epistola veridica ad Homines φιλοπρωτευοντας, 1659; Oratio pro Statu Ecclesiæ fluctuantis; A Persuasive to Conformity, by way of letter to the dissenting brethren; Fasciculus Literarum, or Letters on several occasions, written by Richard Baxter and Dr. Hinckley on the Divisions in the Church.

HINCMAR, a learned French prelate in the ninth century, descended from a noble family, and educated in the monastery of St. Denis, near Paris. Being introduced to the court of the emperor, Louis le Débonnaire, he became a great favourite with that prince, who frequently consulted him on affairs of state, as well as on ecclesiastical matters. In 845, at the united desire of the clergy and people, he was consecrated archbishop of Rheims, in a synod of archbishops and bishops held at Beauvais. In 849 he presided at the council of Quierci, where he disgraced himself by the intolerance and cruelty which he displayed towards Godeschalc. Upon the irruption of the Normans in 882, Hincmar withdrew from Rheims to Epernay, where he soon died, overwhelmed with grief at the calamities which had befallen his country. The Gallican church is under great obligations to him for his intrepidity and firmness in defending her liberties, and the dignity of her bishops and metropolitans, against the attempts made by the popes and kings upon their rights. The style of his writings partakes of the faults of his age, and is diffuse, perplexed, harsh, and inelegant. The best edition of his works is that printed at Paris in 1645, under the care of father Sirmond, in 2 vols, fol. In 1658 father Cellot published five pieces of his against Hincmar, bishop of Laon, with learned notes, which are inserted in the eighth volume of the Collect. Concil., together with eight letters addressed to that prelate.

HINCMAR, nephew of the preceding, was, through his uncle's interest, appointed bishop of Laon about 856. Afterwards, actuated by pride and ambition, he repeatedly opposed his uncle's jurisdiction. He was also guilty of various uncanonical and tyrannical practices in his diocese, as well as of seditious and rebellious proceedings against the authority of Charles the Bald. Of these crimes he was accused before a synod held at Verberie in 869; but he prevented sentence from being passed upon him by making his appeal to the pope. In the following year the same charges were preferred against him in the synod held at the royal residence of Attigny, when he again appealed to the pope, and withdrew privately to his diocese. In 871 he was cited to attend a council held at Douzy, where he was deposed, imprisoned, and had his eyes put out. He was reinstated, however, by John VIII. in 878; but he died soon after.

HINGHAM, or HENGHAM, (Sir Ralph de,) an English magistrate, juridical writer, and divine, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. He held a canonry in St. Paul's cathedral, London; and he was one of the justices of the King's Bench; and when Edward I. instituted justices itinerant, Hingham was among the first appointed; and he was chief commissioner for the government of the kingdom, while Edward visited Palestine; but after the king's return he was among the judges dismissed from office for bribery and corruption, and was imprisoned, and afterwards banished. He continued in disgrace till the accession of Edward II. in 1308, when he was raised to the office of chief-justice of the Common Pleas, but died the same year, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Selden published, in the original Latin, with English notes, a treatise of justice Hingham, entitled, Summa Magna et Parva, relating to the ancient forms of pleadings.

HIPPARCHUS, an eminent mathematician, and the founder of astronomy, was born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, and flourished

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between the 154th and 163d Olympiads, or between 160 and 125 B.C. He is supposed to have been the first who, from vague and scattered observations, reduced astronomy to a science, and prosecuted the study of it systematically. Pliny, who always mentions him in terms of high commendation, says he was the first who attempted to take the number of the fixed stars, and his catalogue is preserved in Ptolemy's Almagest. His astronomical observations, which he commenced in Bithynia, he continued at Rhodes; which led to his being called a Rhodian by some authors. One of his works still extant, his Commentary upon Aratus's Phænomena, was published by Peter Victorius, Florence, 1567, fol. Petavius gave a more correct edition of it in 1630, with a Latin translation. Hipparchus composed several other works, of which honourable mention is made by many writers of antiquity. We owe to his catalogue the important knowledge of the retrograde motion of the equinoctial points; and, according to Delambre, he was the father of real geography, through the happy idea of marking the position of towns in the same manner as that of the stars, by circles drawn through the pole perpendicularly to the equator, that is, by latitudes and longitudes. His method, by means of eclipses, was for a long time the only one by which the longitude could be determined; and it is by means of the projection of which he was the author that we now make our maps of the world and our best geographical maps.

HIPPISLEY, (Sir John Coxe,) was born in Somersetshire in 1765, and educated at Hertford college, Oxford. In 1776 he became a member, and eventually a bencher, of the Inner Temple. On his return from Italy, which country he visited in 1780, he was appointed, through the interest of lord North, to an office of trust and importance in India, which he held during the wars with Hyder Ali, and Tippoo Saib. Returning to England he was elected in 1790 M.P. for Sudbury, of which borough he became the recorder and representative in five parliaments. In 1796 he was raised to the baronetage, as a reward for his services in the negotiations then concluded for a marriage between the duke of Wirtemberg and the princess royal of England. He was the author of a treatise on prison discipline, 1823. He died in 1825.

HIPPOCRATES, commonly called the Father of Medicine, was the son of Heraclides and Phænarete, and was born in the island of Cos, B.C. 460. He is said to have descended from Æsculapius, through a line of physicians who had all promoted the fame of the Coan school. He studied under Herodicus, who had invented the gymnastic medicine, and was instructed in philosophy and eloquence by Gorgias, a celebrated Sophist, and brother of Herodicus. He is also said to have been a pupil of Democritus of Abdera. Of the events of his life little is known with certainty. He spent a great part of his time in travelling; during which he resided for a considerable period at various places, in which he was occupied in the practice of his art. His chief abode was in the provinces of Thessaly and Thrace, especially at Larissa, the capital of Thessaly, where he composed several books. According to Soranus, he spent some time at the court of Macedon, where he signalized himself, in consultation with Euryphon, a senior physician, by detecting the origin of the malady of the young Perdiccas. He afterwards visited Athens, where he conferred such eminent services on the citizens, that they issued a decree honouring him with a crown of gold, and initiating him and his family in the sacred mysteries of Ceres and Proserpine. The relation of the services of Hippocrates, during the plague at Athens, is altogether irreconcileable with the accounts of Galen and of Thucydides. Hippocrates died at Larissa, in Thessaly, at the age of 85, or 90, or, as others affirm, of 104, or even 109 years. Besides two sons, THESSALUS and DRACO, both eminent practitioners, he left a daughter, married to his favourite pupil, Polybus, who arranged and published the works of his great master. Hippocrates has shared with Plato the title of Divine; and not only statues, but temples were erected to his memory, and his altars were covered with incense, like those of Æsculapius himself. He had formed a very exalted notion of the dignity and usefulness of his profession, which is only lowered, he said, in the public estimation, by the ignorance of its professors; and he supported this dignity in his own person by the most rigid attention to the morality of private life, by great simplicity, candour, and benevolence, in all his intercourse with the sick, and by unwearied zeal in investigating the nature and progress of diseases, and in administering to their cure. He is said to have admitted no one to his instructions without the solem-

nity of an oath, the form of which is transmitted to us in his writings. The books attributed to Hippocrates amount to seventy-two in number; but the best commentators on them do not admit that more than fifteen or twenty are genuine. The principal editions are those of Aldus, Venice, 1526, fol.; of Frobenius, Basle, 1538, fol.; of Anutius Foësius, Frankfort, 1595, fol., several times reprinted; of Renatus Chartrier, together with the works of Galen, Paris, 14 vols, fol.; and of Mack, Vienna, 1743, 1749, and 1759, 2 vols, fol. There is a German translation of Hippocrates by J. F. C. Grimm, Altenb. 1781—1792, 4 vols, 8vo.

HIPPOLYTUS, (St.) a Christian bishop and martyr in the third century, is generally distinguished by the surname of Portuensis, it being now a common opinion in the learned world, that he was either bishop of Portus Augusti, in Italy, or of Portus Romanus, now called Aden, in Arabia. From the testimony of Photius, it appears that he was the disciple of Irenæus; and St. Jerome informs us, that Origen was one of his scholars. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at, or near, Rome, about 240. In 1551 there was discovered near Tivoli a marble statue, representing a venerable person sitting in a chair, on the sides of which are engraved, in Greek letters, cycles of sixteen years, forming the most ancient paschal canon in existence. It was published in Greek, by Joseph Scaliger, with commentaries, in 1595; and in Latin, by father Giles Bucher, in 1634. Gruter has also inserted it in his Collection of Ancient Inscriptions. Though there is no name upon this monument, yet from a catalogue which is also engraved upon it, of the titles of different works, there is sufficient reason for concluding that it was erected to the memory of Hippolytus. Several of these works are the same with those attributed to him by Eusebius and Jerome. John Albert Fabricius published a very valuable edition of the remaining works and fragments of Hippolytus, in Greek and Latin, in 2 vols, fol. 1716 and 1718. They consist of, The Paschal Canon; De Antichristo Liber; De Susannâ et Daniele; and, Demonstratio adversus Judæos; together with some Fragments of a Commentary on Genesis. Mill intended to publish the works of Hippolytus, but died before he could accomplish the undertaking.

HIPPONAX, an Ephesian satiric poet, who flourished in the sixtieth Olympiad, about 540 years B.C. He was so remarkably ugly and deformed, that certain painters and sculptors amused themselves by displaying representations of him to public ridicule; and Hipponax exercised against the offenders all the force of his satiric vein with such effect, that two of them, sculptors of Chios, Bupalus and Anthernus, are said to have hanged themselves.

HIRE, (Laurence de la,) a painter, born at Paris in 1606. He received his first instruction from his father, Stephen de la Hire, a painter of some merit. He was then placed under Simon Vouet; but he adopted a manner of his own, which raised him to reputation. He had a light and delicate pencil, and finished highly; but it was his practice to melt together all the tints in the distances of his pictures, so that they seemed involved in a general mistiness. He was patronized by Richelieu, Seguier, and other persons about the court, and was one of the first members of the Academy of Painting. He died in 1656. The churches in Paris contain several of his greater works; and in the Hotel de Ville is a large picture of his, with portraits of the magistrates of the time.

HIRE, (Philip de la,) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, son of the preceding, and born at Paris in 1640. As his father intended to bring him up to his own profession, he took care to have him instructed in the principles of design, and those branches of the mathematics which relate to them; but he discovered an early partiality for the study of geometry, to which he devoted himself with the utmost ardour. After a sojourn in Italy of four years for the benefit of his health, he first made himself known to the public as a geometrician, by giving the Second Part of a Treatise on Stone-cutting, printed by M. Bosse, in 1672, in continuation of the work of Gerard d'Argues on the same subject. This was followed by his Nouvelle Méthode en Géométrie pour les Sections des Superficies coniques et cylindriques, 1673, 4to; and by his treatise, De Cycloide, 1676, 12mo. In 1678 he received the honour of a seat in the Academy of Sciences; and in the following year he published, Les nouveaux Eléments des Sections Coniques; Les Lieux Géometriques; La Construction ou Effection des Equations, 12mo. In the same year, under the auspices of Colbert, he commenced an undertaking, conjointly with M. Picard, in order to collect materials for a general chart of the sea-coast of

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France. On this occasion he took the opportunity of measuring the breadth of the straits of Dover, from the bastion of Risban, at Calais, to Dover Castle, which he found to be 21,360 toises. In 1682 he finished the share assigned to him in this undertaking, by the observations which he made in Provence. During his different scientific missions he made accurate observations upon the variations of the magnetic needle, upon refractions, and upon the height of mountains, as determined by the barometer. On his return to Paris he published his treatise, De Gnomonique, 12mo, which he reprinted in 1698, with considerable enlargements; and in the following year he was employed on the continuation of the famous meridian line, which M. Picard had begun in 1669. De la Hire's department was to continue it to the north of Paris, while M. Cassini carried it on to the south; but upon the death of the great Colbert, that design was relinquished, before its completion. He was next employed by Louvois, with other members of the Academy, in taking levels for the grand aqueducts which Louis XIV. was about to make, in order to bring the waters of the river Eure to Versailles; and published in 1685 his grand work, entitled, Sectiones Conicæ in novem Libros distributæ, fol., containing the whole theory of conic sections, which gained him great reputation all over Europe. In 1686 he superintended the publication of Traité du Mouvement des Eaux et des autres Corps fluides, Ouvrage posthume de M. Mariotte; and in 1687 he presented the public with the first edition of his Tabulæ Astronomicæ, 4to. His practical geometry was the next work which De la Hire published, under the title of, L'Ecole des Arpenteurs, 1689, 12mo; which was reprinted three years afterwards, with considerable additions. About 1690 he was appointed a professor of the Royal College, and also of the Academy of Architecture. In 1693 he edited Veterum mathematicorum Opera, Græcè et Latinè, pleraque nunc primum edita, fol., which had been begun by Thévenot. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a vast number of valuable papers, which are printed in the Mémoires of the Academy of Sciences, from 1666 to 1718. His days were almost uniformly spent in close study, or in discharging his professional engagements; and a considerable part of his nights was very frequently devoted to astronomical observations. Seldom did he enjoy any other relief from his labours than what arose from the exchange of one employment for another. He died in 1719, after he had completed the seventy-eighth year of his age. Fontenelle wrote his éloge.—His son, Gabriel Philip, born at Paris in 1677, was destined for the study of medicine, but relinquished it for that of the mathematics. He was chosen in 1699 a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1701 he published an Ephemeris, calculated from his father's astronomical tables. His next separate publication was a new edition of Mathurin Jousse's treatise On Carpentry, with corrections and considerable enlargements. Upon the death of his father, he was appointed his successor in all his employments; but, owing to the infirm state of his health, he declined the professorship of mathematics in the Royal College. Notwithstanding the feebleness of his constitution, however, he went with MM. Cassini and Maraldi to Dunkirk, to assist in carrying on the meridian line from Paris to the northern extremity of the kingdom, but fell a sacrifice to his application in 1719, when about forty-two years of age.

HIRNHEIM, or HERNHAYM, (Jerome,) a learned Bohemian abbot in the seventeenth century, who was originally a monk, of the order of Prémontré, and became doctor and professor of divinity, abbot of Strahowen, and papal vicar-general throughout Bohemia, Austria, Moravia, and Silesia. He died in 1679, when about forty-four years of age. He wrote, De Typho Generis Humani, sive Scientiarum Humanarum inani ac ventoso Tumore, Difficultate, Labilitate, Falsitate, Jactantia, Præsumptione, &c. 1676, 4to, in which he maintains the absolute imbecility of the human understanding, and the uncertainty of all information from the senses, and ascribes every appearance of wisdom among men to supernatural illumination.

HIRSCHING, (Frederic Charles Gottlob,) a learned German professor, born at Uffenheim in 1762. He was well acquainted with botany and rural economy, but is chiefly known for his researches on history and geography. His most important works are, A Description of the principal Libraries of Germany, Erlang. 1786, 4 vols, 8vo; An Account of the most Curious Pictures and Collections of Engravings, 6 vols, 8vo; and A Dictionary of Celebrated Persons of the Eighteenth Century, continued after his death by J. H. M. Ernesti, and others, at Coburg. Hirsching's portion of the work

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consists of the first five volumes, extending through about half the alphabet. The fifteenth volume was published in 1812. Hirsching died in 1800.

HIRTIUS, (Aulus,) was an officer under Julius Cæsar, and wrote a supplementary part of the Commentaries. The books composed by Hirtius are the eighth of the Gallic war, and those of the Alexandrine and African wars. Of the two latter he was not an eye-witness, but received his information in part from Cæsar's own mouth. He was made consul together with Vibius Pansa, B.C. 43, and the conduct of the war against Antony was committed to them in conjunction with the young Octavianus. He gave Antony a considerable check in the neighbourhood of Mutina (Modena); but afterwards, making an attack upon that general's lines before Mutina, he was carried by his ardour into the centre of the enemy's quarters, where he received a wound which laid him dead upon the spot, B.C. 43. Cicero, with whom he was intimate, and to whom he wrote a letter (Ep. ad Att. xv. 6), speaks highly of his oratorical talents.

HISCAM, or HISJAM, fifteenth khalif of the Ommiades, and fourth son of Abdalmelech, succeeded his brother Jezid II. in 723. He conquered Khacam of Turkestan, and made war against Leo the Isaurian. He was always attended with 600 camels to carry his splendid wardrode. He died in 743.

HJELM, (Peter Jacob,) an eminent Swedish mineralogist, was born at Wexio in 1746, and educated at the gymnasium there, and at the university of Upsal. He was made assayer in the mint in 1782; and in 1794 he was promoted to the offices of keeper of the mint, and inspector of the chemical laboratory of the college of mines, which post he held till his death, at Stockholm, in 1813. In 1784 he had been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, on which occasion he delivered a discourse, On the Methods employed in Chemistry, and their Certainty. He became president of the Academy in 1787, when he gave a discourse, On different Things which may be applied to useful Purposes.

HOADLY, (Benjamin,) a learned prelate, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676. He was educated under his father, who was a clergyman, and for some time master of Norwich grammar-school, and in 1691 he was entered a pensioner of Catharine hall, Cambridge. He received his degree of B.A. in 1695, and in the following year was elected a fellow of his college. In 1698 he was admitted to deacon's orders by Dr. Compton, bishop of London. As soon as he had commenced M.A. in 1699, he became tutor, and discharged that office for two years. Having taken priest's orders in 1700, he quitted his fellowship in the following year, when he was appointed to the lectureship of St. Mildred, in the Poultry. This situation he retained for ten years, and then thought it high time to resign it, finding, as he pleasantly observed, that he had *preached* it down to 30*l.* per annum. In 1702 he officiated for the rector of St. Swithin's, during his absence as chaplain-general of the fleet; and two years afterwards he was presented to the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poor, in Old Broad-street, chiefly through the recommendation of Dr. Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's. He published in 1703 a treatise, entitled, The Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church of England represented to the Dissenting Ministers, in answer to the tenth Chapter of Mr. Calamy's Abridgment of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times, 8vo. This piece was followed by a succession of treatises on clerical and lay-conformity, episcopal ordination, &c., by Hoadly and Calamy, who defended their opposite opinions with much learning, skill, and moderation. In 1705 Hoadly preached a sermon before the lord mayor of London, which gave great offence. Having printed his sermon, he immediately defended it in a piece entitled, The Measures of Submission to the civil Magistrate considered, in a Defence of the Doctrine delivered in a Sermon, &c., 8vo. In 1706 he entered the lists against Atterbury, who had advanced some positions, in a funeral sermon for Mr. Bennet, which Hoadly considered to be of a dangerous tendency. His animadversions were contained in A Letter, addressed to the bishop, which drew from that prelate a long vindication in the form of a Preface to a volume of his sermons. In reply to this Preface, Hoadly, in 1708, published, A Second Letter to the bishop, with A Postscript, relating to his Doctrine concerning the Power of Charity to cover Sins. He next assailed Dr. Blackall, bishop of Exeter, to whom he addressed, Some Considerations, occasioned by a sermon preached by his lordship before the queen in 1708. To these Considerations the bishop published an answer, which was soon followed by An humble Reply from Hoadly. In 1709

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he again attacked Atterbury, who, in his Concio ad Clerum Londinensem, had maintained the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance. In this debate Hoadly's politics were so acceptable to the ruling powers, that the House of Commons represented, in an address to the queen, the signal services which he had rendered to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and requesting that her majesty would be graciously pleased to bestow upon him some dignity in the church. In 1710 he was presented by Mrs. Howland, grandmother of the duke of Bedford, to the rectory of Streatham, in Surrey, and was honoured with a chaplaincy by his grace, as a qualification for holding it. In 1711 he published his Discourses on the Terms of Acceptance with God. Not long after he published an admirable piece of grave satire, under the name of Sir Richard Steele, in the form of a dedication to pope Clement IX. prefixed to An Account of the State of the Roman Catholic Religion throughout the world. Soon after the accession of George I. Hoadly was nominated one of his chaplains, having, before his admission to that office, been created D.D. by archbishop Wake. In 1715 he was made bishop of Bangor; in the following year he published, A Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Non-Jurors, both in Church and State, &c.; and in 1717 he preached before the king his famous sermon on John xviii. 36, "My kingdom is not of this world," which gave rise to the celebrated Bangorian controversy. No sooner had this sermon been printed, by special command, than it was determined to proceed against the author in Convocation, as soon as it should sit. The lower house, accordingly, drew up their representation, &c.; but before it could be brought into the upper house, that assembly was prorogued by the king's special order. The controversy commenced with a Letter from Dr. Snape to the Bishop of Bangor. Snape was followed by Sherlock, Hare, Potter, and especially by that acute and formidable disputant, William Law, who is generally held, in some material points, to have triumphed over Hoadly. He afterwards opposed Hare on the nature of prayer, and asserted that a calm, dispassionate, and rational address was the most acceptable; while his opponent recommended a warm, enthusiastic zeal. The controversy was hardly brought to a conclusion in 1720, when he resigned the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poor; and in the following year he was translated from the see of Bangor, which for six years he had never visited, to that of Hereford. In 1723 he was translated to the see of Salisbury, upon which he resigned the rectory of Streatham. In 1732 he drew up, An Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Samuel Clarke, which was prefixed to the posthumous works of that divine, then first published. In 1734 he was advanced, on the death of bishop Willis, whom he had also succeeded at Salisbury, to the see of Winchester; and in the following year he published, A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in which all the Texts of the New Testament relating to it are produced and explained, and the whole Doctrine about it is drawn from them alone: an abridgment of this piece, under the title of The Rational Christian's Assistant to the worthy Receiving of the Lord's Supper, was published by Dr. Disney in 1774. In 1756 his repose was unexpectedly disturbed by the villany of one Bernard Fournier, a convert from Popery, and a curate at Jersey, who attempted to defraud him of 8,800*l.* by pretending that he had received from the bishop a note of hand to that amount; but this was proved in court to be a forgery. This transaction produced the last, and one of the best-written of the bishop's tracts, A Letter from the Bishop of Winchester to Clement Chevallier, Esq., 1758. The admirable accuracy and precision with which his narrative was penned bore testimony to the vigour of his mental powers, and he received many compliments on that account from several of the greatest lawyers of the age. He died at his palace at Chelsea in 1761, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where a monument, with a Latin inscription written by himself, is erected to his memory. In his character he was naturally facetious, easy, and complying, fond of company, from which, however, he would frequently retire, for the purposes of study; happy in every place, but peculiarly so in his own family, where he took all opportunities of instructing by his influence and by example. In his tenets he was far from adhering strictly to the doctrines of the Anglican Church; so far, indeed, that it is difficult to say on what principles he continued through life to profess conformity; and his attempt to gain over the Dissenters, who was himself the greatest dissenter that ever was

preferred in the Church, is one of those inconsistencies which his admirers have never explained. But as he took great latitude himself, he was ready also to allow it to others. His doctrine, that sincerity is sufficient for acceptance, whatever be the nature of opinions, is favourable to such indulgence, but far from defensible on the principles of Christianity. He was of course in high favour with all who wished to mould religion according to their own imaginations. A complete edition of his works, in 3 vols, fol. was published by his son, Dr. John Hoadly, in 1773, with a short life of the author, originally printed in the Biographia Britannica. The Appendix contains some parts of the bishop's correspondence with lady Sundon, formerly Mrs. Clayton, bed-chamber woman to queen Caroline; to this lady he appears to have been not a little indebted, at various periods, for his influence at court. Akenside has paid a handsome tribute to his memory.—His brother, John, died archbishop of Armagh in 1746.

HOADLY, (Benjamin,) eldest son of the preceding, was born in London in 1706, and educated at Hackney, and at Bene't college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Herring, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He assiduously pursued his mathematical and philosophical studies under the celebrated blind professor Saunderson. He was early received into the Royal Society, and in 1728 the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by mandamus, and he settled in London. He was made registrar of Hereford, while his father filled that see; and in 1742 he was appointed physician to his majesty's household; and in 1746 to that of the prince of Wales; an honourable circumstance to him, as the two courts were not on good terms with each other. In 1747 he produced his Suspicious Husband, one of the most sprightly comedies in the English language. He afterwards assisted his friend Hogarth in the composition of his Analysis of Beauty. He died in 1757. He wrote, Three Lectures on the Organs of Respiration, (being the Gulstonian Lectures for 1737,) which are characterised by Haller as a very ingenious defence of a bad cause; and a Harveian Oration, pronounced in 1742.

HOADLY, (John,) youngest son of bishop Hoadly, was born in London in 1711, and educated at Hackney, and at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, whence he removed to the Temple; but he abandoned the profession of the law, and took the degree of LL.B. in 1735, and the same year was appointed chancellor of Winchester by his father, and admitted into orders. He was then made chaplain to the prince of Wales's household, and held the same office with the princess dowager. Preferments crowded afterwards upon him, the most valuable of which were a prebend of Winchester, the rectory of St. Mary, near Southampton, that of Overton, and the mastership of St. Cross. He died in 1776, and with him the name of Hoadly became extinct. He wrote some poems in Dodsley's Collection, and is supposed to have assisted his brother in the composition of The Suspicious Husband. He likewise published his father's works in 3 vols, fol. He was the author of five dramas—The Contrast, a comedy; Love's Revenge, a pastoral; Phœbe, another pastoral; Jephthah, an oratorio; and another, entitled, The Force of Truth. He also revised Lillo's Arden of Feversham, and wrote the fifth act of Miller's Mahomet.

HOARE, (William,) a divine, was born in London, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford. He became rector of Moreton, in Essex. After having been a rigid Calvinist, he altered his sentiments, and published a work in support of the doctrine of Universal Redemption, entitled, God's Love to Mankind, 4to, which was answered by bishop Davenant and Dr. Twisse. He died in 1657.

HOARE, (William,) an ingenious artist, was born about 1707, at Eye, near Ipswich, in Suffolk, and liberally educated at a school at Faringdon, in Berkshire, where he discovered a taste for drawing. He was removed to London, where he was placed under the care of Grisoni, an Italian historical painter of little merit. He then went to Rome, and was the first English painter who visited that city for professional study. At the time of his departure from London he had formed a friendship with Scheemackers, the celebrated Flemish sculptor, and with Delvaux, his pupil, who were both on their way to Rome, and on his arrival at that city he hastened to rejoin them, and lodged in the same house with them. He became a pupil of Francesco Imperiale, the disciple of Carlo Maratti, in whose school he was a fellow-student with Pompeo Battoni. Under the direction of Imperiale he made many copies from the most celebrated works of the great painters in the Roman palaces; and, after

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having continued his studies at Rome for nine years, he returned to London, where he commenced portrait painting. He afterwards settled at Bath, where he met with great encouragement, and painted the portraits of Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, the duke of Newcastle, Mr. Legge, Mr. Grenville, Lord Chesterfield, and Mr. Allen, who introduced him to Pope, and to other distinguished inmates of Prior Park. He painted an altar-piece for the church of St. Michael, and another for the Octagon Chapel: the former painting represents our Saviour bearing the Cross; the latter represents the Pool of Bethesda. Finding a general desire prevailing for pictures in crayons, he sent an order to Rosalba, the celebrated Venetian paintress, for two heads painted in that manner, and he received from that eminent mistress of her art two of her most studied performances; the one, Apollo with his Lyre, the other, a Nymph crowned with Vernal Flowers. These beautiful works became the models of the Bath painter in his first efforts in crayons, in which mode of painting he afterwards carried the practice of the art to so high a degree as to be scarcely excelled by Rosalba herself. On the formation of the Royal Academy he was chosen a member, and he was a constant exhibitor for many years. He died in 1792.

HOBBEMA, (Minderhout,) an eminent landscape painter, born, according to Pilkington, about 1611 at Antwerp, other authorities say at Haerlem; but the master under whom he studied is not known. He painted entirely after nature, sketching every scene that afforded him pleasure; and his choice was exceedingly picturesque. The forms of his trees are not unlike those of Ruysdael and Dekker. This captivating artist has not been surpassed by any painter of his country in the pure and chaste tinting of his colour, in the full and flowing richness of his pencil, and in the intelligent conduct of the chiaro-scuro. In some of his larger pictures he has introduced, with the happiest effect, the effulgence of the sunbeam bursting through the gloom of the forest, and illuminating the centre of his picture with an effect that is at once magical and enchanting. His skies are light and floating; and there is an admirable dewy brightness in his verdure. Most of his pictures were supplied with figures by Ostade, Teniers, and other famous masters, which must always give them a great additional value. The works of Hobbema are now exceedingly scarce. He died in 1699.

HOBBES, (Thomas,) a celebrated philosopher, was born in 1588 at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, where his father was minister, and was educated at the grammar-school there, and at Magdalen hall, Oxford. In 1608, by the recommendation of the principal of Magdalen hall, he was taken into the family of lord Hardwicke, soon afterwards created earl of Devonshire, in the capacity of tutor to his son, Lord Cavendish, with whom, in 1610, he made the tour of France and Italy. After his return he obtained, by the reputation of his literary acquirements, and a good address, an introduction to several persons of high rank, as well as to some of those who were distinguished for their genius and learning. Bacon, in particular, admitted him to a great degree of familiarity, and, it is said, was assisted by him in translating some of his works into Latin. He was likewise much in favour with lord Herbert, of Cherbury; and Ben Jonson had so great an esteem for him that he revised his excellent translation of Thucydides, a work undertaken by him, as he informs us himself, "from an honest desire of preventing, if possible, those disturbances in which he was apprehensive that his country would be involved, by showing, in the history of the Peloponnesian war, the fatal consequences of intestine troubles. While, however, the author was preparing it for the press, his patron, the earl of Devonshire, died in 1626, and in 1628, the year in which it was published, his lordship's son also died, in whose service Hobbes had spent twenty years, first in the capacity of his tutor, and afterwards of his secretary. These losses were so severely felt by him, that, to assuage his grief, he accepted an offer of going abroad a second time, as tutor to the son of Sir Gervase Clifton, with whom he remained some time in France. In 1631 he was induced to return, at the solicitation of the countess-dowager of Devonshire, who was desirous of placing under his care the young earl, who was then about thirteen years of age. In 1634 he published a second edition of his translation of Thucydides, and dedicated it to his noble pupil, whom he then accompanied to Paris, where he became acquainted with several eminent philosophers, particularly father Mersenne and Gassendi, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, and after his return kept up a constant correspondence. From Paris he attended

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his pupil into Italy, and at Pisa he had frequent intercourse with Galileo. He returned to England in 1637. He continued to reside for some time at his noble patron's seat at Chatsworth, where he celebrated, in a Latin poem, the wonders of the Peak, which he published, in 4to, under the title of De Mirabilibus Pecci, Carmen. As the political horizon in Britain now wore a threatening aspect, and a civil war was likely to take place between the king and parliament, Hobbes, whose connexions and principles made him a zealous advocate for the royal cause, thought it prudent, about the beginning of 1641, to retire to Paris, where he was introduced to Des Cartes, and began an epistolary correspondence with him on various topics of natural philosophy. He also made the acquaintance of Gassendi. In 1642 he printed at Paris a few copies of his famous book, entitled, Elementa Philosophica De Cive, the principles of which were afterwards more fully illustrated, and more systematically arranged, in his Leviathan. The author's principal object in it was, to check the rising spirit of freedom, by establishing the claims of monarchy on new principles of philosophy, on which account it was as much condemned by the popular party, as it was admired by the other. In 1647 he was appointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales, (afterwards Charles II.,) who then resided at Paris for the sake of safety; and by his care in the discharge of that office he gained the favour of the prince. About this time a second and more complete edition of his treatise De Cive was printed in Holland, under the superintendence of M. Sorbière, to which was prefixed two Latin letters in commendation of the work, one by Gassendi, and the other by Mersenne. In the year 1650 was published at London a small treatise of his, entitled, Human Nature, which Mr. Addison pronounces to be his best work; and another entitled, De Corpore Politico, or Elements of the Law, which was highly commended by Gassendi. In 1651 his Leviathan was published in London, fol. In this work, in establishing a system of civil policy, he represents man as an untameable beast of prey, and government as the strong chain by which he is to be kept from mischief. It abounds in extravagant, paradoxical, and dangerous notions, tending to confound all distinction between right and wrong, and indirectly to undermine the foundations of all religion, natural and revealed. He caused a copy of it, fairly written on vellum, to be presented to Charles II.; but when the king was informed that the English divines considered it as a book tending to subvert both religion and civil government, he is said to have withdrawn his countenance from the author, and by the marquis of Ormond to have forbidden him to come into his presence. In 1654 he published his Letter upon Liberty and Necessity, which occasioned a long controversy between him and Dr. Bramhall, bishop of Londonderry, and afterwards primate of Ireland. About the same time he published Elementorum Philosophiæ, Sectio prima, de Corpore, 8vo, which occasioned a controversy for upwards of twenty years between the author and Dr. Wallis, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and in which he had the misfortune to have all the mathematicians against him. In 1658 he published, A Dissertation on Man. Soon after the restoration of Charles II. the king directed an eminent portrait-painter to draw Hobbes's picture, to be placed in his majesty's closet. The king also admitted him to a private audience, assured him of his protection, and settled upon him a pension of 100*l.* per annum out of his privy purse. Yet this powerful protection did not render him safe, for, in 1666, his Leviathan, and his treatise De Cive, were censured by parliament. This alarmed him much, as did likewise the bringing a bill into the House of Commons to punish atheism and profaneness. It is supposed to have been on this occasion that he composed his Historical Narration concerning Heresy, and the Punishment thereof, with the view of demonstrating that he could not be legally punished for heresy, in writing and publishing his Leviathan. After this storm was a little blown over he sent a collection of his Latin pieces to Amsterdam, where they were published in 1668, 4to. He received visits from foreigners of the first distinction, among whom was Cosmo de Medicis, prince of Tuscany, who (1669) gave him ample marks of his esteem and respect; and having received his picture, and a complete collection of his writings, ordered the former to be deposited among his curiosities, and the latter to be added to his celebrated library at Florence. In 1672 he wrote his own Life in Latin verse, when he had completed his eighty-fourth year. In 1674 he published a translation, in verse, of four books of Hômer's Odyssey; which was so well received that he was encouraged to

undertake a version of the whole Iliad, and the remaining books of the Odyssey. This task he completed, and published his work in 1675. This translation, which is now entirely fallen into neglect, was so much esteemed in his own time, that in less than ten years it ran through three large editions. He had now retired to the earl of Devonshire's seat in Derbyshire, where he still continued to prosecute his studies. In 1676 he printed his dispute with Dr. Benjamin Laney, bishop of Ely, Concerning Liberty and Necessity; and in 1678 he published his Decameron Physiologicum, or Ten Dialogues of Natural Philosophy. About the same time he put the last hand to a work formerly published, though without his name, entitled, The Art of Rhetoric, collected from Aristotle and Ramus, to which he added a book, composed some years before, entitled, A Dialogue between a Philosopher and a Student of the Common Law of England. In 1679 he sent his Behemoth, or a History of the Civil Wars from 1640 to 1660, to an eminent bookseller, with a request that he would not publish it till a proper occasion offered. It appears that his request was founded on his not having been able to obtain the king's permission for its publication. The work, however, made its appearance soon after the author's death, which took place, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, on the 4th of December, 1679, in the ninety-second year of his age. Of Hobbes it has been observed that, considering his great age, he was a man of no very extensive reading. Homer, Virgil, Thucydides, and Euclid, were the authors with whom he was most delighted. Upon this subject he used to say, that "if he had read as much as others, he should have been as ignorant as they." In his Survey of the Leviathan Lord Clarendon observes, that "it hath always been a lamentation among Mr. Hobbes's friends that he spent too much time in thinking, and too little in exercising those thoughts in company of other men of the same, or of as good faculties; for want whereof his natural constitution, with age, contracted such a morosity, that doubting and contradicting men were never grateful to him. In a word, Mr. Hobbes is one of the most ancient acquaintance I have in the world, and of whom I have always had a great esteem, as a man who, besides his eminent parts and learning, hath been always looked upon as a man of probity, and of a life free from scandal." The following account of his private manners and habits is related by bishop Kennet, in his Memoirs of the Cavendish family: "His professed rule of health was to dedicate the morning to his exercise, and the afternoon to his studies. And, therefore, at his first rising he walked out, and climbed any hill within his reach; or, if the weather was not dry, he fatigued himself within doors by some exercise or other to be in a sweat, recommending that practice upon this opinion, that an old man had more moisture than heat, and therefore by such motion heat was to be acquired, and moisture expelled. After this he took a comfortable breakfast, and then went round the lodgings to wait upon the earl, the countess, and the children, and any considerable strangers, paying some short addresses to all of them. He kept these rounds till about twelve o'clock, when he had a little dinner provided for him, which he ate always by himself without ceremony. Soon after dinner he retired to his study, and had his candle, with ten or twelve pipes of tobacco, laid by him, then shutting his door, he fell to smoking, thinking, and writing for several hours." He was naturally of a timid disposition, whence he was led to indulge continual apprehensions for his personal safety. The only thought of death that he appeared to entertain in time of health, was to take care of some inscription on his tomb. He would suffer some friends to suggest epitaphs, among which he was best pleased with this—"This is the philosopher's stone." He could not endure to be left in an empty house, which, his friends said, was owing to his dread of assassination. To this timidity it is to be ascribed that he was a conformist to the established religion of his country, and frequently partook of the sacrament, and sometimes makes use of language in his writings at which the mind of an honest unbeliever must have revolted, whilst he was unquestionably hostile to the great principles of natural and revealed religion. His writings have been sufficiently refuted by several learned writers, particularly by lord Clarendon, Henry More, bishops Cumberland and Bramhall, Dr. Cudworth, and Harrington.

HOBHOUSE, (Sir Benjamin,) an English statesman, was born in 1757, and educated at Brazenose college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. June 26, 1781; and was afterwards called to the bar. In 1785 he married

Charlotte Cam, daughter of Samuel Cam, of Chantry House, near Bradford, in Wiltshire, Esq. In February 1797 he was returned on a vacancy for Blechingley; and in 1802 he was returned for Grampound; in 1806 for Hindon; and he sat for that borough until compelled by ill health to retire from public life in 1818. He first came into office in 1803, as secretary to the Board of Control, during the ministry of Mr. Addington; he resigned that post in May 1804; and in 1805 was made chairman of the Committees for Supplies. He was created a baronet by patent dated December 22, 1812. He was a zealous opponent of Mr. Pitt, and supported, with equal zeal, the party and principles of Mr. Fox. He was likewise distinguished for his opposition to the slave-trade, and for his condemnation of hostilities against France, and of the union with Ireland. He died in 1831.

HOCCLEVE, or OCCLEEVE, (Thomas,) an old English poet, was born about 1370, and has been styled Chaucer's disciple. He studied law at Chester-inn, in the Strand, and was a writer to the privy-seal for above twenty years. Some of his poems were printed by George Mason, in 1796, 4to, from a MS. in his possession, with a preface, notes, and glossary. They confirm Warton's objection to him as a feeble poet. The most favourable specimen of Hoccleve's poetry is his Story of Jonathas, which may be seen in the Shepherd's Pipe, by William Browne, author of Britannia's Pastorals. Hoccleve is supposed to have died in 1454.

HOCHE, (Lazarus,) one of the most distinguished generals of the French Revolution, born at Montreuil, near Versailles, in 1768, was the son of an hostler, and was made, upon the early death of his father, a chorister in the church of St. Germain-en-laye. He was afterwards a helper in the royal stables, and at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the French guards. The revolution raised him from obscurity; he was by courage and coolness distinguished in several engagements, and at the age of twenty-four was made general in command of the army of the Moselle, and drove the Austrians out of Alsace. Though imprisoned for some time under St. Just and Robespierre, he was restored to liberty on the overthrow of the latter in July 1794. He was afterwards sent to La Vendée, and to Quiberon, where he behaved with great cruelty towards the emigrants, and put to death the heroic Charette. He was entrusted with the command of the troops which were sent to invade Ireland at the end of 1796; but the expedition failed after attempting to land in Bantry Bay, and Hoche, though for a while regarded with coolness, was sent to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse. In this new scene he displayed great bravery and address against the Austrians on the Rhine, but died suddenly in Wetzlar on the 15th of September, 1797, and his obsequies were celebrated at Paris, in the Champ de Mars, with great magnificence. His life has been published by Rousselin, 2 vols, 8vo.

HOCHSTETTER, (Andrew Adam,) a Lutheran divine, born at Tübingen in 1688. After studying in the principal universities of Germany, he became successively professor of eloquence, of moral philosophy, of divinity, and finally rector of Tübingen. His principal works are, Collegium Puffendorfianum; De Festo Expiationis, et Hirco Azazel; De Conradino, ultimo ex Suevis duce; De rebus Elbigensibus. He died in 1717.

HODGES, (Nathaniel,) an English physician, educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He settled in London, and was, in 1672, made fellow of the College of Physicians. He remained in the metropolis during the continuance of the plague in 1665, when most of the physicians, and Sydenham among the rest, retired to the country; and, with another of his brethren, he visited the infected during the whole of that terrible visitation. These two physicians, indeed, appear to have been appointed by the city of London to attend the diseased, with a stipend. His chief prophylactic was a liberal use of Spanish wine, and cheerful society after the business of the day. He died a debtor in Ludgate prison in 1684, and his body was interred in the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, where a monument is erected to him. He is author of two works: 1. Vindiciæ Medicinæ et Medicorum; An Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic, &c. 1660, 8vo. 2. Λοιμολογια: sive, Pestis nuperæ apud Populum Londinensem grassantis Narratio historica, 1672, 8vo. A translation of this by Dr. John Quincy was printed in London in 1720, 8vo. In 1721 there was published in London, in 8vo, A Collection of very valuable and scarce Pieces relating to the last Plague in 1665; among which is, An Account of the first Rise, Progress, Symptoms, and Cure of the Plague; being the substance of a letter from Dr. Hodges to a person of

quality, dated from his house in Watling-street, May the 8th, 1666. The narrative is, upon the whole, a valuable one, and the most authentic account of that terrible calamity that we possess.

HODGES, (William,) a landscape painter, was born in London in 1744, and received his tuition in the art from Wilson, whom he assisted for some time. He went out as draughtsman with captain Cook on his second voyage to the South Seas, from which he returned after an absence of three years, and painted some pictures, for the Admiralty, of scenes in Otaheite and Ulietea. Afterwards, under the patronage of Warren Hastings, he visited the East Indies, where he acquired a decent fortune. On his return home, after practising the art for some time, he engaged in commercial and banking speculations, which proved unsuccessful, and he sunk under the disappointment, and died in 1797.

HODGSON, (James,) was for some time master of the royal mathematical school, in Christ's Hospital. He published, A Treatise on Navigation, 1706; A System of the Mathematics, 1723; The Theory of Jupiter's Satellites, 1750; The Doctrine of Fluxions, 1758; The Valuation of Annuities upon Lives, 1747; and, An Introduction to Chronology. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

HODY, (Humphrey,) an eminent divine, born in 1659 at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, where his father was rector. He entered at Wadham college, Oxford, in 1676, of which he became fellow eight years after. At the age of twenty-one he published his Dissertation against Aristeas' History of the LXXII. Interpreters, which was received with general applause by the learned world, though Isaac Vossius, who had embraced a different opinion, loaded it with abuse, and ridiculed the author. To this attack from Vossius, inserted in an Appendix to his Pomponius Mela, Hody did not deign to give an answer till more than twenty years after, when, in 1704, he published his book, De Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus, Versionibus Græcis et Latina Vulgata, &c. Lib. IV., 8vo. The first book contains his dissertation against Aristeas' history, with improvements, and an answer to Vossius's objections. In the second, he treats of the true authors of the Greek version, called the Septuagint, of the time when, and the reasons why, it was undertaken, and of the manner in which it was performed. The third is a history of the original Hebrew text, of the Greek version called the Septuagint, and of the Latin Vulgate; showing the authority of each in different ages, and that the Hebrew text has been always most esteemed and valued. In the fourth, he gives an account of the rest of the Greek versions, viz. those of Symmachus, Aquila, and Theodotion; of Origen's Hexapla, and other ancient editions; and subjoins lists of the books of the Bible at different times, which exhibit a concise, but clear view of the canon of Scripture. Upon the whole, he thinks it probable that the Greek version, called the Septuagint, was made in the time of the two Ptolemies, Lagus and Philadelphus, and by Hellenist Jews, for the use of their own countrymen. In 1689 he published his Prolegomena to Malela's Chronicon, and the next year he was made chaplain to bishop Stillingfleet. But the works by which Hody was principally known among his contemporaries were those which he published respecting the bishops who had been deprived of their bishoprics during the reign of William and Mary, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. The first work which he published on this subject was a translation of a Greek treatise, supposed to have been written by Nicephorus in the latter end of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth, century, in which the writer maintains that "although a bishop was unjustly deprived, neither he nor the church ever made a separation, if the successor was not a heretic." The original Greek work, as well as the English translation, were both published in 1691. Amongst the numerous works published in reply to Hody, the most celebrated was written by Dodwell, and was entitled, A Vindication of the Deprived Bishops, Lond. 1692. In the following year Hody published another work, entitled, The Case of Sees Vacant by an Uncanonical Deprivation, 4to, Lond. 1693, in which he supports the opinions of Nicephorus, and replies to the arguments of his opponents. The spirit and abilities which he displayed in this war of pamphlets so pleased Tillotson, that he made him his domestic chaplain in 1694. He was equally patronized by the next primate, Tenison, at whose request he wrote Animadversions on Collier's Pamphlets, who had, with two others, pronounced absolution, in a solemn

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manner, on Perkins and Friend, when executed in 1695 for the assassination plot. In 1698 he was made regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and in 1704 he was nominated archdeacon of Oxford. He died on the 20th of January, 1706, and was buried in the chapel of Wadham college, to which he was a great benefactor, by the foundation of ten scholarships of 10*l.* each for the cultivation of Hebrew and Greek. He left a MS. account of the learned Greeks who had fled to Italy before and after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, which was published in 1742 under the superintendence of Dr. S. Jebb. He had published in 1701 a History of English Councils and Convocations, and of the English Clergy sitting in Parliament. This was occasioned by the controversy which arose about that time respecting the powers and privileges of an English synod, or convocation. He also wrote, The Resurrection of the (Same) Body asserted, 8vo, London, 1694.

HOE, (Matthias de Hoenegg,) a German controversial divine, born at Vienna in 1580, and educated at Wittemberg. He was preacher to the elector of Saxony, at Dresden, where he died in 1645. He was an able and a zealous Lutheran, and he wrote with great bitterness against both Calvinists and Papists.

HOELTZLINUS, (Jeremias,) a philologer, born at Nuremberg. He settled at Leyden, and published there a learned edition of Apollonius Rhodius, in 1641, the year of his death. Ruhnken, however, censures him as an editor.

HOESCHELIUS, (David,) an eminent Greek scholar, born at Augsburg in 1556. After teaching long in the college there, he was appointed principal of the society, and also librarian. He was a judicious and indefatigable collector of MSS., and he evinced his learning by his publication of some of the fathers, of Origen, Basil, Philo Judæus, &c.; besides Appian, Procopius, Anna Commena, &c. He died in 1617.

HOET, (Gerard,) an eminent painter, born at Bommel in 1648, was a disciple of Warnard van Rysen, who had been a pupil of Poelemburg. After visiting the Hague, Amsterdam, and Utrecht (where he was patronized by M. van Zuylen), he went to Paris, whence, not meeting with encouragement, he returned to Utrecht, and in that city and its neighbourhood he displayed his abilities in executing several grand designs for ceilings, saloons, and apartments, and also in finishing a great number of easel pictures for cabinets. He was likewise appointed director of an academy for painting. He was thoroughly master of the true principles of chiaro-scuro. His figures in general are designed with elegance; his colouring is vivid, natural, and harmonious; his touch is light and firm; and his pictures have great transparence. He died in 1733.

HOFER, (Andrew,) a brave Tyrolese chieftain, born in 1765 at Passeyr, where he carried on a trade with Italy in corn, wine, and cattle. In 1809 he was chosen by the Tyrolese insurgents to lead them in their struggles to shake off the yoke of Bavaria, to which kingdom their country had been transferred by the treaty of Presburg; but the successful exercise of his skill and valour was suspended by the treaty of Vienna, which confirmed the cession of the Tyrol to Bavaria, and the Austrian troops were withdrawn. He then declared his submission to the viceroy Eugene; but, misled by a false report of a general revolt in the middle of November 1809, he rashly recommenced hostilities, and thus forfeited the protection of the amnesty. He concealed himself for some time in an Alpine hut, near the place of his nativity, in the midst of ice and snow; but his retreat was treacherously discovered, and he was arrested on the 27th of January, 1810, and was shot at Mantua on the 20th of February following, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial. His son was honoured with letters of nobility by the emperor of Austria, who in 1819 indemnified his family for the loss of their property.

HOFFMAN, (Daniel;) a Lutheran divine, professor at Helmstadt, at the end of the sixteenth century. He engaged in the popular and theological controversies of the times, and opposed Beza on the subject of the Eucharist. He was censured by an assembly of divines in 1593, and threatened with excommunication if he did not subscribe to the opinions of his persecutors, against whom he published a laboured apology. He died in 1611.

HOFFMAN, (Gasper,) a professor of physic at Altorf, born at Gotha in 1572. He died in 1649, leaving several medical works.

HOFFMAN, (Maurice,) a physician, born at Furstenwalde, in Brandenburg, in 1622. His fondness for literature, and his indefatigable application, surmounted all the opposition which his parents made

against his studious pursuits, and in 1637 he was permitted to improve himself at the college of Cologne. In 1638 he went to Altorf, where his mother's brother was professor of physic, and after profiting by his advice and instruction he went to Padua, where, by the dissection of a turkey, he discovered the pancreatic duct, from which his friend, Versungus, ascertained the same vessel in the human body. Hoffman, after three years' residence at Padua, returned to Altorf, where he began to practise as a physician. In 1648 he was made professor of anatomy and surgery, the next year of physic, and in 1653 of botany, and director of the botanical garden. His abilities and reputation were such, that many of the German princes appointed him their physician. He died of apoplexy in 1698. He wrote, Deliciæ Hortenses Altdorffinæ; Appendix ad Catalogum Plantarum Hortens.; Deliciæ Sylvestres; and Florilegium Altdorffinum.

HOFFMAN, (John James,) an indefatigable compiler, born in Basle in 1635. In 1667 he was appointed professor of Greek in the Academy of his native place, and in 1683 he obtained the chair of history. He published in 1677, in 2 vols. fol., his great work, Lexicon Universale, Historico-geographico-poetico-philosophico-politico-philologicum, to which he was induced by success to add a supplement, which appeared in 1683, in 2 vols, fol. In 1698, the Leyden booksellers, having been favoured with all the improvements and corrections of the author, published the work in 4 vols, fol., with a new preface. He died in 1706.

HOFFMAN, (John Maurice,) son of the preceding, by his first wife, was born at Altorf in 1653. After studying at Hertzpruck, Altorf, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, he went to Padua for two years, and after making the tour of Italy, he returned home, and took the degree of M.D. In 1677 he was made professor extraordinary in physic, and in 1695 the margrave of Anspach appointed him his physician. He travelled with his patron into Italy, and after his death, in 1703, he held the same honourable rank with his successor, at whose invitation he removed to Anspach in 1713. He died in 1727. He had succeeded his father as professor of botany and director of the botanical garden at Altorf in 1698. He published some valuable botanical works.

HOFFMAN, (Frederic,) an eminent physician, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1660, and studied at Jena and Erfurth. After travelling in Holland and England, he was appointed physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and to the garrison at Minden. In 1688 he removed to Halberstadt; and in 1693, when the university of Halle was founded, he was made chief professor of medicine there. He also composed the statutes of the institution. He died in 1742. He took no fees, but was supported by an annual stipend. His works, in six large folios, Geneva, 1748—1754, contain much valuable matter, with some frivolous and puerile conjectures. The celebrated Stahl was his colleague and successor in the medical chair at Halle. He was a member of the scientific societies of London, Berlin, and Petersburg. His knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy was extensive, and we owe to him the discovery and first introduction of the Seidlitz waters, and the purgative salt obtained from them. His Systema Medicinæ rationalis is one of his best treatises. He also drew up in Latin a summary of the Christian religion, which was translated into German.

HOFFMAN, (Francis Benedict,) a French journalist, dramatic writer, and poet, born at Nancy in 1760. He settled in 1785 at Paris, where he wrote several pieces for the Opera, the Opéra Comique, and the Théâtre Français; among these the most successful were, Phèdre; Adrien; La Mort d'Abel; Stratonice; and, Le Roman d'une Heure. He contributed several able articles on criticism to the Journal des Débats, for which he wrote for thirty years. He died in the year 1828.

HOFFMANN, (Christian Gottfried,) one of the ablest jurists of his time, was born in 1692 at Lauben, in Upper Lusatia, and was educated at Leipsic. In 1718 he was made professor of law in that university, and in the following year he succeeded Henry de Cocceii in the chair of the same faculty at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He was also appointed counsellor to the king of Prussia, and member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He died in 1735.

HOFFMANN, (Ernest Theodore William,) a German writer, remarkable for the versatility of his talents, born at Königsberg in 1776. He studied the law, and held judicial appointments successively at Posen, Plosk, and Warsaw, at which last-mentioned city he held the office of counsellor, but was forced to vacate it on the invasion of the French in 1806. He then became in turn leader of the orchestra, journalist, translator of

plays, stage decorator, and singing-master. He also acquired some skill as a musical composer. In 1816 he was made counsellor in the court of judicature at Berlin, and commenced author; but a course of intemperance and dissipation abridged his days, and he died in June 1822. He wrote, Elixiere des Teufels, nachgelassene Papiere des Bruders Medardus eines Capuziners; Fantasienstucke in Callots Manier, Blatter aus dem Tagebuche eines reisenden Enthusiasten; Nachtstucke; Serapions-bruder; Prinzessin Brambilla; and, Lebens Ansichten des Katers Murr; this is the most original of all his writings.

HOGARTH, (William,) was born in London in 1697. His father, who was a schoolmaster in the Old Bailey, and occasionally a corrector of the press, bound him apprentice to an engraver of arms on plate; but his genius led him to cultivate painting. He entered the academy in St. Martin's-lane, and copied from the living model, but his success was not very remarkable. The first piece by which he distinguished himself was a representation of Wanstead Assembly, about 1720, and he was next engaged on his own account in engraving crests, arms, and shop bills, and in designing plates for booksellers. His cuts for Hudibras, for Apuleius' Golden Ass, and other works, are still preserved as curiosities; but his powers were exerted with singular effect, not only in portrait painting, but in whimsical and humorous representations. By degrees he thus rose from obscurity to fame, and in 1730 he married Sir James Thornhill's daughter. Though the match was altogether against the knight's consent, he was soon reconciled to his son-in-law, and afterwards had reason to be proud of the connexion which his daughter had formed. Hogarth next attempted portrait and historical painting, but failed. He then resumed engraving, and gained considerable profit from the sale of his prints, especially from those of the Harlot's and Rake's Progress (the former in six plates, and the latter in eight), which he published in 1733—1735. The eager demand for these engravings induced the printsellers to pirate them; and the piracies so diminished the profits of the author, that he applied to parliament for redress; in consequence of his application a bill was passed in 1735, granting a copyright of a print for fourteen years after its publication. Thus successful in a new mode of conveying moral instruction, he devoted himself to the delineation of other equally interesting and appropriate characters; and to the accuracy of his figures must be added the faithful representation of the dress, the manners, and the particularities of the age. The Midnight Conversation, the Marriage-à-la-Mode, the Happy Marriage, and other works, rapidly succeeded each other, and ensured to the artist the high and undisputed character of great genius, unquestionable originality, and successful delineation. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he visited France, and while taking a drawing of the gates of Calais, he was arrested as a spy, but was soon liberated; a circumstance which he has recorded in his, "O the Roast Beef of Old England," in 1749. In 1753 he appeared before the public as an author, and in his Analysis of Beauty, in which he was assisted by Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, the physician, he made many sensible and original professional remarks. He first asserted that a curve is the line of beauty, and that round swelling figures are most pleasing to the eye. His ingenious theory was attacked and ridiculed by a host of envious contemporaries. In his conduct Hogarth was a very absent man. One of his letters to Dr. Hoadly was directed, "To the Doctor at Chelsea," and it reached his friend to be preserved as a monument of his singularity. When he set up his carriage, he paid a visit to Beckford, the lord mayor, and being let out by a different door from that at which he had entered, he hastened to his residence at Leicester-square through a violent shower of rain, and never recollected that he had left his coach behind, till his wife reminded him of it. By the resignation of his brother-in-law, Thornhill, Hogarth in 1757 obtained the place of serjeant-painter to the king. This connexion with the court probably induced him to quit the line of party-neutrality which he had hitherto observed, and to engage against Wilkes and his friends, in a print, published September, 1762, entitled, The Times. Some strictures upon him on this account in a North-Briton, produced his caricature of Wilkes; this occasioned an angry epistle to the painter by Churchill, which was retaliated by a caricature of the poetical divine. On this occasion Walpole says, "Never did two angry men of their abilities throw mud with less dexterity." Hogarth's powers were, however, as yet unimpaired, for he had shortly before produced one of his capital works, a satirical print against the Methodists.

From this year a decline in his health took place, which, on the 26th of October, 1764, terminated in a sudden death, owing to the rupture of an aneurism in his chest. He died at his house in Leicester-square, and was interred at Chiswick, under an elegant mausoleum, decorated with a poetical inscription by his friend Garrick. Hogarth was a man of rough and vulgar manners, but generous and hospitable. He affected contempt for all knowledge of which he did not partake, and expressed himself with rudeness in conversation; yet he was very open to flattery. He lived to enjoy an ample share of fame among his countrymen; and since his death complete collections of his works have been regarded as highly valuable by the curious. A catalogue of all his prints is given by Walpole in his Anecdotes. The multiplicity of local and temporary circumstances introduced in his designs has rendered notes or illustrations necessary for the full comprehension of them. A work upon this plan, accompanying small copies of his plates, entitled, Hogarth Illustrated, by Ireland, was well received by the public. His life has been written by Nichols, 2 vols, 4to, with copies of all his plates accurately reduced. In the National Gallery there are seven of his pictures, consisting of his own portrait and the series of the Marriage-à-la-Mode.

HOGG, (James,) commonly called the Ettrick Shepherd, was born in the forest of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, in 1772. His father, Robert Hogg, at one time took a lease of two farms, and began business as a dealer in sheep; but the speculation proved unfortunate, and he was compelled to fall back to his original condition, in which also his son James was brought up. Hogg has stated that all the instruction he ever received was from being two or three winters at school before he had completed his eighth year. He first began, he tells us, to be known as a maker of songs among the rustic population of his native district in 1796, at which time he was a shepherd in the service of Mr. Laidlaw of Blackhouse. The first of his productions appeared anonymously in 1801, Donald Macdonald, a patriotic song on the subject of the threatened French invasion, which immediately became very popular in Scotland. In the summer of the same year, while he was still with Mr. Laidlaw, he was discovered by Sir Walter Scott, then engaged in collecting materials for his Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, to which Hogg contributed a number of old songs or ballads, that he had collected from the recitation of persons in the forest. In 1803 he published at Edinburgh a collection of his poems under the title of the Mountain Bard. He now took a farm, which soon turned out a ruinous concern. In the beginning of 1810 he commenced his literary career, and in 1813 his best poem, his Queen's Wake, was first published at Edinburgh. Of the rest of his works, the chief are his poems, Madoc of the Moor; The Pilgrims of the Sun; The Poetic Mirror; and Queen Hynde; besides his collections of pieces partly original, partly ancient, entitled, The Jacobite Relics of Scotland; The Border Garland; a Selection of Songs; and, The Forest Minstrel. His prose pieces are, The Brownie of Bodsbeck; Winter Evening Tales; The Three Perils of Man; The Three Perils of Woman; The Confessions of a Justified Sinner; The Altrive Tales; The Domestic Manners and Private Life of Sir Walter Scott; and, a volume of Lay Sermons. He also sent contributions to Blackwood's Magazine, and other periodical publications; and he wrote an Essay on the Rearing and Management of Sheep, which obtained for him two prizes from the Highland Society. He died in November 1835.

HOHENLOHE INGELFINGEN, (Frederic Louis, Prince of,) general of infantry in the Prussian service, born in 1746. He accompanied the king of Prussia to Pilnitz, and was entrusted with the command of a division of the army in the campaign of 1792. He greatly distinguished himself in 1793 at the taking of the lines of Weissembourg. In 1795 the king gave him the command of the line of neutrality on the Ems, and the general inspection of the troops in Silesia. On the death of his father he was made governor of Breslau. In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the Prussian and Saxon army, destined to penetrate into Franconia; but the battle of Jena frustrated all his efforts. After having retreated to Stettin, he was obliged to capitulate with 17,000 men (October 28, 1806), at Prenzlau. He died in 1817.

HOHENLOHE KIRCHBERG, (Prince of,) an Austrian general of artillery, who fought against the Turks in Transylvania, in October 1789, when he completely defeated Cara Mustapha. On the opening of the campaign against France, in 1792, he was opposed to Beurnonville, before Treves, when he

greatly distinguished himself. He also signalized his courage at Famars and Mormal; and he covered the siege of Quesnoy, and contributed to the success of prince Coburg and general Mollendorff. He died in 1796, while commanding the army on the Rhine.

HOLBACH, (Paul Thyry, baron d',) an eminent mineralogist, born at Heidelsheim, in the Palatinate, in 1723, and for his learning made member of the Academies of Manheim, Paris, Petersburg, Berlin, &c. He wrote, L'Art de la Verrerie de Néri; Minéralogie de Wallerius, 2 vols; Elémens de la Morale Universelle, ou Catéchisme de la Nature; Introduction à la Minéralogie, &c. He died at Paris in 1789. He also contributed several articles to the Encyclopédie, and translated several works of the English deistical writers.

HOLBEIN, (John, better known by the German name of Hans,) a celebrated painter, born at Basle in 1498, or three years earlier, according to Charles Patin. He studied under his father, who was a painter, but he soon eclipsed him. His earlier works gained him much celebrity, and also the friendship of Erasmus, who in vain endeavoured to reform his roughness of manners, and his culpable partiality for low company and for drinking. By the advice of Erasmus he visited England in 1526, and was received with great friendship by Sir Thomas More, in whose house he resided nearly three years, while employing his pencil in drawing the portraits of his patron and of his friends. Some time after Sir Thomas exhibited the productions of Holbein accidentally to Henry VIII., who was so pleased with them, that he took the painter under his immediate patronage, and sent him to draw the picture of the duchess dowager of Milan, whom he designed for his fourth wife, after the death of Jane Seymour. He was afterwards employed to draw the portrait of Anne of Cleves, which proved too flattering to engage the fastidious affections of Henry on seeing the original. Holbein, after giving the world a great number of valuable portraits of the personages of the court, and of various noblemen, died of the plague, in London, in 1554. Henry VIII. was so sensible of his merit that, in defending him from the vengeance of an offended nobleman, he said to his persecutor, "I can, when I please, make seven lords of seven ploughmen; but I cannot make one Holbein even of seven lords." Holbein is said to have painted with his left hand.

HOLBERG, (Ludvig, or Lewis, baron von,) an eminent Danish historian and dramatic writer, was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1684. His father, a colonel in the army, had risen to that rank from being a common soldier. Young Holberg, however, was scarcely a year old when his father died. He was afterwards patronized by his mother's brother, with whom he remained till 1702, and then attended the public school of Bergen, whence he was sent to the university of Copenhagen. He then returned to Norway, and was engaged by a country clergyman to instruct his children, and occasionally to assist him in preaching. Returning to Copenhagen to complete his studies in theology, he there learned French and Italian, and next became private tutor in the family of the suffragan of the bishop of Bergen. He was now seized with an ardent desire of travelling: he visited Amsterdam, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Christiansand, at which last-mentioned place he learned English, and became a teacher of languages. He went next to England, and proceeded to Oxford, where he got a great many pupils; and after a residence there of fifteen months he returned to Copenhagen, where he was engaged to accompany the son of a counsellor of state to Dresden, whence he returned by way of Leipsic, Halle, Brunswick, and Hamburg. His Introduction to the modern History of Denmark, which he dedicated to Frederic IV., procured him the place of an extraordinary professor at Copenhagen. His propensity to travelling having been again awakened, he went by sea to the Netherlands, and proceeding on foot to Brussels, arrived much fatigued at Paris, where he continued a year and a half. He then proceeded to Rome, performing the greater part of the journey on foot. Having spent the winter there, he returned to Paris, by way of Florence, Bologna, Turin, and Lyons. After his return to Copenhagen in 1716 he maintained himself by teaching languages, until he was made professor of metaphysics. This promotion was followed by a place in the consistory, which gave him a higher rank, and made a farther addition to his income. Holberg now resolved to try his talents in poetry, and produced his well-known heroi-comic poem, called Peter Paars, which is still read with satisfaction by the Swedes and the Danes, and has obtained for the author the title of the Butler of Denmark. This was followed by his admirable come-

dies—he wrote nearly forty—composed between 1723 and 1746. These place him in the same rank with Plautus and Molière. In 1735 he became rector of the university of Copenhagen, and on the death of Bartholin, in 1737, he was entrusted with the management of its finances. He amassed a considerable fortune, seventy thousand dollars of which he bequeathed to the Academy of Soroe, in Iceland, (where he had purchased an estate,) for the purpose of educating young nobility; on which account Frederic V., in 1747, created him a baron, and the Academy thenceforward celebrated his memory by an annual oration. He also settled sixteen thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be employed in providing establishments for young women at Copenhagen. He died in 1754, in the seventy-first year of his age. Holberg possessed a strong turn for satire and ridicule, of which he had given an example in Klimm's Subterranean Travels, containing a new Theory of the Earth, with a Description of the fifth Monarchy, which hitherto had been totally unknown: this has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. It is a romance or allegory on the plan of Gulliver's Travels, where the follies of the present world are held up to view in the representation of an imaginary one. His Metamorphoses, in which, reversing Ovid's system, he transforms animals into men, is an ingenious design happily executed. He also wrote, among other works, History of the Jews; Church History, and Universal History. The select works of this voluminous writer, edited by Rahbek, 1804—1814, extend to 21 vols, 8vo.

HOLBOURNE, (Sir Robert,) an eminent lawyer, who flourished in the time of Charles I., but of whose early history there is no account. In 1640 he was chosen representative for St. Michael, in Cornwall, in the Long Parliament, and in 1641 he was Lent reader of Lincoln's-inn. He had formerly given his advice against ship-money, but was not prepared to overthrow the constitution entirely; he therefore went to Oxford, where, in 1643, he sat in the parliament assembled by Charles I., was made the prince's attorney, one of the privy-counsel, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1644 he was present at the treaty of Uxbridge, and afterwards at that of the Isle of Wight. Returning to London, after these ineffectual attempts to restore peace, he was forced to compound for his estate, and was not permitted to remain in any of the inns of court. He died in 1647. His Readings on the Statute of Treasons, 25 Edward III. c. 2, were published in 1642, 4to, and in 1681. He also wrote, The Freeholder's Grand Inquest touching our Sovereign Lord the King and his Parliament, which bears the name of Sir Robert Filmer, who reprinted it in 1679 and 1680, 8vo, with observations upon forms of government.

HOLCROFT, (Thomas,) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer and translator, born in London in 1744. His father kept a shoemaker's shop in Leicester-fields, and occasionally dealt in horses. He was first employed as servant to the hon. Mr. Vernon, of whose race-horses he had the care, and became very expert in the art of horsemanship. He possessed, however, good natural abilities, and a thirst for knowledge, of which he accumulated a considerable fund, and learnt French, German, and Italian. In his twenty-fifth year he conceived a passion for the stage, and his first performance was in Ireland. He had afterwards an engagement of the same kind in London, but never attained any eminence as an actor. He quitted the stage in 1781, after the performance of his first play, Duplicity, which was successful enough to encourage his perseverance as a dramatic writer. Scarcely any of his plays, however, have obtained a permanent popularity. He published also the following novels: Alwyn; Anna St. Ives; Hugh Trevor, and Brian Perdue. His translations were, The private Life of Voltaire; Memoirs of Baron Trenck; Mirabeau's Secret History of the Court of Berlin; Madame de Genlis's Tales of the Castle; The Marriage of Figaro; The Posthumous Works of Frederic II. of Prussia; and An Abridgment of Lavater's Physiognomy. Having imbibed the revolutionary principles of France, he was suspected of being concerned with Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, who were tried for high treason in 1794; but upon their acquittal he was discharged without being put upon his trial. His last work was his Travels in Germany and France, 2 vols, 4to. In 1782 he published a poem called Human Happiness, or the Sceptic. He died in 1809.

HOLDEN, (Henry,) a learned Roman Catholic divine; born in Lancashire in 1596, and educated at Douay, where he took the name of Johnson. In 1623 he went to Paris, and took the degree of D.D. in that university, to which he

continued attached during the remainder of his life. He died in 1662. He was esteemed one of the ablest controversial divines of his time, and in this respect has been highly praised by Dupin. He wrote, Analysis Fidei, Paris, 1652, 8vo: this was translated into English by W. G., 4to, 1658; Dupin has given a long analysis of it; it was reprinted by Barbou in 1766, and contains a brief summary of the whole economy of faith, its principles and motives, with their application to controversial questions; Marginal Notes on the New Testament, Paris, 1660, 2 vols, 12mo; A Letter concerning Mr. White's Treatise De Medio Animarum Statu, Paris, 1661, 4to.

HOLDER, (William,) a learned divine, was born in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he was made rector of Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire, and in 1660 he took the degree of D.D., and was afterwards canon of Ely, and of St. Paul's, fellow of the Royal Society, subdean of the Chapel Royal, and sub-almoner to the king. He died in 1697, and was buried in St. Paul's. He was well skilled in music, and wrote, A Treatise on the Principles of Harmony, and, A Discourse concerning Time, with application to the Natural Day, Lunar Month, and Solar Year. He gained some credit by teaching Alexander Popham, a young man of some distinction, who was deaf and dumb, to speak; but, as the pupil forgot what he had been taught, and again recovered it by the instruction of Dr. Wallis, of Oxford, a sharp controversy arose on the subject between these two learned men. Dr. Holder had a considerable share in the early education of Sir Christopher Wren.

HOLDSWORTH, (Richard,) sometimes written Oldsworth, and Oldisworth, a learned English divine, son of Richard Holdsworth, a celebrated preacher at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in 1590, and educated at Newcastle, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1620 he was chosen one of the twelve university preachers at Cambridge, and was afterwards chaplain to Sir Henry Hobart, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. He next obtained a living in Yorkshire, which he exchanged for the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poor, Old Broad-street, London, where he became a very popular preacher, and was much followed by the Puritans. In 1629 he was chosen professor of divinity at Gresham college. About 1631 he was made a prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1633 archdeacon of Huntingdon. In 1637 he was elected master of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and in 1639 he was elected president of Sion college. In 1641 he resigned his professorship at Gresham college; and the rebellion having now begun, he was marked out as one of the sacrifices to popular prejudice. When, however, the Assembly of Divines was called, he was nominated one of the number, but he never sat among them. Soon after, in consequence of his loyalty, he was apprehended near London, and imprisoned, first in Ely House, and then in the Tower. Such was the regard, however, in which he was held at Cambridge, that while under confinement he was elected Margaret professor of divinity, which he held until his death. But his rectory of St. Peter-le-Poor, and the mastership of Emmanuel, were both taken from him. He attended the king at Hampton Court in 1647; but in January following he was again imprisoned. On being released he assisted, on the king's part, at the treaty in the Isle of Wight. The catastrophe that soon after befel his royal master is thought to have hastened his death, which took place August 29, 1649. His works are, A Sermon preached in St. Mary's, Cambridge, on his majesty's inauguration, 1642, 4to, the only thing he ever published; The Valley of Vision, or a clear Sight of sundry Sacred Truths, delivered in twenty-one Sermons, London, 1651, 4to; Prælectiones Theologicæ, London, 1661, fol., published by his nephew.

HOLDSWORTH, (Edward,) an elegant scholar, was born in 1688, and educated at Winchester School, and at Magdalen college, Oxford. After being some time tutor, he refused, when elected fellow in 1715, to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian succession, and spent the rest of his days in travelling with pupils of distinction. He died of a fever at lord Digby's, at Colehill, in Warwickshire, 30th December, 1747. He was author of that elegant poem, Muscipula, of which there is a translation by Dr. J. Hoadly, in Dodsley's Miscellanies. He also wrote a dissertation on the Pharsalia and Philippi mentioned in the Georgics, besides remarks on Virgil, published by Spence in 1768.

HOLE, (Richard,) a native of Exeter, educated there and at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1792 he succeeded to the living of Farringdon, in Devonshire, on the presentation of the bishop of Exeter, besides which he afterwards obtained

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Inwardleigh vicarage. He published, Ossian in a poetical dress; Ode to Imagination; Homer's Hymn to Ceres, translated 1781; Arthur, an Epic Romance, with notes; Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, &c. 1797, 12mo. He died in 1803.—He is to be distinguished from Dr. WILLIAM HOLE, archdeacon of Barnstable, who wrote, Observations upon Ornaments in Churches, 4to.

HOLINSHED, or HOLLYNSHED, (Raphael,) famous for the Chronicles that go under his name, was descended from a family which lived at Bosely, in Cheshire; but neither the place nor time of his birth is known. Some say that he was educated at Cambridge, and that he was a divine; while others, denying this, affirm that he was steward to Thomas Burdett, of Bromcote, in Warwickshire. His Chronicles, in the compiling of which he was assisted by other writers, were first published in 1577, in 2 vols, fol.; and then, in 1587, in three, the first two of which are commonly bound together. In the second edition several sheets were cancelled in the second and third volumes, because there were passages in them disagreeable to Elizabeth and her ministry; but the suppressed sheets were reprinted apart in 1723. The first volume opens with, An Historical Description of the Island of Britaine, in three books, by William Harrison; and then, the Historie of England, from the Time that it was first inhabited, until the Time that it was last conquered, by R. Holinshed. The second volume contains, The Description, Conquest, Inhabitation, and troublesome Estate of Ireland, particularly the Description of that Kingdom, by Richard Stanihurst. The Conquest of Ireland, translated from the Latin of Giraldus Cambrensis, by John Hooker, alias Vowell, of Exeter, Gent. The Chronicles of Ireland, beginning where Giraldus did end, continued until the year 1509, from Philip Flatsburie, Henrie of Marleborow, Edmund Campian, &c., by R. Holinshed; and from thence to 1586, by R. Stanihurst and J. Hooker. The Description of Scotland, translated from the Latin of Hector Boethius, by R. H. or W. H. The Historie of Scotland, conteining the Beginning, Increase, Proceedings, Continuance, Acts, and Government of the Scottish Nation, from the original thereof unto the yeere 1571, gathered by Raphael Holinshed, and continued from 1571 to 1586, by Francis Boteville, alias Thin, and others. The third volume begins at Duke William the Norman, commonly called the Conqueror, and descends by degrees of yeeres to all the Kings and Queenes of England. First compiled by R. Holinshed, and by him extended to 1577; augmented and continued to 1586, by John Stow, Fr. Thin, Abraham Fleming, and others. Holinshed died about 1580, and his Chronicle was continued by Stowe.

HOLKAR, (Mulhar Rao,) a Mahratta chief, who, before his death, in 1766, succeeded in rendering himself independent, except in name, of his titular superior, the first Peshwa.—His inheritance passed (after the death of his immediate successor, a grandson, who died in his minority) to Tuckagee Holkar; on whose death, in 1795, his territories were usurped by Moadjha Scindia, one of the most powerful of the Mahratta chiefs, who, in 1802, was defeated by the brave Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the third son of Tuckagee, who established himself in Malwa; but the marquis Wellesley, then governor-general, refused to recognise his title, and in 1804 made war against him, which was concluded in the following year by a treaty, which secured to Holkar the greatest part of his dominions. He became insane three years before his death, which took place in 1811, and he was succeeded by his son Mulkar Rao, a minor. In 1818 the Mahratta power was finally overthrown.

HOLL, (Francis-Xavier,) a learned German Jesuit, born at Schwandorf, in the Upper Palatinate, in 1720. He devoted himself to the study of the ecclesiastical law of Germany, and for twenty-six years occupied the chair of professor in that faculty in the most celebrated universities of the empire. He died at Heidelberg in 1784. He wrote, Statistica Ecclesiæ Germanicæ, 1779, 8vo, a learned and useful work.

HOLLAND, (Philemon,) known for his translations from the Greek and Latin classics, was born at Chelmsford, in Essex, in 1551, and educated at the grammar-school of his native place, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was appointed head master of the free-school of Coventry, and in this laborious station he not only attended assiduously to the duties of his office, but served the interests of learning, by undertaking those numerous translations, which gained him the title of Translator-general of the age. He likewise studied medicine, and practised with considerable reputation. By his habits of temperance and regularity he

attained his eighty-fifth year, with the full possession of his intellects. His translations at which he was engaged till his eightieth year, consist of versions of Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Plutarch's Morals, Suetonius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Camden's Britannia, to the last of which he made several useful additions. He died in 1636.—His son, HENRY, was a bookseller in London, and was editor of the Heroologia Anglicana, a collection of English portraits, with short memoirs. These portraits were chiefly engraved by the family of Pass, and many of them are valued as originals; they are sixty-five in number. He also published, Monumenta Sepulchralia Ecclesiæ S. Pauli, London, 4to, and, A Book of Kings, being a true and lively Effigies of all our English Kings from the Conquest, 1618. The date of his death is not known.

HOLLAND, (Sir Nathaniel,) a painter, born in London in 1729. He was the son of Mr. George Dance, the city architect and surveyor, and was brought up to the profession of painting; but, on marrying Mrs. Drummer, of Yorkshire, a rich heiress, he altered his name, and ultimately obtained both a seat in parliament, and the title of baronet. After his advancement, he conceived the foolish vanity of purchasing all the pictures that he had painted, in order to destroy them. He died suddenly at Winchester in 1811.

HOLLAR, or HOLLARD, (Wentzel, or Wenceslaus,) an eminent engraver, born at Prague, in Bohemia, in 1607. He was intended for the law; but the ruin of his family, by the sacking of Prague in 1619, rendered his subsistence precarious, and he took to drawing and engraving. He had some instruction from Matthew Marian, an engraver, who had worked under Vandyck and Rubens, and who is thought to have taught him that peculiar manner which marks the working on his plates. He was but eighteen when the first specimens of his art appeared. These were a print of the Ecce Homo, and another of the Virgin, both small plates, with a Virgin and a Christ after Albert Durer, with Greek verses at the bottom of the plate, executed in 1625. He removed from Prague in 1627. In several towns of Germany he devoted himself to drawing and design, and to taking geometrical and perspective views of fortresses and buildings, so that at the age of eighteen he was known as an able artist. He chiefly employed his powers in copying heads and portraits from the best painters, and in delineating, with great beauty and accuracy, small and delicate views of some of the cities on the banks of the Rhine. His reputation became known to lord Arundel, the English ambassador at the court of Ferdinand II., who in 1636 took him into his retinue. Hollar accompanied his noble patron to England, and was soon engaged in the service of the print-sellers. His first work in England was a view of Greenwich, published in 1637. He was afterwards engaged in taking different views, and in 1640 he was introduced to the royal family, to instruct the prince of Wales in the art of designing. In the same year appeared his beautiful set of figures, entitled, Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus, representing the dress of English women of various ranks. The breaking out of the civil wars proved unfortunate to his labours, and after his patron, lord Arundel, had returned to the continent, he grew obnoxious to the parliament as the friend of the royal party. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Basinghouse, in Hampshire, in 1645; but he afterwards escaped, and went over to Antwerp, where lord Arundel had fixed his residence. In this retirement he employed himself in etching the portraits of some of the great men of the times. In 1652 he returned to England, where he worked without intermission till the time of his death. It is said that he suffered greatly in his property by the fire and the plague of London in 1665. About 1669 he was sent by the king to take a view of the garrison, town, and neighbourhood of Tangier; and after his return he, in 1672, went into the northern counties, to draw representations of the principal cities, churches, &c., of that part of the kingdom. He had, it is said, in his seventieth year an execution in his house in Gardiner's-lane, Westminster, and begged only the liberty of dying on his bed, without being conveyed to any prison but the grave. He died on the 28th of March, 1677, and was buried in the New Chapel-yard, St. Margaret's, Westminster. He not only etched the choicest pieces of Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Durer, Holbein, Vandyck, Breughel, Teniers, and others, but also the heads of the most eminent men in church and state, in the army, in literature, and every department of science and of fame, besides landscapes, views, &c. He was very exact in affixing his monogram and the date to his pieces. He also engraved

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the plates in the first and second volumes of the old edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, and in his Survey of Warwickshire; he likewise executed a Map of Donegal. Several of his drawings taken at Tangier are preserved in the British Museum. They were purchased, together with numerous fine proofs of Hollar's best works, from his widow, by Sir Hans Sloane. Hollar's latest works are probably the plates in Thornton's Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, some of which remain unfinished. Grose, from information he received from Oldys, has recorded that Hollar used to work for the booksellers at fourpence an hour, always having an hour-glass placed before him. His plates, according to Vertue's catalogue of them, amount to nearly 2,400.

HOLLES, (Denzil, lord,) an eminent political character of the seventeenth century, was second son of the first Holles earl of Clare, at whose seat of Haughton, in Nottinghamshire, he was born in 1597. He was for a time companion to prince Charles, then duke of York; but in the last parliament of James I., in which he sat as member for St. Michael's, in Cornwall, he sided with the opposition. He was returned for Dorchester in 1627, and took a leading part against the crown. When the three resolutions of the House of Commons against Popery, Arminianism, and the levying of tonnage and poundage by the king's prerogative, were drawn up, he was one of the two who forcibly held the speaker in his chair till they were passed. For his conduct on this occasion, and his bold speeches, he was prosecuted in the King's Bench, and condemned to a fine and imprisonment during the king's pleasure. He remained a prisoner in the Tower above twelve months, and with difficulty procured his liberty. He entered the long parliament in 1640, and was placed at the head of the Presbyterian party. His relationship to the earl of Strafford, who had married his sister, prevented him from taking a part in the prosecution of that minister; but he carried up the impeachment of archbishop Laud. He was one of the five members accused by the king of high treason in 1641, the imprudent attempt for the seizure of whom in the House of Commons was the immediate cause of taking arms. In the ensuing war the parliament appointed him lieutenant of Bristol; he soon, however, began to see into the designs of the leaders of the Independents, which he endeavoured to frustrate by promoting a treaty with the king. He was one of the commissioners appointed to carry propositions for peace to his majesty at Oxford, in 1644. In 1647 he made a motion for disbanding the army; but that party was now too strong to be contended with, and the attack was returned upon himself by an impeachment of high treason. He fled to Normandy, and employed himself in drawing up memoirs of the transactions of which he had been witness. He returned in the following year, when he resumed his seat in parliament, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight. Soon after, the increasing violence of the times obliged him to retire to Brittany, where he continued till the year preceding the Restoration, which he had used all his influence to promote. He resumed his seat in parliament with the other secluded members, and upon its dissolution was made one of the counsel of state who governed in the interim. He assisted at the conference held with Monk, and was one of the members of the House of Commons who waited upon the king at the Hague, and was spokesman for the rest. Charles II., in 1660, before his coronation, advanced him to the peerage, by the style of lord Holles, of Isfield, in the county of Sussex. In 1663, at the commencement of the war with Holland, he was sent ambassador to France, for the purpose of engaging Louis XIV. to take part with England; and when negotiations for peace were entered into at Breda in 1667 he was one of the English plenipotentiaries. He died in 1680, in the eighty-second year of his age.

HOLLIS, (Thomas Pelham,) succeeded his father as baron Pelham, and, in 1711, his uncle John as duke of Newcastle. His attachment to the house of Hanover was rewarded by various honours and high offices. He retired from the administration soon after the accession of George III., and was succeeded by lord Bute. He died in November, 1768, aged seventy-five.

HOLLIS, (Thomas,) an English gentleman, noted for his democratic principles, born in London in 1720. In 1734 he was sent to Amsterdam, to acquire the French and Dutch languages, and after fifteen months' residence he returned to England, and upon his father's death, in 1735, he was placed by his guardian under the tuition of Dr. Ward, professor of rhetoric at Gresham college. In 1740 he

entered at Lincoln's-inn, but he never made the law his profession. In 1748 he travelled through Holland, Flanders, part of France, Switzerland, and Italy; and again in 1750 he made another tour, and visited the chief places in the north of Germany, with the rest of Italy, Sicily, Malta, and France. Failing in his attempts to get into parliament, he went to reside on his estate of Corscombe, in Dorsetshire. He was in his principles a Dissenter, and a zealous republican. He died of apoplexy on new-year's day, 1774. He is described by his contemporaries as a man of large fortune, above half of which he devoted to charitable purposes. His property he left to his friend, Thomas Brand, who took the name of Hollis, and was as violent a zealot for liberty as his departed benefactor. Mr. Hollis, to spread more widely his principles, published, at his own expense, new editions of Toland's Life of Milton, of Algernon Sidney's Discourses on Government, and meditated an edition of Andrew Marvell's works. When his house in London was on fire in 1761 he calmly walked out, only taking under his arm an original picture of Milton. His memoirs were printed in two splendid volumes, 4to, 1780, with numerous plates by Bartolozzi, Basire, and other eminent engravers.

HOLLMAN, (Samuel Christian,) was born at Stettin in 1696, and educated at Dantzic and Wittenberg, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1720. After reading lectures at Greifswald and Jena, he was invited, in 1734, to be professor of philosophy in the university of Göttingen, then just founded; and on the establishment of the Society of the Sciences, he was the first regular member of the philosophical class. He died in 1787, having been professor fifty-three years. The university of Göttingen was under great obligations to Hollman, who, with Haller, contributed to diffuse throughout Germany a taste for natural philosophy and natural history. In these departments he wrote several excellent essays, which were published in the Transactions of the Royal Societies of Göttingen and of London, and in the Göttingen Literary Journal. He also wrote, Institutiones Philosophicæ, in usum Auditorum; Institutiones Pneumatologiæ et Theologiæ Naturalis; Philosophia Rationalis sive Logica, multum aucta et emendata; Prima Philosophia sive Metaphysica, multum aucta et emendata; Philosophiæ Naturalis primæ Lineæ, auctius editæ; Jurisprudentiæ Naturalis primæ Lineæ; Collectio Tractatuum de stupendo Naturæ Mysterio Animâ Humanâ, sibi ipsi ignotâ; Philosophiæ Moralis sive Ethices, primæ Lineæ.

HOLLOWAY, (Thomas,) a clever engraver, born in London in 1748. He was apprenticed to a seal engraver, under whom he learned to engrave on steel. He then attended at the Royal Academy, where he practised drawing and modelling in wax, chiefly from the antique. At length he adopted the art of line engraving on copper, and was at first chiefly employed on portraits and embellishments of magazines, or other subjects of minor importance. He afterwards executed engravings to illustrate the English translation of Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy. But his reputation is chiefly founded on his admirable engravings from the Cartoons of Raffaelle, at Hampton Court, in which he was assisted by some of his pupils; and after having been engaged in the execution of this work for several years, he had nearly brought it to a conclusion at the time of his death, which took place in 1827. He likewise engraved illustrative plates for several publications of Boydell, Macklin, and Bowyer, and he occasionally executed portraits, both in oil and crayons.

HOLMAN, (Joseph George,) a comic dramatic writer and actor, was born in London, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, with a view to the Church; but having imbibed a taste for the stage, he commenced actor, and appeared on the stage in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh. He then returned to Covent-garden theatre, where he remained till 1800, when, upon a difference with the manager, he repaired to America, and became manager of the theatre in Charlestown. He died in 1817. His dramatic productions are, Abroad, and at Home; Red-Cross Knights; Votary of Wealth; What a Blunder! Love gives the Alarm; and, The Gazette Extraordinary.

HOLMES, (George,) born, in 1662, at Skipton-in-Craven, in Yorkshire, was clerk to the keepers of the records in the Tower for nearly sixty years. He was employed by lord Halifax to methodize the Records in the Tower, and he received an annual salary of 200*l.* He was also barrack-master of the Tower. He died in 1749. He republished the first seventeen volumes of Rymer's Fœdera in 1727. His valuable collection of books, prints, coins, medals, &c., was sold by auction in 1749. His widow

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received from government 200*l.* for his papers, which were deposited in the Tower.

HOLMES, (Nathaniel,) a learned Hebraist, author of the Resurrection Revealed, fol. 1654, in Defence of the Millennium. He was ejected from the living of St. Mary Staining, London, in 1662, for nonconformity, and died in 1678.

HOLMES, (Robert,) a learned divine, was born in Hampshire in 1749, and educated at Winchester School, and at New college, Oxford. He devoted himself early to Biblical criticism, and at the beginning of the French Revolution went to France, to examine the MSS. and versions of the Scriptures preserved in the public libraries there. He became successively canon of Salisbury, of Christ Church, and dean of Winchester. He died at Oxford in 1805. He published the Bampton Lectures in 1782; Divinity Tracts, 8vo, 1788; Alfred, an Ode, with Six Sonnets, 1788; An Ode for the Duke of Portland's Installation, 1793; A Latin Letter to the Bishop of Durham respecting his Collation of the Septuagint, fol.; The Prophecy of Daniel according to Theodotion and the LXX., 4to; besides a sermon on the Resurrection; another, preached before the House of Commons, &c. Dr. Holmes took his degree of D.D. in 1786, and in 1790 he succeeded Thomas Warton as professor of poetry. Of his Collation of the Septuagint, 73 MS. volumes have been deposited in the Bodleian Library, for which labour he received, by subscription, 4,445*l.* The work was carried on after Dr. Holmes's death by the Rev. James Parsons, of Wadham college.

HOLROYD, (John Baker, earl of Sheffield,) a political writer and statesman, was born in Yorkshire in 1741. In 1760 he obtained the command of a troop of light horse, called the Royal Foresters, under the marquis of Granby. He afterwards travelled on the continent, and in 1764, while at Lausanne, made the acquaintance of Gibbon. On his return to England in 1767 he retired to his seat in Sussex, and employed himself in farming; but during the American war he raised at his own expense a regiment of dragoons, of which he had the command, whence he was commonly called colonel Holroyd, till his elevation to the peerage. In 1780 he was returned to parliament for Coventry, and during the Gordon riots his services were very useful. At the close of the same year he was created lord Sheffield, of Dunamore, in Ireland, when he sat in the House of Commons as member for Bristol. He was next promoted to an Irish earldom, and in 1802 to an English barony. He died in May 1821. Lord Sheffield wrote, Observations on the Commerce of the American States, which went through several editions, and was translated into German; besides tracts on the slave-trade, and on Irish affairs: but he is best known as the editor of Gibbon's posthumous works and correspondence.

HOLSTEIN, (Cornelius,) a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1653, and instructed by his father. The ceiling of the treasury at Amsterdam, and other pieces, are proofs of his superior abilities. He died in 1691.

HOLSTENIUS, or HOLSTEIN, (Lucas,) an eminently learned divine, was born at Hamburg in 1596, and was converted from Protestantism to the Roman Catholic religion by the Jesuit Sirmond. He studied at home and at Paris, and went afterwards to Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Barberini, and Urban VIII., and his two successors. He was made a canon of St. Peter's, and librarian of the Vatican; and in 1656 he went as ambassador from Alexander VII. to Christina queen of Sweden, whose profession of the Romish faith he received at Inspruck. He died at Rome in 1661. Though very learned he published only an admirable dissertation on the life and writings of Pythagoras, by Porphyry, besides some notes on the Argonautica of Apollonius, on the Fragments of Demophilus, &c.

HOLT, (Sir John,) lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, in 1642, and educated at Abingdon School, and at Oriel college, Oxford. In 1658 he entered at Gray's-inn, and when called to the bar he distinguished himself as an able counsellor. In the reign of James II. he was elected recorder of London, from which, eighteen months after, he was removed for opposing the abolition of the Test Act. In 1686 he was made serjeant-at-law, and at the Revolution he was elected to the convention parliament, and soon after his services in the cause of loyalty were rewarded with the first seat in the court of King's Bench, and a place in the privy-council. In 1700 he declined to succeed lord Somers as chancellor, and remained in the King's Bench, where he presided with firmness, patience, and dignity, and maintained the honour of his situation even in opposition to the two houses of

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parliament. Impartial and unbiassed as a judge, he watched with jealous care over the privileges of the people, and deserved by his uprightness and integrity the high character of Verus, applied to him in the fourteenth number of the Tatler. While in office he was solicited to support with his officers a party of the military, which was sent to disperse a riot occasioned in Holborn by the frequent and violent practice of decoying young men for the plantations. "Suppose," said the judge to the messenger, "that the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then?" "Sir," replied the officer, "we have orders to fire on them." "Have you, sir?" said the judge; "then take notice of this, if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, and every soldier of your party, shall be hanged. Sir," added he, "go back to those who sent you, and tell them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know, at the same time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword; these matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them." The chief-justice immediately, with his tipstaves and a few constables, repaired to the spot, and after addressing the populace, and promising the punishment of those who had excited the public indignation, he dispersed the mob quietly. He died, after a lingering illness, in March 1709, leaving no issue. He published in 1708, A Report of Divers Cases in Pleas of the Crown in the Reign of Charles II. &c.

HOLT, (John,) a clever miscellaneous writer, was born at Mottram, in Cheshire, in 1742, and educated with a view to the ministry among the Dissenters; but this pursuit he very early relinquished, in consequence of becoming a member of the Church of England. About 1761 he removed to Walton, near Liverpool, where he became schoolmaster and parish-clerk. His time was for many years divided between the cares of the school and the study of agriculture. He published, Characters of the Kings and Queens of England; An Essay on the Curle in Potatoes; for this he received the medal from the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The Board of Agriculture appointed him surveyor of the county of Lancaster, and the Report which he returned was the first that was republished by the Board. At the time of his death, which took place in 1801, he was employed in collecting materials for a history of Liverpool.

HOLTE, (John,) author of the first Latin grammar of any note in England, was a native of the county of Sussex, and flourished about the latter part of the fifteenth century. After having been for some time usher of the school next to Magdalen college gate, in Oxford, he took his degree of B.A., and in 1491 was admitted fellow of that college. He afterwards acquired great reputation as a schoolmaster. The grammar he published was entitled, Lac Puerorum. M. Holti. Mylke for Chyldren, 4to, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1497. It is dedicated to Morton archbishop of Canterbury, and has some very elegant Latin verses by Sir Thomas More, when he was a young man. The date of Holte's death is not known.

HOLTY, (Lewis Henry Christopher,) a German poet, was born at Mariensee, in the electorate of Hanover, in 1748, and educated at Göttingen, where he contracted an intimacy with Voss, Burger, and the two counts Stollberg. Holty, whose father could not support him in independence, gave lessons in Greek and English, and employed himself in translating from the latter language for the press. He died in 1776. The best edition of his works is that published by his friend Voss, at Hamburg, in 1814, 8vo. He translated into German, The Connoisseur, Hurd's Dialogues, and Shaftesbury's Characteristics.

HOLWELL, (John Zephaniah,) a learned English gentleman, well known in the history of British India, was the son of Zephaniah Holwell, timber merchant and citizen of London, and was born in Dublin in 1711, and educated at Richmond, in Surrey, and at Iselmond-on-the-Meuse, where he learned the French and Dutch languages, and was instructed in book-keeping. On his return to England he was bound apprentice to a surgeon. In 1732 he went out to Bengal as a writer in the service of the English East India Company, and gradually rose in office, till, in 1756, he was second in the council at Fort William. At that time an offence given to Surajah Dowlah, the nabob of Bengal, provoked that chief to lay siege to the fort with a powerful army. The governor having fled, the command devolved upon Mr. Holwell, who, with the few men he could muster, defended the place to the last extremity. He at length surrendered upon promise of security to

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persons; in violation of which, he, together with his companions, to the number of one hundred and forty-six persons, was shut up in a close prison, not eighteen feet square, called the Black-hole in Calcutta, where they were confined for one night, no one daring to inform the despotic tyrant of their dreadful situation. At six in the morning only twenty-three survivors remained to be liberated from this place of horror. Mr. Holwell was one of them, and he has given a curious and affecting narrative of the transaction; and when Calcutta was brought under the British dominion he raised a monument on the spot at his own expense to the memory of the unhappy victims. On his release he returned to England; but in 1758 he went back to India, and the next year succeeded colonel Clive as governor. At the close of 1760 he came home again. He wrote various tracts upon the concerns of the East India Company. He also entered deeply into the history and mythology of the natives of Hindostan, and published a work entitled, Interesting Historical Events, relative to the Provinces of Bengal and the Empire of Indostan, &c. &c., in three parts, published in 1765, 1767, and 1771, 8vo. In these he gives a particular and favourable account of the Gentoo Shastah, or most ancient book of Scripture, which he represents as the source of the mythology and cosmogony of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. He afterwards published, Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of intelligent Beings, &c. 1788, 8vo. The idea that men are fallen angels, condemned to suffer in human bodies for the sins of their former state, is a fundamental principle of this production. He also wrote, An Account of the Manner of Inoculating for the Small-Pox in the East Indies, with some Observations on the Mode and Practice of treating that Disease in those Parts, 1768; and a pamphlet, entitled, A New Experiment for the Prevention of Crimes, which chiefly consists in proposed premiums for virtue. He died in 1798. He was a fellow of the Royal Society.

HOLYDAY, (Barten,) a learned divine, was born at Oxford in 1593, and was educated at Christ Church, where he was chosen student; and in 1615 he took orders. In 1618 he went as chaplain with Sir Francis Stuart to Spain, and on his return was made chaplain to the king, and archdeacon of Oxford. In 1642 he was made D.D., and during the civil wars he remained concealed near Oxford, but afterwards he submitted to the parliament, and under their regulations took the living of Chilton, in Berkshire. At the Restoration he settled at Iffley, near Oxford, and was restored to his former preferments. He died in 1661. His works are, Technogamia, or the Marriage of Arts; a comedy, acted before James I. at Christ Church in 1617; Philosophiæ Politio-barbaræ Specimen, in quo de Anima et ejus Habitibus intellectualibus Quæstiones aliquot Libris duobus illustrantur; Survey of the World, in ten books, a poem; A Translation of Juvenal and Persius, with notes, 8vo. and fol.—this, though not a very poetical, is a very faithful version, and is accompanied with valuable notes; Comes Jucundus in Viâ; and, twenty Sermons.

HOLYOAKE, (Francis,) a learned scholar, was born at Nether Whitacre, in Warwickshire, about 1567, and educated at Oxford. In 1604 he became rector of Southam, in Warwickshire. He suffered greatly during the civil wars for his attachment to the royal cause. He died in 1653. He published, An Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words, first printed in 1606, 4to, and edited the fourth time in 1633.

HOLYOAKE, (Thomas,) son of the preceding, was born in 1616 at Stony-Thorp, near Southam, in Warwickshire, and educated at Coventry, and at Queen's college, Oxford. In the beginning of the civil wars, when Charles I. took up his residence at Oxford, Holyoake was put into commission for a captain of a foot company, consisting mostly of scholars. After the surrender of the garrison of Oxford to the parliament, Holyoake obtained a license from the university to practise physic. At the Restoration, in 1660, Thomas lord Leigh, baron of Stone Leigh, in Warwickshire, presented him to the rectory of Witnash, near Warwick. He was soon after made prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. In 1674 Robert lord Brook conferred upon him the donative of Breamour, in Hampshire. He died in 1675. He compiled a Dictionary, Latin and English, which was published after his death in 1677, fol., and, as Wood says, "is made upon the foundation laid by his father."

HOLYWOOD, or HALIFAX, or SACROBOSCO, (John,) an eminent mathematician, was, according to Leland, Bale, and Pits, born at Halifax, in Yorkshire; according to Stainhurst, at Holywood, near Dublin; and according to Dempster,

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and Mackenzie, in Nithsdale, in Scotland. Mackenzie informs us that, having finished his studies, he entered into orders, and became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustin, in the famous monastery of Holywood, in Nithsdale. The English biographers, on the contrary, tell us that he was educated at Oxford. They all agree, however, in asserting that he spent most of his life at Paris, where he was admitted a member of the university, June 5, 1221, under the syndics of the Scotch nation; and soon after was elected professor of mathematics, which he taught with applause for many years. According to the same author, he died in 1256, as appears from the inscription on his monument in the cloisters of the convent of St. Maturine, at Paris. Holywood wrote, De Sphærâ Mundi, (a work often reprinted, and illustrated by various commentators); De Anni Ratione, seu de Computo Ecclesiastico; De Algorismo, printed with Comm. Petri Cirvilli Hisp. Paris, 1498.

HOMBERG, (William,) a celebrated physician and chemist, born in 1652 at Batavia, in the island of Java, where his father had the command of the arsenal. In early life he came to Europe, and studied law at Jena and at Leipsic, and in 1674 he was admitted to the bar at Magdeburg; but objects of natural history soon began to attract his attention, and he insensibly merged the lawyer in the botanist and astronomer, and was encouraged in his new pursuits by Otto Guericke, burgomaster of Magdeburg, then celebrated on account of his experiments, and the invention of the air-pump. To improve himself he resolved to travel, and, going first to Italy, he staid a year at Padua, where he applied to medicine, and particularly to anatomy and botany. At Bologna he made experiments on the stone which takes its name from that city, and discovered the method of making it luminous, which had been almost lost. At Rome he formed an intimate acquaintance with Marc Antony Cælio, an able mathematician, astronomer, and mechanist, who was very dexterous in making large lenses. Homberg applied to the same art, and also to painting, sculpture, and music. From Italy he went to France, and thence to England, where he laboured for some time with the celebrated Mr. Boyle. On his return to Holland he improved himself in anatomy under De Graaf, after which he took the degree of M.D. at Wittenberg. He afterwards prosecuted inquiries into the nature of phosphorus, and of metals. His Swedish majesty having established a chemical laboratory at Stockholm, Homberg laboured in it with M. Hierna, first physician to the king, and had the happiness of contributing to the success of this new establishment. He again visited Holland and France; and in 1682 he embraced the Roman Catholic faith; but the next year he lost his patron, Colbert, and was disinherited by his father for having changed his religion. In 1685 he paid a second visit to Rome, where he practised medicine; and in 1690 he returned to Paris, where he soon acquired a distinguished rank among the most eminent philosophers, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1702 the duke of Orleans took him into his service, and assigned him a pension, with a laboratory fitted up in the completest manner. In 1704 the duke made him his first physician, and in 1708 he married Margaret Angelica, daughter of Dodart, the celebrated physician. He died in 1717. Homberg, though of a weak constitution, was exceedingly studious, and, besides being thoroughly versed in natural philosophy and chemistry, was well acquainted with history and the languages. His method of explaining facts was simple, but accurate and precise. He furnished many interesting papers to the Academy of Sciences, which were printed in their Mémoires.

HOME, (David,) a Scotch Protestant minister, educated in France. He settled for some time with the Calvinist Church at Duras, in Lower Guienne, and afterwards with that at Gergeau, in the Orleanois. He was employed by James I. of England, to attempt a reconciliation between the ministers Tilenus and Du Moulin, who had engaged in a warm contest on the subject of justification; and also to attempt the impracticable task of uniting all the Protestant divines of Europe in one system of religious belief. He wrote, Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum, 1626, 4to. There are also attributed to him two satires against the Jesuits, entitled, Le Contr' Assassin, ou Réponse à l'Apologie des Jésuites, 1612, 8vo, and L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du Vieil de la Montagne, pratiquées en la Personne de défunt Henri le Grand, 1617, 8vo. Several of his poetical compositions may be seen in the Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum. The date of his death is not known.

HOME, (Henry,) usually called lord Kames, a Scotch judge, eminent for his writings on various subjects, was born of an honourable family at Kames, in the county of Berwick, in 1696. He received his early education under a private tutor, and afterwards studied the law at the university of Edinburgh. As he was designed to follow the law as a profession, he for some time attended the chamber of a writer to the signet, where he acquired a knowledge of the legal forms and practice of the courts. In 1724 he was called to the bar. In 1728 he published, Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Sessions, which he afterwards, in 1741, augmented into the form of a Dictionary, 2 vols, fol. His Essays upon several Subjects in Law, in 1732, exhibited him as an original thinker upon those topics. During the years 1745 and 1746 he took refuge in a country retreat from the troubles which agitated Scotland, and laid the plan of a work which appeared in 1747, entitled, Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities, 8vo. In 1757 he published that very useful work, The Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with Historical Notes, 8vo; this was followed in 1759 by his Historical Law Tracts, 8vo. In 1760 he published, Principles of Equity, fol.; in 1766 and 1780 he gave additional collections of Decisions of the Court of Session; and in 1777, Elucidations respecting the Common and Statute Law of Scotland. In 1752 he was made a judge of the Court of Session, on which promotion he took, according to the custom of Scotland, the title of lord Kames. From his youth he had a great turn for metaphysical discussions, and maintained a correspondence on those subjects with bishops Berkeley and Butler, Dr. Clarke, and other eminent reasoners. In 1752 he published, Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion. In 1761 he published his Introduction to the Art of Thinking, 12mo. This is accounted a valuable work for young persons; it consists of maxims and general observations on human nature, and the conduct of life, illustrated by examples. In 1762 appeared his well-known and popular Elements of Criticism, 3 vols, 8vo. In the following year he was appointed one of the lords of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal in Scotland. In 1773 he published his Sketches of the History of Man, 2 vols, 4to. Among his numerous pursuits a favourite one was agriculture, which he followed on a large scale upon the estate of Blair-Drummond, in Perthshire, of which he became possessed in right of his wife. The ideas which theory and experience suggested to him upon this subject were given to the public in a work entitled, The Gentleman Farmer, being an Attempt to improve Agriculture by subjecting it to the Test of rational Principles, 8vo, 1777. In 1781 he published, Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart, 8vo. He died in 1782, at the age of eighty-six.

HOME, or HUME, (John,) a minister of the Church of Scotland, known as a dramatic writer, was born in the vicinity of Ancrum, in Roxburghshire, in 1724, and was educated at the parish school, whence he went to the university of Edinburgh, where his studies were for some time suspended by the rebellion in 1745; he soon resumed them, however, and in 1747 he was licensed to preach. Not long after, while on a visit in England, he was introduced to Collins, the poet, who addressed to him his Ode on the Superstition of the Highlanders. In 1750 Home was settled as minister of the parish of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, on the demise of the Rev. Robert Blair, author of the poem entitled The Grave. Here he wrote his tragedy of Douglas, which was performed with unbounded applause at the theatre in the Canongate, Edinburgh, in December 1756. Such a departure from the decorum enjoined by the kirk of Scotland could not be overlooked, and the author was so threatened with ecclesiastical censures, that in the following year he resigned his living, and with it all connexion with the kirk. In the mean time the presbytery of Edinburgh published an admonition and exhortation against stage-plays, which was ordered to be read in all the pulpits within their bounds on a Sunday appointed, immediately after divine service. In March 1757, Douglas was presented at Coventgarden, but was received at first with moderate applause. Its worth, however, was gradually acknowledged, and it is now fully established as a favourite. It would have been happy for the author had he stopped here; but the success of Douglas had intoxicated him, and he went on from this time to 1778, producing Agis, The Siege of Aquileia, The Fatal Discovery, Alonzo, and Alfred, none of which had even a temporary success. In the meantime lord Bute took him under his patronage, and pro-

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cured him a pension. In 1801 he published, The History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745-6, 4to, which proved a failure. For a considerable time before his death his mental faculties were impaired, and in this state he died in September, 1808, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

HOME, (Sir Everard,) an eminent surgeon, was born in 1756 at Greenlaw Castle, in the county of Berwick, and studied under the celebrated John Hunter, who was his brother-in-law. He afterwards practised with great success in the metropolis for more than forty years. He wrote, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy; A Dissertation on the Properties of Pus; a Hunterian Oration; Practical Observations on the Treatment of Ulcers on the Legs, considered as a branch of Military Surgery; Observations on Cancer; Practical Observations on the Treatment of Stricture in the Urethra and in the Œsophagus; and Practical Observations on Diseases of the Prostate Gland. He likewise contributed to the Philosophical Transactions, and wrote a variety of able articles for the medical periodicals. He was raised to the dignity of a baronet in 1813, by George IV., who also conferred on him the appointment of sergeant surgeon, in which office he was continued by William IV. He was for many years president of the Royal College of Surgeons. He died in 1832.

HOMER, the prince of poets, whose age, parentage, and country are alike uncertain. He is believed to have lived B. C. 900, and was probably an Asiatic Greek. According to the Arundelian marbles, he flourished in the tenth century before the Christian era: Larcher supposes him to have been born about B. C. 884. The earliest mention of him is made by Pindar, and he is quoted and referred to by Herodotus and Thucydides. In the absence of positive evidence respecting his personal history, we must be content with that account of the Father of Poetry which is supposed to be written by the Father of History. According to the narrative of Homer's life, which, notwithstanding the doubts and conjectures of several learned men, continues to be attributed to Herodotus, and which is cited as an authority by Strabo, a man of Magnesia, called Melanopus, went to live at Cyme, in Æolia, where he married the daughter of a citizen called Omyres, and had by her a daughter, named Critheis, who was left an orphan in the care of Cleonax, the friend of her father. This man betrayed his trust, and seduced his ward, who, going to a festival on the banks of the river Meles, near Smyrna, was delivered of a male infant, whom she called Melesigenes. Being without any means of support, Critheis went to spin wool for a schoolmaster named Phemius, who married her, and adopted her child. After the death of Phemius and Critheis, this youth conducted the school, till one Mentes, a ship-owner, and a lover of learning and poetry, persuaded him to sail with him to Egypt. He also visited Italy and Spain; after which he continued some time in the island of Ithaca, where he learnt the history of Ulysses, and thus laid in the materials of his Odyssey. On arriving at Colophon he lost his sight, which made him resolve to return to Smyrna; and in his way he stopped at Cyme, where he offered to settle, if the people would allow him a salary, which they refused, saying, "there would be no end in maintaining Ὁμήρους, or blind men;" whence he got the name of Homer. Having arrived at Smyrna, he completed his Iliad, and designed to settle there; but public favour having abandoned him, he wandered through several cities in Asia Minor, reciting his verses, and experiencing the vicissitudes of fortune. At length he established himself at Chios, where he founded a school, married, and had two daughters. Having an inclination to visit Athens, he set out for that city; but, on the passage, the ship put in at Samos, where Homer continued the winter, singing at the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him. In the spring he went on board again, but landing by the way at Ios, one of the Sporades, he fell sick, died, and was buried on the sea-shore. The most probable opinion seems to be, that Homer was born near Smyrna; that he passed the life of a strolling bard or wandering minstrel; that in the course of his travels he visited the Greek cities, composing hymns for the festivals of the gods, and reciting his poems in the religious and public assemblies; that he lost his sight, a deprivation which he felt acutely, and deplored with mournful pathos; and that he lived for some time at Chios, and died at an advanced age at Ios. The matchless excellence of Homer's poems, and the silence of authentic records respecting their author, has afforded a wide field for the ingenuity or extravagance of conjecture. Of all the paradoxes that

have appeared upon the subject, the boldest and most singular is that of Bryant, who supposes Homer to have been a native of Thebes, in Egypt; to have grown old on the banks of the Nile; and to have purloined the poems of the ingenious Phantasia, deposited among the archives of the temple of Isis. According to this writer, the events of the Iliad and Odyssey were, in the original verse, reminiscences of Egyptian annals; but the dexterous plagiary transported this scene into the Troad, and disguised under Greek names the gods and heroes of the monarchy of the Pharaohs. More sober is the hypothesis of Wolf (suggested by the conjecture of Hedelin and Perrault), that the author of the Iliad is an imaginary being: in Homer he sees a rhapsodist, and nothing more; a minstrel, who laid the foundation of that fabric which his successors from age to age slowly raised, until it reached the elevation, symmetry, and unity which we now admire in its general structure. Bentley held a similar opinion. "Homer," says he, "wrote a sequel of songs and rhapsodies to be sung by himself, for small earnings and good cheer, at festivals and other days of merriment: the Iliad he made for the men, and the Odyssey for the other sex. These loose songs were not collected together in the form of an epic poem till about five hundred years after." The poems attributed to Homer are the Iliad and the Odyssey, to which some have added the Homeric Hymns. Of these poems the Iliad stands first, as the oldest, and at the same time the completest specimen of a national heroic poem. Its subject, as is known to all, is the revenge which Achilles took on Agamemnon for depriving him of his mistress, Briseis, during the siege of Troy, and the consequent evils which befel the Greeks. It is divided into twenty-four rhapsodies, or books, which detail the history of the besieging force during the period of Achilles' anger, and end with the death of Hector (who is slain by Achilles in retaliation for Hector's having killed Patroclus), and the solemn burial of the Trojan warrior. The Iliad is, perhaps, the first work to which was applied the newly-invented art of writing; and, in this view, the reason why the poem has attained to a size much greater, as far as we can tell, than any earlier poems, is because Homer, seeing the art of writing in its rudest state already practised, was the first to apply it, as well as the first to supply extensive material for its application. The Odyssey can hardly be called a national epic. It is much nearer the romance of chivalry than any other ancient work. It contains the account of those adventures which Ulysses encountered on his way home from Troy, and in its present state consists of twenty-four books, which division is said to have been made by the grammarians in the time of the Ptolemies. There is little doubt that much has been interpolated in the account of Ulysses' visit to the shades, and Aristophanes and Aristarchus the grammarian considered the latter part of the 23d and all the 24th book spurious. It has been said that the common opinion, which assigns an early date to the poems of Homer, is confuted by the circumstance, that the art of writing was not then known. But it is sufficient to aver that Henry the Minstrel, although blind, was the author of a poem which rivals the Iliad in length; so that it is not impossible that Homer, whether blind or not, should have composed and recited the whole Iliad, even without the aid of letters. The Iliad and Odyssey are the rich store-house, from which subsequent poets have drawn their highest beauties, and critics have derived the soundest rules and choicest examples of the poetic art. Plato had been addicted in his youth to versifying; but, struck with the sublimity of a passage in Homer, he committed his own poems to the flames. The principal modern editions of Homer are those by Clarke and Payne, Knight, Heyne, Hermann, and Nitzsch, for the Iliad, Hymns, and Odyssey respectively. We have English translations by Hobbes, Chapman, Ogilby, Pope, Cowper, and Sotheby; of these Chapman's has most of the spirit and fire of the original. The German translation by Voss is in hexameters, and preserves every sentence, and nearly every word.

HOMER, (Henry,) a classical scholar, was born in 1752, at Birdingbury, in Warwickshire (where his father was rector), and educated at the schools of Rugby and Birmingham, and at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, under Dr. Farmer, where he became acquainted with Dr. Samuel Parr, and was in some measure directed in his studies by that eminent scholar. He was elected fellow of his college in 1778, but was deprived of his fellowship in 1788, in consequence of his refusal to take priest's orders, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy. In 1787 he joined with Dr. Parr in the republication of Bellendenus' Tracts, and about the same time he published three books

of Livy, viz. the 1st, 25th, and 31st, from Drachenborch's edition, with dissertations, &c. This was followed by Tractatus varii Latini a Crevier, Brotier, &c.; Ovid's Epistles, ex editione Burman; Sallust, ex editione Cortii; Pliny, ex editione Cortii et Longolii; Cæsar, ex editione Oudendorp; Persius, ex editione Heninii; Tacitus, ex editione Brotier. He left editions of Livy and Quintilian in the press at the time of his death. He also intended to publish Quintus Curtius. To these, however, may be added his Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum et de Vitâ Agricolæ, 1788, and Tacitus De Oratoribus, 1789. He undertook a Variorum edition of Horace, but left it to be completed by his colleague, Dr. Charles Combe. He died in 1791.

HOMMEL, (Charles Ferdinand,) a German writer on jurisprudence, born in 1722, at Leipsic. He wrote, Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis variorum; Palingenesia librorum juris veterum; De Legum civilium et naturalium Naturâ; Oblectamenta Juris Feudalis, sive Grammaticæ Observationes, Jus Rei Clientelaris et Antiquitates Germanicas varie illustrantes; and, Jurisprudentia Numismatibus illustrata. He died in 1781.

HONAIN, (Abou-Yezid,) an Arabian physician, and celebrated translator, of the ninth century, was of the tribe of the Obadites, who professed Nestorianism, and was born at Hira, in Mesopotamia. Having quitted Bagdad, where he had been improperly treated, he went to Greece, and remained there two years, studying the language, and collecting MSS. of the best writers. He then returned to Bagdad, and some time after went to Persia, where he learned Arabic, and then finally settled at Bagdad, and executed very valuable translations of the Elements of Euclid, the Almagest of Ptolemy, and the writings of Hippocrates and Galen. He translated into Arabic all the works of Aristotle, and for every book of that philosopher is said to have received from the khalif Almamon its weight in gold.

HONDEKOETER, (Giles,) a landscape-painter, born at Utrecht in 1583. He painted in the style of Savery and Vinckenboems, and introduced birds and fowls of various kinds, highly finished, and with great transparence of colouring. —His son, GYSBRECHT, born at Utrecht in 1613, was a pupil of his, and a skilful painter of domestic poultry; but he was far excelled by his son, Melchior.

HONDEKOETER, (Melchior,) grandson of the preceding, was born at Utrecht in 1636, and was instructed by his father, Gysbrecht, after whose death he studied under his uncle, John Baptist Weeninx. His pictures of domestic fowls are painted with a degree of truth, force, and expression, that no other artist has ever approached. His landscapes also in the back grounds harmonize with the subject, and are very beautiful. His works are in high estimation, and fetch great prices. He died in 1695.

HONDIUS, or DE HONDT, (Jost, or Jodocus,) an engraver, born in 1563 at Wackene, in Flanders, whence his parents removed to Ghent. At eight years of age he began to draw and engrave upon ivory and copper, without a master. The prince of Parma, while engaged in the siege of Antwerp, sent for him, and employed him in making some bronze statues, with which he was so well satisfied, that he pressed him to visit Rome. Hondius, however, declined the invitation, and, after the surrender of Ghent, came over to England, where he published, Theatrum Artis Scribendi; Orbis Terrarum Descriptio Geographica; Gerhardi Mercatoris Atlas; Italiæ Hodiernæ Descriptio; and he engraved the maps for Sir Francis Drake's Voyages and for Speed's Collection. He removed to Amsterdam, where he died in 1611.

HONDIUS, or DE HONDT, (Henry,) the elder, an engraver, born at Duffel, in Brabant, in 1576. He is said to have been a pupil of J. Wierix, whose stiff style he followed, though inferior to him both in design and execution. He engraved a great number of portraits, chiefly of the principal reformers, and some of the artists. He also engraved several landscapes, after old Breughel, Vanmander, &c.

HONDIUS, or DE HONDT, (Henry,) the younger, son of Jodocus Hondius, was born in London about 1588, and instructed by his father, some of whose unfinished plates he completed.—His son, WILLIAM, engraved some of the celebrated portraits of the artists, from the designs of Vandyck.

HONDIUS, (Abraham,) a painter, born at Rotterdam in 1638. He is supposed to have been the grandson of Jodocus, above mentioned. He painted in a variety of branches, but chiefly excelled in the representation of animals, especially in hunting pieces. He is placed next to Rubens, Fyt, and Snyders, as a painter of animals. He also frequently painted artificial lights, and executed a

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capital piece of the burning of Troy. In the reign of Charles II. he came over to England, where he died in 1695. One of his best works here was a Dog-market, in which he gave characteristic figures of thirty species of that animal.

HONE, (George Paul,) a lawyer, born at Nuremberg in 1662. He became counsellor to the duke of Meinungen, and bailli of Coburg. He wrote, Iter Juridicum, per Belgium, Angliam, Galliam, Italiam; Lexicon Topographicum Franconiæ; History of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg; and, Thoughts on the Suppression of Mendicity. He died in 1747.

HONE, (Nathaniel,) a painter, was born in Dublin. He settled in London, and practised with reputation, both as a painter in oil, and in miniature, particularly in enamel, in which branch, after the death of Zincke, he ranked among the principal artists of his day. He was chosen a member of the Royal Academy at its first institution; but took offence, because one of his pictures, intended as a satire on Sir Joshua Reynolds, was rejected from the exhibition. He died in 1784.

HONE, (William,) a journalist and miscellaneous writer, born in 1780, at Bath, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was at first a lawyer's clerk, but disliking that profession, he commenced business as a bookseller, in which he was unsuccessful. In 1816 he began a weekly paper, called the Reformist's Register; and his Political House that Jack Built, a series of political satires, went through more than fifty editions. He was afterwards prosecuted for a profane parody on the Liturgy, but was acquitted. In 1823 he published, Ancient Mysteries described, which was followed by his Every-day Book, Table Book, and Year Book, which were highly praised by Southey. He afterwards became a dissenting preacher, and published an edition of Strutt's Sports. He died in 1842.

HONESTIS, (Petrus de.) See DAMIANO.

HONORATUS, (St.) bishop of Arles in the fifth century, was born in Lorraine, of a noble family, originally from Rome. He founded the celebrated monastery of Lerins, which he governed, in the capacity of abbot, for thirty-five years, and was then made bishop of Arles. He died in 429.

HONORATUS, a saint in the Roman calendar, and bishop of Marseilles, where he was born about 420, or 425. According to Gennadius, he was distinguished for piety, prudence, and ready eloquence. He published many homilies, the principal subjects of which were exhortations to piety, or refutations of heretical opinions. He also wrote the lives of many eminent fathers of the Church, of which the only one extant is that of St. Hilary, bishop of Arles, which is inserted in Surius, under the 5th of May.

HONORIUS, emperor of the West, second son of Theodosius the Great, was born at Constantinople in 384. At his father's death, in 395, he succeeded to his portion of the empire; his elder brother, Arcadius, being declared emperor of the East. The reins of government were, during his minority, placed in the hands of the illustrious general Stilichon, whose daughter, Maria, the young emperor married in 398. The times required wisdom and firmness. The Goths, commanded by Alaric and Radagaisus, now invaded Italy, and were defeated by Stilichon, who, in 405, completely routed the Vandals, the Alani, and the Alemanni; but he was put to death in 408, by order of Honorius, who suspected him of treason. Alaric again entered Italy, and blockaded Rome. After that capital had endured sufferings from famine and pestilence, a ransom was offered to Alaric, which he accepted, and raised the siege. But the divided councils of the court of Ravenna, where Honorius had fixed the seat of empire, prevented any treaty with the Gothic king, who again besieged Rome, and obliged it to submit. He created Attalus, then prefect of the city, emperor, who marched to Ravenna, in order to depose Honorius. While this weak prince was meditating a shameful flight, a seasonable supply of troops arrived, which changed the face of affairs; and soon after Attalus himself was degraded by Alaric. That conqueror, enraged by an insult from Honorius, again marched to Rome (410), took and pillaged it. Ataulphus, or Adolphus, the successor of Alaric, married Placidia, the sister of Honorius, and the Goths, in consequence, quitted Italy. Honorius died at Ravenna in 423, leaving no issue.

HONORIUS I., pope, a native of Campania, succeeded Boniface V. on the 14th of May, 626. In the following year he sent the pallium to the archbishops of York and Canterbury; but he found great opposition among the Welsh clergy, who resisted the metropolitan authority assumed by these newly appointed prelates, and the supremacy claimed by the bishops of Rome. Those members of the

more ancient British church differed also from Rome in their manner of computing Easter. Honorius held a correspondence with Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, who favoured the doctrine of the Monothelites, and his opinions were condemned in the sixth council of Constantinople (680). He died on the 12th of October, 638, and was succeeded by Severinus.

HONORIUS II. (Lamberto,) bishop of Ostia, was made pope on the 21st of December, 1124, after the death of Callixtus II., though at the same time, and in the same church, another party elected Theobald, under the name of Celestinus. The influence of Honorius, however, prevailed, and Celestinus yielded to his rival, who died on the 14th February, 1130, and was succeeded by Innocent II.

HONORIUS III. (Cencio Savelli,) succeeded Innocent III., on the 18th of July, 1216. He confirmed the order of St. Dominic, and that of Francis of Assisi, and preached, without effect, a crusade to the Holy Land. He died 18th March, 1227. He was succeeded by Gregory IX.

HONORIUS IV. (Giacomo Savelli,) succeeded Martin IV. on the 2d of April, 1285. He espoused the cause of Charles of Anjou against Peter of Arragon, who had taken Sicily, and detained in prison Charles II., its king, who was nephew of St. Louis. Honorius died on the 3d of April, 1287, and was succeeded by Nicholas IV.

HONORIUS, surnamed the SOLITARY, a priest and scholastic divine of the church of Autun, in Burgundy, who flourished under the reign of the emperor, Henry V., about 1120. He was the author of various works, which are still extant, and held in some estimation. They are printed in the twentieth volume of the Bibl. Patr.

HONORIUS, (De Sancta Maria,) whose proper name was Blaise Vauzelle, was born at Limoges in 1651. He made profession among the Carmelites at Toulouse, in 1671; and taught theology with reputation in his order, in which he was prior, counsellor, provincial, and visitor-general of the three provinces of France. He died in 1729. The most important and useful of his publications is entitled, Réflexions sur les Règles et sur l'Usage de la Critique, touchant l'Histoire de l'Eglise, les Ouvrages des Pères, les Actes des anciens Martyrs, les Vies des Saints, &c. 3 vols, 4to, 1712—1720. The whole work abounds in learned and curious dissertations, of which many are upon highly important subjects. It has been translated into Latin, Italian, and Spanish. He also wrote a multitude of treatises relative to Jansenism and the bull Unigenitus.

HONTAN, (Baron de,) born in Gascony about 1666, and known for his travels in North America, composed in a barbarous style, and filled with disgusting facts, and many improbabilities. He was originally a soldier in Canada, and, after rising to the rank of an officer, he was cashiered for quarrelling with the governor of Newfoundland, and then went to settle in Denmark. An edition of his travels was published at Amsterdam, 2 vols, 12mo, 1705.

HONTHEIM, (John Nicholas de,) author of Historia Trevisensis Diplomatica et Pragmatica, 5 vols, fol., and Febronii, de Statu præsenti Ecclesiæ, 5 vols, 4to; a work designed to effect a union among Christians, and which was placed in the Index Expurgatorius. He was suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, and died in 1790, aged ninety.

HONTHORST, (Gerard,) a celebrated artist, called also Gerardo Della Notte, from his principal subjects, was born at Utrecht in 1592, and was a disciple of Abraham Bloemart, but completed his studies at Rome. He imitated the style of Caravaggio, with whose vivid tone, and powerful masses of light and shade, he attempted to combine correctness of outline, refinement of form, gracefulness of attitude, and that dignity which ought to be the characteristic of sacred subjects. In this he often succeeded. His subjects are generally night-pieces, illuminated by torch or candle-light. Among his numerous pictures, that of our Saviour before the Tribunal of Pilate, in the gallery Justiniani, is, for energy, dignity, and contrast, the most celebrated. Soon after his return to his own country he visited London, and was patronized by Charles I., for whom he painted several portraits, and especially an allegorical picture, in which he represented the king and queen in the character of deities, and the duke of Buckingham in the character of Mercury, introducing the liberal arts to that monarch and his consort. For that composition the king presented him with three thousand florins, a service of plate for twelve persons, and a beautiful horse; and he had afterwards the honour to instruct the queen of Bohemia, and the princesses her children, in drawing. At his return to Holland he adorned the pleasure houses of the prince of Orange with many poetical subjects, which he executed in fresco, as well as in oil; but

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he was principally employed in painting portraits. He died in 1660.—His brother, WILLIAM, was born at Utrecht in 1604, and learned the art of painting from Abraham Bloemart. The portraits which he painted were very much esteemed, and are far superior to his historical subjects. He died in 1683.

HONTIVEROS, (Bernardo,) a learned Spanish prelate. He was a Benedictine monk, and was made professor of theology in the university of Oviedo, and had among other disciples the celebrated Joseph D'Aguirre, afterwards cardinal, and well known for his writings. He was also appointed preacher to his Catholic majesty, adviser to the tribunal of the Inquisition, general of his congregation in Spain, and finally bishop of Calahorra. He died in 1662. He was the author of Lacrymæ Militantis Ecclesiæ, &c.

HOOD, (Robin,) the celebrated outlaw, is supposed to have lived in the reign of Richard I. His chief residence, as is well known, was the forest of Shirewood, or Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire; but he is said to have also frequented Barnsdale, in Yorkshire, and, according to some accounts, Plumpton Park, in Cumberland. He seems to have been as famous in Scotland as in England. "The personal courage of this celebrated outlaw," bishop Percy observes, "his skill in archery, his humanity, and especially his levelling principle of taking from the rich and giving to the poor, have in all ages rendered him the favourite of the common people." A complete collection of the popular songs in which his exploits are celebrated, was published in 1795 by Ritson, under the title of Robin Hood, a Collection of all the ancient Poems, Songs, and Ballads now extant, relating to that celebrated English Outlaw, 8vo. Of Robin Hood's followers, the most celebrated were, Little John (whose surname is traditionally said to have been Nailor); his chaplain, called Friar Tuck, whom some will have to have been a real monk; and his paramour, named Marian. A tombstone, with his epitaph, is shown near the nunnery of Kirklees, in Yorkshire.

HOOD, (Samuel, viscount,) a distinguished naval officer, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, first, vicar of Butley, in the county of Somerset, and afterwards of Thorncombe, in Devonshire, was born at the latter place December 12, 1724. He was destined, along with his brother, Alexander (afterwards viscount Bridport), for the sea service, and he accordingly commenced his naval career as a midshipman on board the *Romney*, 64, in 1740, at the age of sixteen; and after the lapse of six years, was appointed lieutenant on board the *Winchelsea*, 20. In 1754 he became a master and commander; and in July 1756 he served as captain to commodore Holmes. In 1759 he sailed from Portsmouth in the *Antelope*, 50; and on the 13th of February he captured the *Bellona*, a French vessel of equal force, bound from Martinico to Brest. On this, lord Anson, the first commissioner of the Admiralty, presented him to George II.; and the command of the *Africa*, 64, was immediately conferred upon him. He was afterwards employed in the bombardment of Havre de Grace, under Rodney; and served during three years in the Mediterranean, with Sir Charles Saunders. In 1768 the command of the *Boston* was conferred upon him. In 1778 he was nominated commissioner of the Dockyard, at Portsmouth. During the course of the same year he obtained a patent for a baronetcy. In 1780 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and sailed for the West Indies on board the *Barfleur*, 98. His first exploit during the American war took place in Basse Terre road, St. Christopher's, at the beginning of 1782. The French admiral, the count de Grasse, had arrived there with a formidable fleet, consisting of twenty-nine two-deckers, on purpose to attack the island; on which admiral Hood, with a squadron consisting of only twenty-two large ships, sailed to defend it. With these he formed a line of battle, and manœuvred so as to induce the French to quit their anchorage; on which it was promptly seized, and dexterously occupied by the English (January 25, 1782). Astonished at being foiled in this palpable manner by an inferior force, the count made a bold attack on the English squadron in the course of the very next day; but his reception was so warm, that he thought it prudent to sheer off without achieving his object. The island, however, surrendered to the French (13th of February). This gallant exploit was followed by the important victory of the 12th of April, under Sir George Brydges Rodney. In that great action, count de Grasse was made prisoner, and the *Ville de Paris*, with four other ships, was captured. Sir Samuel Hood a few days after captured two line of battle ships, and two frigates; after which, he proceeded with all the men of war, capable

of keeping the sea, to cruise off St. Domingo. For these services he was created baron Hood of Catherington, in the kingdom of Ireland. Soon after this he became candidate for Westminster, in the place of Sir George Brydges Rodney, who was advanced to the English peerage; but he did not succeed in this attempt. But at the memorable election for the same city in 1784, he successfully opposed Mr. Fox. In 1788, the presence of lord Hood being necessary at the Admiralty, on account of his acknowledged skill and experience, he was obliged to vacate his seat, on being nominated one of the lords commissioners. On this occasion the Whigs produced lord John Townshend as a candidate; and, after another sharp and expensive contest, lord Hood lost the election. However, in 1790 he was reinstated in that as well as in the succeeding parliament. On the breaking out of the war with France in 1793, he was nominated to the command of a formidable fleet, with which he proceeded to the Mediterranean. His powers were full and ample on this occasion; for such was the opinion conceived of his energy and talents, that an unlimited reliance was placed in both. Taking advantage of the dissension that pervaded the French provinces, as well as of the scarcity of corn then prevalent, the admiral anchored off the Hieres Isles, and kept up a close communication both with Marseilles and Toulon. In conjunction with the Royalists of the south, who, on the present occasion, preferred a foreign domination to that of their own countrymen, it was proposed to dismember France, and thus bereave Paris of all the rich products of the country to the south of the Loire. Lord Hood found means, by the aid of a large portion of the inhabitants, to seize on Toulon, which was immediately garrisoned with English, Neapolitan, and Spanish troops, and was actually retained for several months. At length, however, a formidable army was assembled around the town, and it was closely invested on the land side. General O'Hara, the governor, having been taken prisoner, while gallantly repulsing the enemy, general Dugommier, at the head of an immense column, soon after stormed and took possession of the heights. Toulon being thus rendered untenable, lord Hood immediately prepared to evacuate the place (December 18, 1793), committing the destruction of the arsenal and dockyard to Sir Sidney Smith, then acting simply as a volunteer. Ten sail of line of battle ships, then on the stocks, were burnt, and three sail of the line, and four frigates, were carried away. Soon after this, lord Hood blockaded Genoa, and forced the grand duke of Tuscany to dismiss the French ambassador. He next proceeded to Porto Ferrajo, and made an unsuccessful effort to obtain possession of the island in which it is situate. Nothing daunted with his failure, he renewed the enterprise soon after, and, with his marines alone, aided by a rigorous blockade, contrived to become master of Corsica. Immediately after this exploit he returned to England, and in April 1796 he was nominated governor of Greenwich Hospital: in the course of the next month, a patent was issued, constituting him a viscount of Great Britain. He was also promoted to be admiral of the white, in 1799; and, finally, became an admiral of the red, and a grand cross of the order of the Bath. Having retired to Bath for the benefit of his health, he died in that city on the 27th of January, 1816, in the ninety-second year of his age.

HOOD, (Sir Samuel,) a British admiral, cousin of Viscount Hood, was in Rodney's battle of 12th April, 1782, served in the Mediterranean, under his cousin, in the *Juno* frigate, and distinguished himself at Toulon, and at the capture of Corsica. He also fought in the *Zealous*, 74, at the battle of the Nile. In 1806 he was elected for Westminster, and in the same year captured three French frigates off Rochefort, and lost his arm in the action. In the following year he was engaged in the expedition against Copenhagen. He was afterwards appointed to the chief command in the East Indies, where he died in 1814.

HOOD, (Alexander). See BRIDPORT.

HOOFFT, (Petrus Cornelius van,) one of the most eminent poets and prose writers of Holland, and the founder of the Dutch drama, born at Amsterdam in 1581. He was made knight of St. Michael by Louis XIII., and died after a short illness, as he was going to attend the funeral of the prince of Orange in 1647. He wrote epigrams, comedies, and other poems; A History of the Low Countries from Charles V.'s Abdication to 1598, 2 vols, fol.; A Latin History of Henry IV. of France; and, A Dutch Translation of Tacitus, highly esteemed.

HOOGE, (Peter de,) a Dutch painter, born about 1643. He is said to have studied under Nicholas Berghem; and though his touch is more broad and free than that of Metzu, Douw, or Mieris, he

falls far short of their exquisite neatness. His favourite subjects were interiors of Dutch apartments, in which he represented, with wonderful skill, the effects of a strong light shining through the window. In his mangement of chiaroscuro he has never been surpassed. There are some capital specimens of his pictures in England. He died in 1708.

HOOGE, or HOOGHE, (Romeyn de,) a Dutch designer and engraver, born at the Hague about 1638. His plates betray incorrectness of design, and injudicious choice of subjects, which were in general of an allegorical cast. The king of Poland granted him letters of nobility in 1675, and he was patronized by William III. of England. He died between the years 1720 and 1730.

HOOGESTRAETEN, (Dirk, or Theodore van,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1596. His landscapes were much admired. He died in 1640.—His son, SAMUEL, born at Dort in 1627, and instructed by Rembrandt, was eminent for his skill, not only in landscapes, but in portraits. He visited England in the reign of Charles II. He died in 1678. Houbraken was a pupil of his.

HOOGEVEEN, (Henry,) a celebrated philologist, born, of parents in humble life, at Leyden in 1712. He was sent to school at ten years of age, when the severity of his master seemed to extinguish all his capacity for learning. Under a second master, of a different character, his powers expanded so rapidly, that at the age of fifteen he was able to relieve his father from part of the expense of his education, by commencing a teacher of the lower classes. In his twentieth year he obtained the place of under-master of the school of Gorcum. In 1733 he was appointed master of the school of Woerden. He afterwards followed the occupation of a schoolmaster at Culemburg, Breda, Dort, and Delft, at which last city he died in 1794. The works of Hoogeveen are, an edition of Vigerus de Idiotismis Linguæ Græcæ, Leyden, 1743, several times reprinted; some poems, orations, and other occasional pieces; Doctrina particularum Linguæ Græcæ, 2 vols, 4to, 1769; this is a work of great labour; there is an abridgment of it by Schütz. A posthumous work of Hoogeveen, entitled, Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum, was printed at the press of the university of Cambridge in 1800. It is merely an alphabetical list of Greek words, arranged according to their final syllables.

HOOGSTRATEN, (David van,) a Latin poet and philologist, born at Rotterdam in 1658. He studied at Leyden, and resided some time at Dort, till he was invited to be teacher in the Gymnasium of Amsterdam. In 1722 he was appointed to be corrector; but this office he was obliged to resign in consequence of a loss of hearing. In November 1724 he fell accidentally into one of the canals, and died in eight days from the effects of fright and cold. He published, Phædri Fabulæ, cum Notis; he afterwards published a new and splendid edition, with annotations, for the use of the prince of Nassau, with engravings; Cornelius Nepos, cum Notis selectis; Terentii Comœdiæ, cum Locis parallelis, et Indice Formularum uberrimo; and, A New Dutch and Latin Dictionary. He also superintended the publication of Jani Broukhusii Poemata, Lib. XVI. He likewise, in conjunction with Schur, undertook a Universal Historical Dictionary, in 7 vols, fol., after the model of Bayle's and Moreri's, but had proceeded no further than the second volume at the time of his death.

HOOK, (James,) a musician, born in 1746 at Norwich, where he studied under Garland, the organist to the cathedral. The number of his musical productions amounts to more than one hundred and forty complete works. Of these the principal are, The Ascension, an oratorio; Cupid's Revenge, a pastoral; Lady of the Manor, Jack of Newbury, Wilmore Castle, and, The Soldier's Return, operas; Tekeli, a melodrame; The Siege of St. Quintin; Music Mad; and several other dramatic pieces, besides upwards of two thousand songs.

HOOK, (Theodore Edward,) a miscellaneous writer and journalist, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1788, and educated at Harrow. At the age of seventeen he produced The Soldier's Return, a comic opera, which was acted in 1805. In 1806 he produced Catch him who can, a farce; The Invisible Girl, a drama, or monologue; and Tekeli, a melodrame, which was very popular; The Fortress, another melodrame, followed in 1807; Music Mad, a dramatic sketch, and The Siege of St. Quintin, in 1808; Killing no Murder, and Safe and Sound, in 1809; Ass-ass-ination, and The Will and the Widow, in 1810; Trial by Jury, a farce, and Darkness Visible, a farce, in 1811. In 1813 he was appointed to the offices of accountant-general and treasurer of the Mauritius, where, in 1814, he was made superintendent of the government

press. In April 1818 he was sent home a prisoner, on a charge of defalcation in the public accounts; and in October the same year he was released, the law officers declaring that there were no legal grounds to detain him. In 1819 he produced, at the Haymarket theatre, a comedy, called Pigeons and Crows, which was followed in the next year by, Exchange no Robbery, or the Diamond Ring, and Tentamen, or an Essay towards the History of Whittington, sometime Lord Mayor of London, [and his Cat]. By Vicesimus Blenkinsop, LL.D. F.R.S. A.S.S, &c. In December of the same year he became editor of the John Bull newspaper. He also published, Sayings and Doings, 1st series, 1824; 2d series, 1825; 3d series, 1828; Maxwell, 1830; edition of the Life of Kelly, 1826; Life of Sir David Baird, 1832; Parson's Daughter, 1833; Jack Brag, 1837; Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1839; Love and Pride, 1833; Gilbert Gurney, 1835; Gurney Married, 1839. He also prepared materials for A History of the House of Hanover, and was a contributor to Bentley's Miscellany, and was for some time editor of the New Monthly Magazine. He died in August 1841.

HOOKE, (Robert,) an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born in 1635 at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, where his father was minister. He was designed for the Church, but being of a very delicate constitution, and subject to head-aches, he was left to follow the bent of his genius, which led him to mechanics, and, after his father's death, in 1648, as he had also a taste for drawing, he was placed with Sir Peter Lely, but the smell of the oil-colours increased his head-aches, and he was afterwards kindly taken by Dr. Busby into his house, and supported there while he attended Westminster School. Here he not only acquired Greek and Latin, together with some knowledge of Hebrew and other oriental languages, but also made himself master of a good part of Euclid's Elements. About 1653 he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was employed to assist Dr. Willis in his operations of chemistry, and was afterwards recommended to Mr. Robert Boyle, whom he served for many years in the same capacity. He was also instructed in astronomy by Dr. Seth Ward, the Savilian professor, and distinguished himself by several important mechanical inventions and improvements. In November 1662 he was chosen, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Moray, then president, curator of experiments to the Royal Society; and when that body was established by the royal charter, his name was in the list of those who were first appointed by the council, May 20, 1663. In the same year he was nominated by lord Clarendon, chancellor of Oxford, for the degree of M.A.; and in May 1664 he began to read the astronomical lecture at Gresham college for the professor, Dr. Pope, then in Italy; and the same year he was made professor of mechanics to the Royal Society by Sir John Cutler, with a salary of 50*l.* per annum, which that gentleman, the founder, settled upon him for life. On January 11, 1665, he was elected by that society curator of experiments for life, with an additional salary of 30*l.* per annum; and in March following he succeeded Dr. Dacres as professor of geometry in Gresham college. In September 1666, after the fire of London, he produced his plan for rebuilding the city, which was approved by the lord mayor and court of Aldermen; but the nature of the property, and the impossibilty of raising funds to indemnify the landholders who would be injured by this scheme, prevented its being carried into execution. Hooke, however, was appointed one of the city surveyors; Oliver, the glass-painter, being the other. In this employment he acquired considerable wealth. In 1668 Hevelius presented to him a copy of his Cometographia, and Hooke, in return, sent Hevelius a description of the dioptric telescope, with an account of his manner of using it, and recommended it to him as preferable to those with plain sights. This circumstance gave rise to a dispute between them, (see HEVELIUS,) in which many learned men engaged. In 1671 he attacked, with some measure of success, Newton's New Theory of Light and Colours. In August 1677 he succeeded Oldenburg as secretary of the Royal Society, and began to take minutes at the meeting in October, and published seven numbers of the Philosophical Collections; which have been always considered as a part of the Philosophical Transactions. This appointment, however, seems to have been only temporary, since Dr. Nehemiah Grew was chosen secretary in the following month (Sept. 1677), and was entrusted with the care of publishing the Transactions. In 1686, on the publication of Newton's Principia, Hooke, with that jealousy which was natural to him, claimed priority respecting the force

and action of gravity. Newton, however, in his letters to Halley, fully refuted Hooke's pretensions. In 1691 he was employed in forming the plan of the hospital near Hoxton, founded by Aske, alderman of London, who appointed archbishop Tillotson one of his executors; and in December the same year Hooke was created M.D. by a warrant from that prelate. He is also said to have been the architect of Bedlam, and of the College of Physicians. For the two or three last years of his life he is reported to have sat night and day at a table, engrossed with his inventions and studies, and never to have gone to bed, or even to have undressed; and in this condition, and quite emaciated, he died March 3, 1702, at his lodgings in Gresham college, and was buried in St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate-street, his funeral being attended by all the members of the Royal Society then in London. Hooke was in his temper penurious and mistrustful, unsociable and suspicious, and in his person he was uncomely and vulgar, short of stature, and of a pale and meagre aspect, with dark brown hair, very long, and hanging over his face uncut and lank. In his religious character, however, he was very devout and humble, and nothing fortunate or pleasing ever happened to him without drawing from him ejaculations of gratitude and thanks to the Deity, as his Diary everywhere attests. He wrote, Micrographia, or Philosophical Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying Glasses, with Observations and Inquiries, fol., 1666. His posthumous works were published in 1705, fol., under the superintendence of Richard Walker, secretary to the Royal Society, to whom the MSS. had been consigned.

HOOKE, (Nathaniel.) Of this writer few biographical particulars have been preserved. He was a Roman Catholic, and warmly attached to the quietism and mysticism taught by Fenelon and others of that school. He appears to have lost the property he possessed in the delusion of the South-Sea year. Not long after he was recommended to Sarah duchess of Marlborough, to assist her in compiling the memoirs of her own life, for which service she presented him with five thousand pounds. The book, entitled, An Account of the Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough, from her first coming to Court to the year 1710, was published in 1742; but she soon after quarrelled with Hooke, on account, as she asserted, of his attempts to convert her to Popery. His zeal for that religion was also manifested by his being the person who brought a priest to receive Pope's confession on his death-bed. Hooke's great work, The Roman History, from its earliest periods to the settlement of the empire under Octavius, is comprised in 4 vols, 4to, published in 1733, 1745, 1764, and 1771. In this work he discovers a leaning to the democratic party, in opposition to the aristocratic or senatorial. Another work of his upon Roman affairs was, Observations on four Pieces upon the Roman Senate, 1758, 4to, in which he discussed the opinions of Vertot, Middleton, and Chapman. Hooke likewise published a translation of Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus. He died in 1764.

HOOKER, or VOWELL, (John,) an English historian, was born about 1524, at Exeter, of which city his father, a wealthy citizen, was mayor in 1529. Dr. Moreman, vicar of Menheniot in Cornwall, was his tutor in grammar, after which he studied at Oxford, but in what college Wood was not able to discover. Having left the university, he travelled to Germany, and resided some time at Cologne, where he studied the law; and thence to Strasburg, where he heard the divinity lectures of Peter Martyr. He intended also to visit France, Spain, and Italy, but a war breaking out, he returned to England, and was elected chamberlain of his native city in 1554, being the first person who held that office; and in 1571 he represented Exeter in parliament. He was afterwards sent to Ireland upon the affair of Sir Peter Carew, and was elected burgess for Athenry in the parliament of 1568. He died in 1601, and was buried in the cathedral of Exeter. His works are, Order and Usage of Keeping of Parliaments in Ireland, (the MS. of this is in the library of Trinity college, Dublin; it is also printed with his Irish Chronicle in Holinshed); The Events of Comets, or Blazing Stars, made upon the sight of the Comet Pagonia, which appeared in November and December 1577; An Addition to the Chronicles of Ireland from 1546 to 1568, in the second volume of Holinshed; Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter, and A Description of Exeter, in the third volume of Holinshed; A Translation of the History of the Conquest of Ireland from Giraldus Cambrensis, in the second volume of Holinshed, of whose Chronicles he was the principal editor.

HOOKER, (Richard,) nephew of the preceding, was born of parents in narrow

circumstances, at Heavitree, near Exeter, about 1554. His great abilities were early observed by the schoolmaster under whom he studied at Exeter; and, by the kindness of his uncle, he was introduced to bishop Jewell, who, with uncommon liberality, sent him as clerk to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and settled a pension upon him. The death of his patron, in 1571, for a while obscured his prospects; but he found a friend in Dr. Cole, the president of his college, and in Dr. Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, and afterwards archbishop of York, who placed his son under Hooker's care. In 1573 he was chosen scholar, and in 1577 he was elected fellow, of his college; and about two years after he was appointed deputy-professor of Hebrew. In 1581 he entered into orders; and soon after, being appointed to preach at St. Paul's-Cross, he was so unhappy as to be drawn into a most unfortunate marriage with a woman who, without personal accomplishments, and without fortune, by the peevishness and impetuosity of her temper painfully disturbed the tranquillity of his studious life. In 1584 he was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, where he led an unhappy life with his shrewish wife Joan for about a year, when, through the influence of bishop Sandys, he was made master of the Temple. Here he was soon engaged in a warm controversy with Walter Travers, the afternoon lecturer, who had been ordained by the presbytery of Antwerp, and was attached to the church discipline and doctrines of Geneva. The opposition became so visible, and the consequences so dangerous, that archbishop Whitgift caused Travers to be silenced by the high commission court; whereupon the latter presented his supplication to the privy council, and, upon its failure, published it. This obliged Hooker to publish an answer, which he inscribed to the archbishop. This answer was the germ of his famous work, Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity. Finding the Temple an unfit place for those studies which his undertaking rendered necessary, he entreated the archbishop to remove him to some quieter situation; and, accordingly, in 1591 he was presented by that prelate to the rectory of Boscomb, in Wiltshire, and, in the same year, to the prebend of Nether-Haven, in the cathedral of Salisbury, of which he was also made sub-dean. At Boscomb he finished four books of his work, which were printed in 1594. In 1595 he was presented by queen Elizabeth to the rectory of Bishopsbourne, in Kent, where he spent the remainder of his life. Here he composed the fifth book of his Ecclesiastical Polity, which was dedicated to the archbishop, and published by itself in 1597; and here also he finished the sixth, seventh, and eighth books of that work. He died on the 2d of November, 1600, in consequence of a cold which he caught while sailing between London and Gravesend, in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was buried in the church at Bishopsbourne, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory, by Sir William Cowper. His works were published by Dr. Gauden in 1662, in fol., with a life. A second edition, with Hooker's Life, by Walton, appeared in 1666, fol., reprinted in 1676, 1682, 1723, and 1820, at the Clarendon Press; Hanbury, London, 1830; and Keble, Oxford, 1836, 3 vols, 8vo.

HOOKER, (Thomas,) a divine, was born at Marfield, in Leicestershire, in 1586, and was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1626 he was chosen lecturer and assistant to a clergyman at Chelmsford, where he officiated with great reputation, until silenced for nonconformity by Laud, then bishop of London. He then went to Holland, where he preached for two or three years. In 1633 he went to New England, and became pastor of the church of Hertford, in the colony of Connecticut, and from his pious services and usefulness, was called the father of that colony. He died in 1647. He wrote, An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; The Saint's Guide; A Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline, wherein the Way of the Churches of New England is warranted; The Covenant of Grace opened in several Sermons; and The Saint's Dignity and Duty.

HOOLE, (Charles,) an eminent schoolmaster, was born in 1610, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and educated at the free-school there, and at Lincoln college, Oxford. He was appointed master of the free-school at Rotheram, in Yorkshire; and at the beginning of the civil war he went to London, and kept a school, first near Red Cross-street, and afterwards in Tokenhouse-garden, in Lothbury. After the Restoration he was taken under the protection of his kinsman, bishop Sanderson, who gave him a prebend in the church of Lincoln. About that time he became rector of Stock, near Billericay, in Essex, where he died in 1666. He

published, Pueriles Confabulatiunculæ; Aditus Facilis ad Linguam Latinam; Corderius's Colloquiès; Rudiments of the Latin Grammar; Examination of the Common Accidence, &c.

HOOLE, (John,) a dramatic poet and translator, was born 1727, in Moorfields, in London, where his father carried on the business of a watchmaker. He received part of his early instruction from his uncle, a tailor, who lived in Grub-street, which circumstance led Dr. Johnson pleasantly to remark, that he had been *regularly* educated. He was afterwards sent to a school in Hertfordshire, kept by Mr. James Bennet, the publisher of Roger Ascham's works, where he acquired an accurate knowledge of the Latin and French languages, and a small portion of the Greek. At the age of seventeen he was placed as a clerk in the East India House, in the accountant's office. He employed his leisure hours in improving himself in Latin, and especially in Italian, which he studied with a view to be able to read Ariosto in the original, of whose celebrated poem, the Orlando Furioso, when a boy, he became enamoured by reading in Sir John Harrington's translation. From admiring, he proceeded to translate this poet, but laid this task aside for some time to execute a translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, which he published in 1763, and was permitted to present it to the queen. The dedication was written by Dr. Johnson. In 1767 he published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio. His own dramas were, Cyrus, 1768; Timanthes, 1770; and Cleonice, 1775; none of which had success on the stage. In 1773 he published the first volume of his Orlando Furioso; but the further prosecution of the work was interrupted by his appointment to the office of auditor of Indian accounts to the East India Company. He completed his task, however, in 1783, when the whole was published, in 5 vols, 8vo. In 1783 he resigned his employment in the India House, after a service of nearly forty years; and in 1786 he retired with his wife and son, the Rev. Samuel Hoole, to the parsonage-house of Abinger, near Dorking, where he died in 1803. His other publications are, the Orlando, reduced to twenty-four books, the narrative connected, and the stories disposed in a regular series; a translation of Tasso's Rinaldo; Metastasio's Dramas and other Poems, in 3 vols, 8vo; and a Life of Scott, the poet, of Amwell.

HOOPER, HOPER, or HOUPER, (John), an eminent prelate and martyr, was born in Somersetshire, in 1495, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He afterwards became one of the Cistercians, or white monks, among whom he continued some years, until, becoming averse to a monastic life, he returned to Oxford, where, by the writings of some of the foreign reformers, he was induced to embrace the principles of Protestantism. In 1539, when the statute of the Six Articles was put in execution, he left Oxford, and, after wandering for some time on the continent, he visited Zurich, where he met with Bullinger, who gave him a friendly reception. On the accession of Edward VI. in 1547, he returned to England, and settled in London, where he preached the doctrines of the Reformation, and took an active part in the proceedings of that period. In May 1550 he was, through the interest of the earl of Warwick, nominated bishop of Gloucester; but when he came to be invested by archbishop Cranmer and bishop Ridley, he refused to wear a canonical habit; and it was not until these ceremonies were dispensed with by the king's authority that he was consecrated bishop in the following year. About two years after he had the bishopric of Worcester given to him, to hold in *commendam* with the former. He now preached often, visited his diocese, kept great hospitality for the poor, and was generally beloved. On the accession of Mary (July 1553) he was one of the first that got into trouble; and in September he was committed to the Fleet, on a false allegation of being indebted to the queen, and was treated with great severity. In January 1557 he was required to recant his opinions; but standing constant and resolute to them, he was condemned to the stake. He was then taken to Gloucester, and burnt near his own cathedral, on the 9th of February. His sufferings were augmented by the barbarous orders of his persecutors; and Foxe, who has fully related them, attests that he bore them with exceeding constancy. He wrote, Answer to the Lord Winchester's Book, entitled, A Detection of the Devil's Sophistry; A Declaration of Christ and his Office; Lesson of the Incarnation of Christ; Sermons on Jonas; A Godly Confession and Protestation of the Christian Faith; Comfortable Expositions on the 23d, 62d, 73d, and 77th Psalms; Annotations on the 13th Chapter to the Romans; Twelve Lectures on the Creed; Confession of the

Christian Faith, containing One Hundred Articles; and Declaration of the Ten Holy Commandments. Several of his letters are preserved in the archives at Zurich.

HOOPER, (Dr. George,) an eminent prelate, was born at Grimley, in Worcestershire, in 1640, and educated first at St. Paul's, and afterwards at Westminster School, whence he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of philosophy, mathematics, Greek and Roman antiquities, and the Oriental languages, in which last he was assisted by Dr. Pocock. In 1672 he became chaplain to Morley, bishop of Winchester, who collated him to the rectory of Havant, in Hampshire, which he resigned for the rectory of East Woodhay, in the same county. In 1673 he became chaplain to archbishop Sheldon, who, in 1675, gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and afterwards the precentorship of Exeter. In 1677 he commenced D.D., and the same year, being made almoner to the princess of Orange, he went over to Holland, where, at the request of her royal highness, he regulated her chapel according to the usage of the Church of England. In 1680 he declined the divinity-professorship at Oxford; and the same time he was made chaplain to Charles II. In 1685, by the king's command, he attended the duke of Monmouth in the Tower. In 1691 queen Mary appointed him to the deanery of Canterbury, whereupon he resigned the rectory of Woodhay; and he was made chaplain to their majesties the same year. In 1701 he was chosen prolocutor to the Lower House of Convocation; and he was likewise offered the primacy of Ireland by the earl of Rochester, then lord-lieutenant, which he declined. In May 1703 he was nominated to the bishopric of St. Asaph; and March following he was translated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacated by the deprivation of Ken. In 1710, when the articles of Sacheverell's impeachment were debated, he endeavoured to excuse that divine, and entered his protest against the vote. The regard which he experienced inseparably attached him to his diocese; and it is said that he could not be prevailed on to accept the see of London, on the death of Dr. Compton; or that of York, on the death of Dr. Sharp. He died at Barkley, in Somersetshire, in 1727, and was interred in the cathedral of Wells. He wrote, The Church of England free from the Imputation of Popery; A fair and methodical Discussion of the first and great Controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, concerning the Infallible Guide; A Discourse concerning Lent; A Calculation of the Credibility of Human Testimony; New Danger of Presbytery; De Valentinianorum Hæresi Conjecturæ, quibus illius Origo ex Ægyptiaca Theologia deducitur; An Inquiry into the State of the ancient Measures, the Attic, the Roman, and especially the Jewish; with an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content; De Patriarchæ Jacobi Benedictione Gen. 49, Conjecturæ; A Tract on Divorce; and Sermons. A beautiful edition of his works was printed at Oxford, 1757, fol., by Dr. Hunt, Hebrew professor.

HOORNBEECK, (John,) a learned and pious Dutch divine, born at Haerlem in 1617. After studying in his native city, and at Leyden and Utrecht, he entered into the ministry at Cologne in 1632, and eleven years after returned to Holland. In 1644 he was raised to the chair of divinity professor at Utrecht, and appointed minister in ordinary in the church there; and, after filling those two important offices with great ability and universal approbation, he was invited to similar employments at Leyden in 1654. He died in 1666. Throughout life "he displayed," says Bayle, "the complete model of a good pastor and divinity professor." He wrote, Institutiones Theologicæ; Irenicum de Studio Pacis et Concordiæ; De Consociatione Evangelica inter Reformatos et Evangelicos; Socinianismi confutati, Tomi tres; Pro Convincendis et Convertendis Judæis Lib. VIII; De Conversione Gentilium Lib. II.; Examen Bullæ Urbani VIII. de Jesuitissis, Imaginibus, et Festis; Examen Bullæ Innocentii X. de Pace Germaniæ; Epistola ad Duræum de Independentismo; Commentarius de Paradoxis Weigelianis; Apologia pro Ecclesiâ Christianâ Hodiernâ, contra Libellum, ad Legem et Testimonium; De Observando a Christianis Præcepto Decalogi Quarto; De Episcopatu; Theologiæ Practicæ, Tomi duo; Summa Controversarum, &c.; Miscella Vetera et Nova.

HOORNE, or HORNE, (John van,) a distinguished anatomist and physician, was born at Amsterdam in 1621, and educated at the university of Utrecht. With a view to farther improvement he visited Italy; but on his arrival in that country he entered the Venetian army, in which he served for some time. Subsequently, however, his taste for science

returned; and, having studied under the most eminent professors of Italy, he went to the universities of Basle, Montpellier, and Orleans, in the first of which he received the degree of M. D. On his return he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery at Amsterdam; and in 1653 he was made professor of the same sciences in the university of Leyden, where he died in 1670. He seems to have first described the thoracic duct in the human body, which Pecquet had already demonstrated in other animals; and the intimate structure of the testes. He wrote, Exercitationes Anatomicæ I et II ad Observationes Fallopii anatomicas; Novus Ductus chyliferus, nunc primùm delineatus, descriptus, et eruditorum examini propositus; Microcosmus, seu brevis Manuductio ad Historiam Corporis humani, in gratiam Discipulorum; Microtechne, id est, brevissima Chirurgiæ Methodus; Prodromus Observationum suarum circa Partes genitales in utroque Sexu, (this work was afterwards published by Swammerdam;) Observationes Anatomico-Medicæ.

HOPE, (Sir Thomas,) a Scotch lawyer, born at Edinburgh. He early distinguished himself at the bar, and was made king's advocate in 1627, when he was also created a baronet by Charles I. He, however, attached himself to the Covenanters, and was consulted by them in all difficult points. The king, nevertheless, appointed him commissioner to the General Assembly in August 1643. He died in 1646. He wrote, Minor Practics; and Decisions. He also wrote some Latin poems, and an account of the earls of Mar.

HOPE, (John,) a physician and botanist, was born in 1725, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He afterwards went to Paris, where he studied botany under Jussieu. On his return to Scotland he obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Glasgow in 1750, and being a few months after admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, at Edinburgh, entered upon the practice of medicine in that city. In 1761 he was appointed king's botanist in Scotland, superintendent of the royal garden, and professor of botany and materia medica; and in 1768 he was nominated regius professor of medicine and botany in the university. He was a member of the Royal Society, and of several foreign societies, and was enrolled in the first class of botanists by Linnæus, who denominated a beautiful shrub by the name of Hopea. He died in 1786. Two dissertations were published by him in the Philosophical Transactions, one on the Rheum palmatum, and the other on the Ferula assafœtida.

HOPE, (Sir William Johnstone,) a brave naval officer, born in 1766, at Finchley, in Middlesex. He entered the service in 1776, and in October 1782 he obtained the rank of lieutenant in the *Dædalus* frigate. He next served as flag-lieutenant to admiral Milbanke, commander-in-chief at Plymouth, with whom he continued till the spring of 1786, when he joined the *Pegasus* frigate, at the particular request of her commander, prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., whom he accompanied to Newfoundland, Halifax, and the West Indies, where he exchanged into the *Boreas*, 28, commanded by Nelson. He was then successively appointed to the *Victory*, the *Adamant*, the *Rattle* sloop, and the *Penelope* frigate. In January 1793, he commanded the *Incendiary* fire-ship, and continued in that vessel until January 9, 1794, on which day he was advanced to the rank of post-captain in the *Bellerophon*, 74, in which he greatly distinguished himself in lord Howe's victory of the 1st June. In March 1795, he was appointed to the *Tremendous*, 74, attached to the Channel fleet, in which ship he remained till the ensuing May; when, at the request of admiral Duncan, he joined the *Venerable*, of the same force, bearing the flag of that officer, under whom he served for some time in the North Sea, but was unfortunately prevented, by a severe accident, from participating in the victory obtained over the Dutch fleet, off Camperdown, on the 11th of October, 1797. In the course of the same year he was employed to equip ten sail of gun-brigs at Leith, by the particular desire of the lord-lieutenant of Edinburgh, the country at that period expecting to be invaded by France. His next appointment was in February 1798, to the *Kent*, a third rate of the largest class, in which he assisted in the expedition against Holland, by the combined forces of Great Britain and Russia, in the autumn of 1799, and was present at the capture of the Helder. He afterwards joined the Mediterranean fleet, under lord Keith; and in December 1800 he received Sir Ralph Abercromby, with his staff, on board the *Kent*, at Gibraltar, and conveyed him to Egypt. He was subsequently employed in the blockade of Alexandria, and remained upon that

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station till Cairo surrendered to the British arms. At the renewal of hostilities in the spring of 1801, he was appointed to the *Atlas*, 74. In 1807, during the presidency of lord Mulgrave, he took a seat at the Board of Admiralty, which he vacated in 1809. In 1819 he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral. In January 1820 he again became a lord of the Admiralty, and was created a grand cross of the Bath, October 4, 1825. In March 1828 he was appointed treasurer of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and thereupon resigned his seat at the Admiralty. He died in 1831. He had represented the county of Dumfries in parliament from 1800 till 1830.

HOPE, (Thomas,) a munificent patron of literature and the fine arts, descended from an opulent Scotch family long settled at Amsterdam, noted for their extensive and valuable collections of works of art. He travelled during the early part of his life in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and brought home a great number of sketches of architecture, sculpture, and scenery, made by himself. He then settled in London, where he published, A Letter addressed to F. Annesly, Esq., on a Series of Designs for Downing college, Cambridge. In 1805 he published, Household Furniture and Internal Decorations, fol., illustrated with engravings. In 1809 he published, The Costumes of the Ancients; in 1812 Designs of Modern Costumes; he afterwards published, Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek. He died in 1831. After his death was printed his treatise, On the Origin and Prospects of Man.

HOPKINS, (Ezekiel,) a learned and pious prelate, born in 1633 at Sandford, in Devonshire, where his father was curate. He became chorister of Magdalen college, Oxford, and usher of the adjoining school. He was next appointed chaplain of the college. All this time he lived and was educated under Presbyterian and Independent discipline; and about the time of the Restoration he became assistant to Dr. Spurstow, of Hackney, one of the authors who wrote under the name of Smectymnus. He was afterwards elected preacher at one of the city churches; the bishop of London, however, refused to admit him, as he was a popular preacher among the Puritans; but after some time he was settled in the parish church of St. Mary Woolnoth. Having retired to Exeter on account of the plague, he obtained the living of St. Mary's church in that city, was countenanced by bishop Seth Ward, and was much admired for his pulpit eloquence. The lord Robartes, afterwards earl of Truro, was so pleased with him, that he gave him his daughter Araminta in marriage, took him with him as his chaplain on his going as lord-lieutenant to Ireland in 1669, gave him the deanery of Raphoe, and recommended him so effectually to his successor, lord Berkeley, that he was consecrated bishop of Raphoe in 1671, and translated to Londonderry in 1681. Driven thence by the forces under the earl of Tyrconnel in 1688, he returned to London, and was elected minister of Aldermanbury in 1689, where he died in 1690. He published five single sermons; An Exposition of the Ten Commandments; and an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; all printed in one volume, 1710, fol.

HOPKINS, (Charles,) son of the preceding, was born in 1664 at Exeter, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards at Queen's college, Cambridge. During the Irish rebellion of 1688 he was a zealous partizan in favour of William III., and at the end of the troubles he returned to England, and became the associate of men of wit and fashion. In 1694 he published some epistolary poems and translations, and in 1695 produced, Pyrrhus, a tragedy, with an epilogue by Congreve. He was also the friend of Dryden, and, by his Art of Love, gained the acquaintance of the earl of Dorset; but his intemperance and debauchery soon proved fatal. He died in 1699, in consequence of his excesses, aged thirty-six. He wrote, besides, a translation of Ovid's History of Love, two tragedies, Boadicea, and The Female Warrior, &c.

HOPKINS, (John,) another son of the bishop, born in 1675. He published, The Triumphs of Peace, or the Glories of Nassau; The Victory of Death; Amasia, or the Works of the Muses, a collection of Poems. The date of his death is not known.

HOPKINS, (William,) a learned divine, was born at Evesham, in Worcestershire, in 1647, and was educated at Trinity college, and at St. Mary's hall, Oxford. In 1671 he accompanied the Hon. Henry Coventry, as his chaplain and companion, in his embassy to Sweden. After his return in 1675 he was preferred to a prebend in Worcester cathedral. In 1678 he was made curate of Mortlake, in Surrey; about 1680 he was chosen lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry; and in 1686 he was preferred to the vicarage of Lin-

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dridge, in Worcestershire. In 1697 he was chosen master of St. Oswald's hospital, in Worcester. He died in 1700, and was interred in Worcester cathedral. He wrote, Bertram or Ratram, concerning the Body and Blood of the Lord, &c., wherein M. Boileau's Version and Notes upon Bertram are considered, and his unfair dealings in both detected; Animadversions on Mr. Johnson's Answer to Jovian, in three Letters to a country Friend; and a Latin translation, with notes, of a small tract, written in the Saxon tongue, on the burial-places of the Saxon saints, which Dr. Hickes published in his Septentrional Grammar, Oxford, 1705. He also assisted Gibson in correcting his Latin version of the Saxon Chronicle, and made a new translation, with notes and additions, of the article Worcestershire in Camden's Britannia, published by Gibson.

HOPKINS, (William,) an Arian writer, was born at Monmouth in 1706, and educated at All Souls, Oxford. In 1731 he was presented to the vicarage of Bolney, in Sussex. In 1753 he published anonymously, An Appeal to the Common Sense of all Christian People, more particularly the Members of the Church of England, with regard to an important Point of Faith and Practice, imposed upon their Consciences. This excited a controversy which was carried on many years. In 1756 he was elected master of the grammar-school of Cuckfield; and in 1766 he undertook the curacy of Slaugham, and continued to officiate there several years, and in his own parish of Bolney, making what alterations he pleased in the service, at which the churchwardens thought proper to connive. He supported the famous petition to parliament for relief in the matter of subscription to the Liturgy and Thirty-nine Articles of the Church; and he wrote some anonymous pamphlets on the subject. His last work, in 1784, was, Exodus, a corrected translation, with notes critical and explanatory. He died in 1786.

HOPKINS, (John.) See STERNHOLD.

HOPPNER, (John,) a distinguished portrait painter. He was indebted for his eminence chiefly to his own exertions, having received scarcely any instruction in the art; and the untiring energy with which he pursued his professional career, in spite of the difficulties he encountered in early life, is touchingly set forth by his friend, Mr. William Gifford, in one of his best poems. After overcoming the various obstacles that stood in the way of his advancement, Hoppner at length reaped the reward of his industry by receiving the encouragement of persons of rank and opulence, and became a Royal Academician. He had also a taste for poetry, and published in 1805 a volume of Oriental Tales, in verse, translated from the Tooti Nameh, the Heetopades, and, the Tableau of Le Grand. He died in 1810.

HOPTON, (Arthur,) an able mathematician, son of Sir Arthur Hopton. He was born in Somersetshire in 1588, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple. He died in 1614, at the early age of twenty-six. He wrote, On the Geodetical Staff for Surveying; The Topographical Glass, with the Uses of that Instrument, the Theodolite, Plane Table, and Circumferenter; A Concordance of Years according to the English Account; Prognostications from 1607 to 1614, &c. He was the intimate friend of Selden.

HOPTON, (Ralph, lord,) an English nobleman, who distinguished himself by his valour in the Low Countries, and afterwards in the king's service during the civil wars. His troops were under the best discipline, and with them he defeated Sir William Waller, at Stratton, in 1643; but he was obliged to retreat before the superior numbers of Fairfax. He died at Bruges in 1652.

HOPTON, (Susanna,) a lady of Staffordshire, born of respectable parents. Though in early life she had been persuaded to embrace the tenets of the Church of Rome by the arts of Turberville, a priest, she afterwards was reconciled to the Protestant faith, and died at Hereford in 1709, aged eighty-two, after surviving several years her husband, Richard Hopton, one of the Welsh judges. She wrote, Daily Devotions; Hexameron, or Meditations on the Six Days of the Creation; and also corrected the devotions in the ancient way of Offices, published by her friend Dr. Hickes.

HORAPOLLO, or HORUS APOLLO, a grammarian, according to Suidas, of Panoplus, in Egypt, who taught first at Alexandria, and then at Constantinople, under the reign of Theodosius, about 380. There are extant under his name two books, concerning the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, which Aldus first published in Greek in 1505, *folio*. They have often been republished since, with a Latin version and notes; but the best editions are that of Cornelius de Pauw, Utrecht, 1727, 4to, and of Leemans, Am-

sterdam, 1834, who has discussed, in his Introduction, the date and authorship of the work. Suidas does not ascribe it to Horus Apollo; and Fabricius is of opinion that it is the production of an earlier writer of the same name.

HORATIUS, (Quintus Flaccus,) was born at Venusium, a frontier town of Lucania, December 8, U.C. 688, (66 B.C.) His father, a freedman, and a collector of auction-dues, removed him, in his eleventh or twelfth year, to Rome, where he had the advantage of the instruction of the best masters, and particularly of Orbilius Papillus; and when he was about eighteen, he was sent to Athens, where he acquired all the accomplishments that a polite education could bestow. Here he made the acquaintance of Brutus, who, on the breaking out of the civil war, promoted him to the rank of a military tribune. But he did not distinguish himself for courage, as at the battle of Philippi he left the field and fled, after he had shamefully flung away his shield. He now returned to Rome, and, having lost his fortune by confiscation, he applied himself to poetry, in which he succeeded so well, that he soon made himself known to some of the greatest wits in Rome. Virgil and Varius recommended him to Mæcenas, who grew so fond of him, that he pleaded for him to Augustus, and succeeded in getting his estate restored. Augustus, highly pleased with his merit and address, admitted him to a close familiarity with him in his private hours, and afterwards made him no small offers of preferment, all of which the poet had the greatness of mind to decline. Suetonius tells us that, with a view to his support, he purchased a clerkship in the treasury. He thenceforth resided principally at Rome, or at his country-house in the Sabine valley, which had been given him by Mæcenas. He also had, in the latter part of his life, another country residence at Tibur, or, as it is now called, Tivoli. He died on the 27th November, B.C. 8, when he had nearly completed his fifty-eighth year. Horace, although not a philosopher in the strictest sense, discovered an inclination for the Epicurean philosophy during the greatest part of his life; but at the latter end of it he seems to have leaned a little towards the Stoic. He was of a cheerful temper, fond of ease and liberty, and went pretty far into the gallantries of his times, until he advanced in years. Dacier has very justly said that he was a poet in his philosophy, and a philosopher in his poetry. The following are the best editions of Horace:—Lambinus, 1561; Heinsius, 1629; Bentley, 1711; Burmann, 1713; Sanadon, 1728; Mitscherlich, 1800; the edition of Baxter, edited by Gesner and Zeune, frequently printed; Döring, 1828-9; Braunhard, 1833. The fourth book of Odes, B.C. 17—15; the second book of Epistles and the Epistle to the Pisos, called De Arte Poetica, were written last, but at what period is uncertain. The works of Horace were printed in the order pointed out by Bentley, by the Rev. James Tate, under the title of Horatius Restitutus, or the Books of Horace arranged in chronological order, Camb. 1832, second edit. 1837, with a preliminary dissertation.

HORBERY, (Matthew,) a learned divine, was born in 1707 at Haxay, in Lincolnshire, of which parish his father was vicar. He received his earlier education at Epworth, and at Gainsborough, and was then entered of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he obtained a small exhibition, but afterwards was elected to a fellowship of Magdalen. He then took orders, and attracted the notice of Dr. Smallbroke, bishop of Lichfield, who appointed him his chaplain, and collated him successively to the vicarage of Eccleshall, and the curacy of Gnosall, to which were added a canonry of Lichfield, and the vicarage of Hanbury. He was afterwards promoted by his college to the rectory of Stanlake, where he died, in 1773. In early life he was a coadjutor of Waterland in his controversy on the Trinity; and wrote, in 1735, Animadversions upon a late Pamphlet, entitled, Christian Liberty asserted, &c. About this time, bishop Hoadly made some advances to him, to which he paid no attention, as he greatly disapproved his notions. By desire, he published three occasional sermons; but his principal work was his treatise on the Eternity of Hell Torments, which appeared in 1744, and was written at the solicitation of bishop Smallbroke. After his death a volume of his Sermons was published.

HORMAN, (William,) a native of Salisbury, educated at Winchester School, and at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was in 1485 made master of Eton, of which he afterwards became fellow and vice-provost. He died in 1535. He was a good botanist as well as an able divine, and published, Herbarum Synonyma, and also Indices to the writers De Re Rusticâ.

HORMISDAS, a pope, and saint of

the Romish calendar, born at Frusino, and elected to the papal chair on the death of Symmachus in 514. He assembled a council to condemn the tenets of the Eutychians, and died in 523. Several of his letters are extant.

HORMISDAS II., king of Persia, succeeded his father, the great Chosroes, in 579. His subjects revolted against him at the instigation of Bahram, or Varanes, his general, whom he offended by sending him a distaff and a female dress, because he had been defeated by the Romans. Hormisdas was deprived of his sight by the successful rebel, and died in 600, in the twenty-first year of his reign.

HORNE, (John van.) See HOORNE.

HORNE, (George,) a pious and learned prelate, born in 1730, at Otham, near Maidstone, where his father was rector. After a domestic education he was sent to Maidstone school, and at the age of fifteen he was elected to a scholarship of University college, Oxford. On taking his bachelor's degree he removed to Magdalen college, where he was elected Kentish fellow. Here he devoted himself with unusual attention to Hebrew and sacred literature; and while he warmly embraced the principles of Hutchinson, and the philosophy of nature, as he regarded them deducible from the truths of Scripture, he laid the foundation for controversy and metaphysical disputations. In 1753 he took orders, and distinguished himself as an eloquent preacher. In 1768 he was elected president of his college, and soon after took the degree of D.D., and was made chaplain to the king, and in 1776 he was made vice-chancellor. In 1781 he was made dean of Canterbury by lord North, and in 1789 he was raised to the see of Norwich. His health had gradually been declining, and a paralytic stroke on his journey to Bath gave such a shock to his constitution, that he never recovered, and he died soon after, 17th January, 1792, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was buried at Eltham, in Kent. He wrote, The Theology and Philosophy of Cicero's Somnium Scipionis explained, &c.; A fair and impartial State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson; Spicilegium Shuckfordianum, or a Nosegay for the Critics; Christ and the Holy Ghost the Supporters of the Spiritual Life; An Apology for certain Gentlemen in Oxford, aspersed in a late Pamphlet; A View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of Correcting the Hebrew Text; Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England, to lord North; Considerations of the Life and Death of St. John the Baptist; Commentary on the Book of Psalms; Letter to Adam Smith, LL.D., on the Life, Death, and Philosophy of David Hume; Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions; Letters on Infidelity; Letters to Dr. Priestley; Observations on the Case of Protestant Dissenters; Sermons; Charge intended to be delivered to the Norwich Clergy at the Primary Visitation; Papers signed Z in the Ollapodrida. His life has been written by his friend Jones of Nayland.

HORNECK, (Anthony,) a divine, was born at Baccharack, in the Lower Palatinate, in 1641, and educated in divinity at Heidelberg, under Spanheim. At the age of nineteen he came over to England, and entered at Queen's college, Oxford, where he was incorporated M.A. from the university of Wittenberg. He was made chaplain of his college, and vicar of All Saints, Oxford; and two years after he went as tutor to the eldest son of the duke of Albemarle, by whom he was made rector of Doulton, in Devonshire, and prebendary of Exeter. After a visit of two years in Germany he was, in 1671, made preacher of the Savoy, and afterwards he was recommended by Russel, lord Orford, to the queen, and had the promise of a Westminster prebend, which he obtained in 1693. He took the degree of D.D. in 1681, at Cambridge, and became afterwards chaplain to William and Mary, and in 1694 he was presented to a prebend in the church of Wells by bishop Kidder. He died of the stone in 1696, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Kidder, who wrote his life, describes him as a man of very extensive learning, well skilled in ecclesiastical history, in controversial and casuistical divinity, and in the learned languages, especially Hebrew; and in his duties of pastor he was unusually exemplary, so that he once sacrificed his hopes of preferment to the conscientious discharge of his duty.

HORNER, (Francis,) distinguished for his skill in political economy and finance, was born in 1778 at Edinburgh, where his father was a linen manufacturer, and educated at the High School, and at the university of that city. He afterwards studied the law, and in 1806 was returned to parliament for the borough of St. Ives, under the auspices of Lord Henry Petty, chancellor of the Exchequer. He then

took chambers in the Inner Temple, and was soon after called to the English bar, but he seldom practised. He was afterwards returned for the borough of St. Mawes, and was appointed a commissioner for investigating the claims of the nabob of Arcot, whose debts had been guaranteed by a treaty with the East India Company. In 1810 he was nominated a member of the Bullion Committee, and drew up the first part of the report; and his speech on the bullion question involved in the inquiry was regarded as a very able one. In consequence of ill health, brought on by excessive mental exertion, he was recommended to visit the continent, and he was prematurely cut off at Pisa, on the 8th of February, 1817, at the age of thirty-eight. His remains were interred in the Protestant burying-ground, at Leghorn; and a statue has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. He was one of the originators of the Edinburgh Review, to which he contributed several valuable papers.

HORNIUS, (George,) a German historian, born in 1620, at Greussen, in the Upper Palatinate. After studying in Franconia and Holland, he became tutor to Thomas Morgan, a young English gentleman who lived at the Hague. He was next appointed professor of history, politics, and geography, at Harderwick; and afterwards professor of history at Leyden, where he died in 1670. His principal works are, An Ecclesiastical History, with an introduction to the universal political history; The History of England, during the years 1645 and 1646; History of the Origin of the Americans; History of Philosophy; an edition of Sulpitius Severus, with notes; Noah's Ark, or, A History of Monarchies. He had a warm controversy with Isaac Vossius respecting the Hebrew chronology.

HORREBOW, (Peter,) a celebrated Danish astronomer, was born at Lægsted, in Jutland, in 1679, and educated at Aalburg. In 1714 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, in the room of his tutor, Olaus Roemer, and in 1725 he was elected a member of the Danish Academy of Sciences. He died in 1764. He wrote, Copernicus Triumphans, sive de Parallaxi Orbis Annui; Elements of Astronomy; Elements of Mathematics; Natural History of Iceland. His mathematical works were published in 3 vols, 4to, Copenhagen, 1740, 1741. He was a diligent observer, and is said to have first remarked the aberration of the fixed stars, the theory of which was afterwards improved by Bradley.

HORROCKS, or HORROX, (Jeremiah,) an eminent English astronomer, was born at Toxteth, near Liverpool, about 1619; and, after receiving instruction in grammar learning at a country school, he was sent when young to Emmanuel college, Cambridge. About 1633, he began to apply himself to the study of astronomy, and for some time he chiefly made use of the writings of Lansberg, to the neglect of the more valuable works of Tycho Brahe, Kepler, and other astronomers, which was afterwards a subject of much regret with him. About 1636 he formed an acquaintance with William Crabtree, of Broughton, near Manchester, whose genius led him to the same studies. He had not, however, long entered on his career of discoveries, where he was suddenly cut off, January 1, 1641, when he was only about the age of twenty-two. He was the first who saw Venus on the body of the sun (Nov. 24, 1639), and he was the first who remarked that the lunar motions might be represented by supposing an elliptic orbit, provided that the eccentricity of the ellipse were made to vary, and an oscillatory motion given to the line of apsides. Newton afterwards showed that both suppositions were consequences of the theory of gravitation, and attributes to Halley a part of what is really due to Horrocks, as explained by Flamsteed. Not many days before his death, he had just finished his Venus in Sole visa, as appears from some of his letters to his friend Crabtree; from which we also learn, that he made his observations on that phenomenon at Hool, near Liverpool. This treatise was published at Dantzic, in 1662, by Hevelius, together with his own Mercurius in Sole visus. The remainder of the works of Horrocks were digested and published by Dr. Wallis, in 1672, under the title of Opera Posthuma, &c. 4to.

HORSLEY, (John,) a learned antiquarian, was born in Northumberland, in 1685, and received his early education at the grammar-school of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He studied for some time in one of the Scotch universities, where he took a degree, and then settled at Morpeth, as pastor to a dissenting congregation. He died in December, 1731, at the age of forty-six. He distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of the antiquities of his country, of which he gave some specimens in letters addressed to Roger Gale, Esq. dated 1729, and inserted in

Hutchinson's View of Northumberland. His great work, entitled, Britannia Romana, did not appear till 1732. It contains an account of all the vestiges of the connexion of the Romans with this island. It commences with an historical relation of the Roman transactions in Britain; a list of their legionary and auxiliary forces, with their several stations; and a description of the Roman walls, illustrated with maps. A second book contains a collection of all the Roman inscriptions and sculptures which have been discovered in Britain; and a third is devoted to the geography of the island, as laid down in Ptolemy, Antonine's Itinerary, the Notitia, &c. He was well versed in the mathematics and in natural philosophy, and was a fellow of the Royal Society.

HORSLEY, (Samuel,) a distinguished prelate, was born in 1733 in St. Martin's-in-the-fields, where his father was for many years clerk in orders, and was in 1745 presented to the rectory of Thorley, in Hertfordshire, and also held the rectory of Newington Butts, in Surrey, a peculiar belonging to the bishop of Worcester. Samuel was educated in his early years chiefly by his father, and, according to Chalmers, never was at Westminster School, as has been asserted. He was entered of Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. In 1758 he became his father's curate at Newington, to which living he succeeded, on the resignation of his father, in the following year. In April 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year he published a pamphlet, entitled, The Power of God, deduced from the computable instantaneous Productions of it in the Solar System, 8vo. In 1768 he went to Christ Church, Oxford, as private tutor to Heneage, earl of Aylesbury, then lord Guernsey. Here his first mathematical publication was elegantly printed at the Clarendon Press, Apollonii Pergæi inclinationum libri duo. Restituebat S. Horsley, 1770. In November 1773 he was chosen secretary of the Royal Society. In the following year he was presented by his patron, the earl of Aylesbury, to the rectory of Aldbury, in Surrey, with which he obtained a dispensation to hold the rectory of Newington. In the same year he published, Remarks on the Observations made in the late Voyage towards the North Pole, for determining the Acceleration of the Pendulum, in latitude 79° 51′. In a letter to the Hon. Constantine John Phipps, 4to. In 1776 he issued proposals for printing Newton's works, by subscription, in 5 vols, 4to, which were published in 1785. In 1777, Dr. Lowth, bishop of London, on his promotion to that see, appointed Dr. Horsley his domestic chaplain, and collated him to a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. He also, by the same interest, succeeded his father as clerk in orders at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. In 1779 he resigned Aldbury, and in 1780, bishop Lowth presented him to the living of Thorley, which he held, by dispensation, with Newington, but resigned the former on being appointed archdeacon of St. Albans, and, in 1782, vicar of South Weald, in Essex, both which he owed to the same patron. In 1783, in consequence of a dispute with some of the members of the Royal Society, in which he opposed Sir Joseph Banks, on account of his treatment of Dr. Hutton, he withdrew from that body. In that year, in his charge to the archdeaconry of St. Albans, he attacked Dr. Priestley's History of the Corruptions of Christianity, which had been published in the preceding year. Priestley replied in, Letters to Dr. Horsley, in answer to his Animadversions on the History of the Corruptions of Christianity, with an additional Evidence that the primitive Christian Church was Unitarian, 1783, 8vo. This was followed by, Letters from the Archdeacon of St. Albans in Reply to Dr. Priestley, with an Appendix, containing Short Strictures on Dr. Priestley's Letters, by an Unknown Hand, 1784, 8vo. The Short Strictures on Dr. Priestley, in the appendix to these Letters, it is now known, were written by Dr. Townson. A sermon, On the Incarnation, preached in the parish church of St. Mary's Newington, upon the feast of the Nativity, in 1785, was the prelude to a renewal of the contest on Dr. Horsley's side, and was followed early in the ensuing spring, by his Remarks on Dr. Priestley's second Letters to the Archdeacon of St. Albans, with Proofs of certain Facts asserted by the Archdeacon. The reputation which Dr. Horsley had now acquired, recommended him to the patronage of the lord chancellor Thurlow, who presented him to a prebendal stall in the church of Gloucester; and in 1788, by the same interest, he was made bishop of St. David's. His first Charge to the clergy of St. David's, delivered in 1790, was deservedly admired, as was his animated speech in the House of Lords on the Roman Catholic bill, May 31, 1791. These occasioned his promotion to the see of

Rochester in 1793, and to the deanery of Westminster, on which he resigned the living of Newington. In 1802 he was translated to the bishopric of St. Asaph, and resigned the deanery of Westminster. He died at Brighton on the 4th of October, 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Mary, Newington, where a monument has been erected to his memory, with an inscription written by himself. Besides the works already mentioned, bishop Horsley wrote, Occasional Sermons and Charges; On the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages; On the Acronychal Rising of the Pleiades; A circular Letter to the Diocese of Rochester, on the Scarcity of Corn; Another circular Letter to that Diocese, on the Defence of the Kingdom; Critical Disquisitions on the 18th chapter of Isaiah, in a Letter to Edward King, Esq. F.R.S. &c.; Hosea, translated from the Hebrew, with notes explanatory and critical, 1801, 4to; (this was reprinted with large additions in 1804, and again, with further additions, in 1844, under the title of Biblical Criticism;) Elementary Treatises on the fundamental Principles of practical Mathematics, for the use of Students. Since his death have appeared, Sermons, 1810 and 1812, 3 vols, 8vo; Tracts in Controversy with Dr. Priestley, upon the historical Question of the Belief of the first Ages in our Lord's Divinity; Speeches in Parliament; and, Charges delivered at his several Visitations of the Dioceses of St. David's, Rochester, and St. Asaph. Several of his papers were published in the Philosophical Transactions; and he wrote some elaborate criticisms in the British Critic. Dr. Horsley was throughout life an indefatigable student; he indulged no indolence in youth, and, amidst an accumulation of preferments, contemplated no time when he might rest from his labours. He was a man of very extensive and recondite erudition, and strong intellectual powers. His manner was rather dictatorial; he was, notwithstanding, an argumentative speaker, equally clear and cogent. His mind grasped all the learning of the ancient and modern world; and his heart was as warm and generous towards all whom he had the ability to serve, as his head was capable of advocating their cause. His charity to the distressed was more than prudent; he often wanted himself what he gave away; but in money-matters no one was more careless than he, and no one was so easily imposed upon. Though he was somewhat irritable, yet he was soon and easily appeased; and with his intimate friends he was a cheerful and agreeable companion.

HORSTIUS, (James,) a physician, was born at Torgau in 1537; and took the degree of M.D. in the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1562. He practised successively at Sagan and Suidnitz, in Silesia, and at Iglaw, in Moravia, till 1580, when he was made physician in ordinary to the archduke of Austria; and four years after he was promoted to the medical professorship in the university of Helmstadt. He always prayed for the Divine blessing upon his prescriptions; and he published a form of prayer upon this subject, which he presented to the university. He suffered himself to be duped by the imposture of a boy, who is said to have been born in Silesia with a golden tooth. Van Dale has related in what manner this deception was detected. Besides his treatise upon this imposture, entitled, De aureâ Dente maxillari Pueri Silesii, he wrote, De Naturâ et Causis Noctambulorum, seu eorum qui dormientes ambulant. He died about 1600.

HORSTIUS, (Gregory,) a physician, nephew of the preceding, was born at Torgau in 1578, and educated there, and at Halberstadt, and at Wittenberg, where, after taking the degree of M.D. in March 1606, at Basle, he was appointed to a medical professorship by the elector of Saxony. Two years afterwards he was promoted by the landgrave of Hesse to a medical chair in the college at Giessen, and in 1609 was honoured with the title of archiater of Hesse. In 1622 he settled at Ulm as physician to that city, and as president of the college. He died in 1636. His works were published under the title of, Opera Medica, in 1660, 3 vols, fol., at Nuremberg, by his youngest son, Gregory, who, as well as his brother, John Daniel, acquired eminence as a physician. They were also both professors of medicine. Gregory died at the age of thirty-five; but John Daniel lived to his sixty-fifth year, and was the author of several works, chiefly anatomical, and of little value at present. He assisted his brother Gregory in editing the collection of his father's works, and likewise published an edition of the Questiones Medico-legales of Paul Zacchias, Frankfort, 1666, fol.; and an edition of the Opera Medica of Riverius, 1674, fol.

HORT, or HORTE, (Josiah,) a learned and pious prelate. He was educated in

a dissenting school, between 1690 and 1695, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Rowe, and was a fellow-student of Dr. Watts. He resided for some time as chaplain with John Hampden, Esq. M.P. for Buckinghamshire, and afterwards settled as a dissenting minister at Marshfield, in Gloucestershire. The time of his conformity is not known; but it is certain that he was a clergyman of the Church of England in 1708, when he published a sermon which he had preached at the archdeacon's visitation at Aylesbury. He afterwards went to Ireland as chaplain to the lord-lieutenant, and was consecrated bishop of Ferns and Leighlin in 1721, was translated to Kilmore and Ardagh in 1727, and was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam in 1742, with the united bishopric of Enaghdoen, and with liberty to retain his other bishopric of Ardagh. He died in 1751, at a very advanced age. He published sixteen Sermons, 8vo, Dublin, 1738, (these were reprinted in London, 1757;) and Instructions to the Clergy of the Diocese of Tuam, at the primary visitation, July 8, 1742. It appears that he kept up an epistolary correspondence with Dr. Watts to the closing period of his life. In Swift's works there is a humorous paper of Dr. Hort's, entitled, A New Proposal for the better regulation and improvement of Quadrille, and some letters respecting it.

HORTA, or ORTA, (Garcius ab,) an herbalist. He was a professor of philosophy in the university of Lisbon in 1534, when he embarked for the East Indies, in the fleet commanded by De Sousa. He became first physician to the count of Redondo, viceroy of the Indies; and is supposed to have died at Goa, at an advanced age. He wrote, Coloquios sobre os simplices, &c. Goa, 1563, 4to, which gave to Europe the first notice of the vegetable riches of that country. Charles l'Ecluse (Clusius) translated it into Latin, in an abridged form; and other versions were made of it in different languages. Camoens has written a fine ode to his honour, which is prefixed to his book.

HORTENSIUS, (Quintus,) a Roman orator, the contemporary and rival of Cicero, before whose appearance in the Forum he had already attained a great reputation. He pleaded his first cause at the age of nineteen, in the consulship of L. Licinius Crassus, and Q. Mutius Scevola. This early effort was crowned with great success, and he continued throughout his life a very favourite orator. He was made, successively, quæstor, ædile, prætor, and in the year 69 B.C. consul, together with Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus. He died B.C. 50; and Cicero, to whom the news of that event was brought when he was at Rhodes, in his return from Cilicia, has left an eloquent eulogy and lamentation upon him in the opening of his celebrated treatise, De Claris Oratoribus. Hortensius amassed great wealth, but lived in a splendid and liberal manner at his villas at Tusculum, Bauli, and Tarentum. His orations have all perished; but it was the opinion of Quintilian that they did not in perusal answer to the fame he obtained by speaking them. Cicero, in his Brutus (c. 92, 95), has given his opinion of his character as an orator.

HORTENSIUS, (Lambert,) a man of letters, was born in 1518, at Montfort, in the province of Utrecht, and educated at Louvain, and afterwards was a preceptor in the college of St. Jerome at Utrecht, and entered into priest's orders. In 1544 he accepted the prefecture of the college of Naerden, which he held till his death, about 1574. He was a great student of Aristophanes, four of whose comedies he translated into Latin verse, and published with notes. He also wrote annotations on the first six books of the Æneid, and on Lucan's Pharsalia. They were published after his death at Utrecht, 1578, fol. His other works are, Secessionum Civilium Ultrajectinarum Lib VII.; De Bello Germanico a Carolo V. Cæs. gesto, Lib. VII.; De Tumultu Anabaptistarum; Satyrarum Lib. VIII.; Epithalamiorum Lib. I.

HORTON, (Thomas,) a learned divine, was born in London, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1637 he was appointed one of the twelve university preachers. The following year he was chosen master of Queen's college, and in July of the same year minister of St. Mary Colechurch, in London, a donative of the Mercers' Company, of which his father was a member. In October 1641 he was elected professor of divinity at Gresham college, and in May 1647 he was elected preacher to the honourable society of Gray's-inn, of which he was also a member. In 1649 he was created D.D., and the ensuing year was chosen vice-chancellor of Cambridge. In August 1652 he was incorporated D.D. in the university of Oxford; and the year following he was nominated one of the triers or commissioners for the approba-

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tion of young ministers. When the Savoy Conference was appointed, he was nominated as an assistant on the side of the Presbyterians, but, according to Baxter, he never sat among them; and although one of the number of the divines ejected by the Bartholomew Act, he conformed afterwards, and in June 1666 was admitted to the vicarage of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, which he held till his death, in March 1673. After his decease were published, Forty-six Sermons upon the whole eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, fol.; A choice and practical Exposition, upon the 4th, 47th, 51st, and 63d Psalms; One hundred select Sermons upon several texts, with the author's life by Dr. Wallis, 1679, fol.

HOSIUS, (Stanislaus,) cardinal, was born at Cracow in 1503, of poor parents, but, being well educated, bore such a character after taking his degrees, as to be advanced successively to the places of secretary to the king, canon of Cracow, bishop of Culm, and bishop of Warmia. He was sent by Pius IV. to engage the emperor Ferdinand to continue the council of Trent; and the emperor was so charmed with his eloquence and address, that he granted whatever he asked. Pius then made him a cardinal, and employed him as his legate, to open and preside at the council. He was a zealous advocate for the Romish church, and defended it ably, both in his speeches and writings; the latter of which amounted to two folio volumes, and were often printed during his life. He died in 1579. He wrote, Confessio Catholicæ Fidei; this has been often published in various languages; De Communione sub utraque Specie; De Sacerdotum Conjugio; De Missâ vulgari Linguâ celebrandâ, &c. His works were first collectively published at Cologne, in 1584.

HOSKINS, (John,) an English lawyer and poet, was born in 1566 at Mownton, in Herefordshire, and educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Winchester, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. But he was, says Wood, "so bitterly satirical," as to be refused to complete his degree as regent master, and was also expelled. He then taught school at Ilchester, in Somersetshire. He next entered himself as a student in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1614 he had a seat in parliament, where some rash speeches occasioned his being imprisoned for a year. He was afterwards elected Lent-reader of the Middle Temple, and, four years after, was made a serjeant-at-law, a justice itinerant for Wales, and one of the council of the Marches. He died in 1638. He was much admired for his skill in Latin and English poetry, and was intimate with Camden, Selden, Daniel, Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Walter Raleigh, whose History he revised before it was sent to press, and others, particularly Ben Jonson, who used to say, "'Twas he that polished me; I do acknowledge it." Wood speaks of him as the author of a Greek Lexicon, left in MS. and imperfect; of several epigrams and epitaphs, in Latin and English, interspersed in various collections; the Art of Memory; and of some law treatises, in MS.

HOSPINIAN, (Rodolphus,) a learned Swiss Protestant controversialist, was born at Altorf, near Zurich, (where his father was minister,) in 1547, and educated at Zurich, Marburg, and Heidelberg. He was received into the ministry in 1568; the year following he obtained the freedom of the city; and he was made provisor of the abbey school in 1571. In 1576 he was appointed provisor of the Caroline schools, and minister of a church near Zurich. He now undertook his great work—A History of the Errors of Popery. He considered that the Papists, when defeated in argument by an appeal to the Holy Scriptures, constantly had recourse to tradition; and were for ever boasting of the antiquity of the Roman Catholic religion, and affecting to despise that of the Protestants for being modern. He therefore sedulously devoted his leisure hours to the study of ecclesiastical history, searching into the rise and progress of the Romish doctrines and ceremonies, and tracing the gradual corruptions of Christianity from the apostolic age. This grand design he had it not in his power to complete; but he published considerable parts of it, in separate volumes, by which he acquired a very high degree of reputation among his contemporaries, and is entitled to be ranked among the ablest champions of Protestantism. In 1588, when, in consequence of the appearance of two volumes of this work, great expectations were entertained of what were yet to be published, he was released from his service in the schools, and appointed archdeacon of the Caroline church. Six years afterwards he was appointed minister of the Abbey church. For nearly a year he was deprived of his sight by a cataract; notwithstanding which he con-

tinued to preach as usual, and was happily couched in 1613. In 1623 his faculties became impaired, and in that state he continued till his death, in 1626. So high was the idea which the Protestant world was led by his writings to entertain of his learning and abilities, that he was considered to be the most proper person to undertake the refutation of Baronius's Annals, which he was strongly urged to do from all quarters. He wrote, De Templis: hoc est, de Origine, Progressu, Usu, et Abusu Templorum, ac omnino Rerum omnium ad Templa pertinentium, 1587, fol.; De Monachis: seu de Origine et Progressu Monachatus et Ordinum Monasticorum, 1588, fol.; De Festis Judæorum, et Ethnicorum: hoc est, de Origine, Progressu, Ceremoniis, et Ritibus Festorum Dierum Judæorum, Græcorum, Romanorum, Turcarum, et Indianorum, 1592, fol.; Festa Christianorum, &c. 1593, fol.; Historia Sacramentaria: hoc est, Libri quinque de Cœnæ Dominicæ primâ Institutione, ejusque vero Usu et Abusu, in Primævâ Ecclesiâ; necnon de Origine, Progressu, Ceremoniis, et Ritibus Missæ, Transubstantiationis, et aliorum pene infinitorum Errorum, quibus Cœnæ prima Institutio horribiliter in Papatu polluta et profanata est, 1598, fol.; Pars altera: de Origine et Progressu Controversiæ Sacramentariæ de Cœnâ Domini inter Lutheranos, Ubiquistas, et Orthodoxas, quos Zuinglianos seu Calvinistas vocant, exortæ ab anno 1517 usque ad 1602 deducta, 1602, fol. These are all of them parts of his great work, which he enlarged in succeeding editions, and added confutations of the arguments of Bellarmine, Baronius, and Gretser. What he published on the Eucharist, and another work, entitled, Concordia Discors, &c. printed in 1607, greatly exasperated the Lutherans. He lastly turned his arms against the Jesuits, and published Historia Jesuitica: hoc est, de Origine, Regulis, Constitutionibus, Privilegiis, Incrementis, Progressu, et Propagatione Ordinis Jesuitarum. Item, de eorum Dolis, Fraudibus, Imposturis, Nefariis facinoribus, cruentis Consiliis, falsâ quoque, Seditiosâ, et sanguinolentâ Doctrinâ, 1619, fol.

HOSPITAL, or HÔPITAL, (Michael de l',) chancellor of France, was born in 1505, near Aigueperse, in Auvergne. His father was physician to the constable Bourbon, and afterwards chief manager of his affairs. Michael studied the law at Toulouse, and at Padua, where he spent six years. He then accompanied his father to the coronation of Charles V. at Rome, where he was made one of the auditors of the Rota, which post he quitted, at the instance of the Cardinal de Grammont, the French ambassador at the papal court, to practise at the bar of the parliament of Paris. He passed through the offices of counsellor of the parliament, ambassador from the king to the council of Trent when transferred to Bologna, president in the chamber of accounts, master of requests, counsellor in the great council, and chancellor to Margaret duchess of Savoy, sister of Henry II.; continually rising in the public esteem for his abilities and integrity. In 1560, on the death of Olivier, he was elevated to the dignity of chancellor of France, through the influence of Catharine de Medicis, who began to be alarmed at the growing power of the Guises. L'Hospital showed himself a true patriot, who preferred the interest of the crown and kingdom to that of any faction, and entertained sentiments of moderation amidst the violence of contending parties. He found it necessary, however, to give way to the spirit of the times; and after the discovery of the Huguenot conspiracy of Amboise, he was obliged, in order to prevent the introduction of the Inquisition by the cardinal de Lorraine, to consent to the severe edict De Romorantin, which gave to the bishops cognizance of matters of heresy within their respective dioceses. Yet he never ceased to speak in favour of toleration; and he was the principal author of the edict of January, 1562, which allowed freedom of worship to the Protestants. His harangues on this occasion rendered him much suspected by the Catholics, and odious to the court of Rome; and all his firmness and dexterity were necessary to support the measure. Soon after, the massacre of Vassy by the attendants of the duke of Guise became the signal of fresh persecutions, followed by civil war. After the death of the duke of Guise, in 1563, L'Hospital prevailed upon Catharine to grant the edict "of peace," by which, among other conditions, all prisoners on both sides were released, and the Protestants were allowed the exercise of their religion within the towns which they had occupied during the war. In 1566 he assembled the deputies from the various parliaments and the chief nobles at Moulins, where an excellent ordinance was issued for the reform of justice. Soon after the civil war broke

out again, to the great sorrow of L'Hospital, who endeavoured, during every cessation from actual fighting, to restore peace between the two parties. He thus became obnoxious to the Guises, who desired nothing less than the extermination of the Protestants. At length a bull came from Rome for the extirpation of heresy; and the court having resolved to exterminate the reformed religion by violence, L'Hospital found himself looked upon with so much suspicion and dislike, that he anticipated his dismission by a voluntary retreat. In 1568, having retired to his country seat, at Vignay, near Estampes, he received an order to resign the seals, with which he readily complied, saying, that "the affairs of the world were become too corrupt for him any longer to take part in them." The pleasures of the country, books, the conversation of a few friends, and the composition of Latin poetry, which was his favourite amusement, caused his time to pass agreeably, and he acknowledged that he had never been so happy as now that he was freed from cares of state. This felicity was cruelly interrupted by the detestable massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572. His friends, upon this event, fearing lest he might be made one of its victims, desired him to take care of himself. "By no means!" he replied; "it will be as it pleases God, when my time is come." On the next day his servants told him that a troop of horse were approaching the house, and asked if the gates should be shut and defended with fire-arms. "No," said he; "but if the wicket is not wide enough, set open the great gates." The men were, indeed, coming to massacre him, but were overtaken by a message from the king, announcing that L'Hospital was not among the proscribed. He was further told, that the authors of the deed pardoned him his constant opposition to their plans. "I did not know," he coldly observed, "that I had merited either death or pardon." He survived this shock a short time, dying on the 15th of March, 1573, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife, daughter, and son-in-law, made open profession of Calvinism. The writings of L'Hospital are, Latin Poems, several times printed, the last edition being of Amsterdam, 8vo, 1732; these are chiefly of a grave and masculine cast, easy and energetic, but diffuse; Harangues before the States of Orleans; Memoirs, containing Treaties of Peace, Appanages, Marriages, Recognitions, and other Public Papers; a Discourse in favour of Peace; his Testament. He has described in one of his poems his habits of life while he was counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He rose at a very early hour, and in the autumnal, winter, and spring sessions, was often in the court of justice before day-break, and reluctantly rose from his seat, when the beadle, at ten o'clock (the hour of dinner) announced the breaking up of the court. He says, that he made it a rule to listen to all with patience, to interrupt no one, to express himself as concisely as possible, and to oppose unnecessary delays. He mentions, with evident satisfaction, the joy which he felt when the vacations allowed him to quit Paris, and breathe in the country. The cares of magistracy he then banished wholly from his thoughts, and endeavoured, by harmless relaxation, to enable himself, on his return to the discharge of his functions, to resume them with fresh vigour. "But," says he, "there is nothing frivolous in my amusements; sometimes Xenophon is the companion of my walks; sometimes the divine Plato regales me with the discourses of Socrates. History and poetry have their turns; but my chief delight is in the Sacred writings: what comfort, what holy calm, does the meditation upon them confer!" "L'Hospital," says Brantome, "was the greatest, worthiest, and most learned chancellor, that was ever known in France. His large white beard, pale countenance, austere manner, made all who saw him think they beheld a true portrait of St. Jerome, and he was called St. Jerome by the courtiers. All orders of men feared him, particularly the members of the courts of justice; and when he examined them on their lives, their discharge of their duties, their capacities, or their knowledge, and particularly when he examined candidates for offices, and found them deficient, he made them feel it. He was profoundly versed in polite learning, very eloquent, and an excellent poet. His severity was never ill-natured; he made due allowance for the imperfections of human nature; was always equal, and always firm. After his death his very enemies acknowledged that he was the greatest magistrate whom France had known, and that they did not expect to see such another."

HOSPITAL, or HOPITAL, (William Francis Anthony de l') marquis de Sainte Mesme and Count d'Entrement, a celebrated French mathematician, was a de-

scendant of the same family with the preceding, but by another branch, and born at Paris in 1661. His genius for mathematical pursuits discovered itself at a very early period; for being present one day at the duke de Rohan's, where M. Arnauld and some other able geometricians were speaking of a problem of Pascal, relative to the cycloid, which appeared to them very difficult, he ventured to say that he believed he could solve it. They were surprised at such presumption in a boy of fifteen, for he was then no more; however, in a few days afterwards he sent them the solution. As was the custom with most of the young French nobility, he entered early into the army; but he quitted the military profession, in consequence of his being extremely short-sighted. In 1691 he received instruction from John Bernoulli in the differential and integral calculus; and he soon became one of the first mathematicians in Europe. When he was thirty-two years of age, he distinguished himself by the solution of problems, drawn from the deepest geometry, which had been proposed to the mathematical world by John Bernoulli, and in the Acts of Leipsic. In 1693 he was received an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and from that time, for several years, both the journals of France and those of foreign countries were enriched by his solutions of difficult problems. He was the first who wrote in France on the subject of Newton's Analysis, in his work entitled, L'Analyse des Infinimens Petits, 1696. He next wrote, Les Sections Coniques, les Lieux Géométriques, la Construction des Equations, et une Théorie des Courbes Méchaniques. A little before this work was completely prepared for the press, the author was attacked by a fever, which carried him off in 1704, when he was only forty-three years of age. In 1707 his last-mentioned work was published in 4to, and was for a long time regarded as the best treatise on the subject.

HOSTE, (Paul,) a French Jesuit, born in 1652, at Pont-de-Vesle. He acquired great skill in the mathematics; accompanied the maréchals d'Estrées and de Tourville, and the duc de Mortemart, during twelve years, in all their naval expeditions; and was appointed king's professor of mathematics at Toulon, where he died in 1700, leaving, Recueil des Traités de Mathématiques les plus necessaires à un Officier, 3 vols, 12mo; L'Art des Armées Navales, ou Traité des Evolutions Navales, Lyons, 1697, and more completely in 1727, fol. This work is not less historical than scientific, and contains an account of the most considerable naval events of the fifty preceding years. A Treatise on the Construction of Ships is printed at the end of the work.

HOSTE, or L'HOSTE, (John,) an able mathematician of the seventeenth century, was born at Nancy. He was professor of civil and canon law in the university of Pont-à-Mousson; and afterwards occupied the mathematical chair. Henry, duke of Lorraine appointed him to the posts of intendant of fortifications, principal engineer, and counsellor of war. L'Hoste fortified Nancy, and published numerous valuable mathematical treatises. He died in 1631. He wrote, Le Sommaire et l'Usage de la Sphère Artificielle; La Pratique de Géométrie; Description et Usage des principaux Instrumens de Géométrie; Du Cadran et Quarré; Rayon Astronomique; Baton de Jacob; Interpretation du grand Art de Raymond Lulle, &c.

HOSTUS, (Matthew,) a German antiquary, born in 1509. He was author of treatises De Numeratione Emendatâ, Græcis et Latin. Usitatâ,—de Re Numerariâ, Gr. Rom. Hebr. &c.—Monomachia Davidis et Goliæ; De Multiplici Assis Usu; De Sex Hydriarum Capacitate; Inquisitio in Fabricationem Arcæ Noæ. He died in 1587.

HOTMAN, (Francis,) Lat. *Hotomanus*, a learned jurist, born at Paris in 1524, of a family originally from Silesia. At the age of fifteen he was sent to study the law at Orleans, where his progress was so rapid, that within three years he received his doctor's degree. His father recalled him to practise at the bar; but he was soon disgusted with the chicanery of the courts, and devoted himself to the study of the Roman law, and polite literature. By embracing the doctrines of the Reformation, he displeased his father; and, finding it unsafe to continue at Paris, he went in 1547 to Lyons, and thence to Geneva, where he resided for some time with Calvin. He then accepted the professorship of belles-lettres at Lausanne, where he married the daughter of a refugee. While occupying the chair of jurisprudence at Strasburg, he declined invitations from several sovereigns to settle in their dominions. But he engaged in the service of the king of Navarre, and took two journeys into Germany for the purpose of obtaining succours from the Protestant princes. On his return he removed to Valence, where

his law-lectures revived the credit of the university. Three years afterwards, Margaret, sister of Henry II., engaged him to accept the professorship at Bourges, which, however, he soon quitted to partake in the counsels of the heads of the Protestant party at Orleans. He then retired for a time to Sancerre, where he composed an excellent work, De Consolatione. He returned to Bourges, where he narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572. He fled to Geneva, where, in 1573, the chair of law was conferred upon him, which he retained till 1578. He also occupied himself in writing several works in favour of his party. One of these, entitled, Franco-Gallia, sive Tractatus Isagogicus de Regimine Regum Galliæ, et de Jure Successionis, was his favourite performance, but it gave great offence to the nation in general, and even to several Protestants. It has been translated into English by lord Molesworth. The points he endeavours to prove in it are, that the crown of France is not hereditary, but elective, and that the people have a right to depose and create kings. After a residence of some years at Geneva, he taught law at Basle. The plague obliging him to quit this place, he retired to Monbeillard, whence he returned to Geneva. The war which broke out between that republic and the duke of Savoy drove him again to Basle, where he closed a life full of changes and disquietude in 1590. His works were published collectively by James Lect, 3 vols, fol., Geneva, 1599.

HOTTINGER, (John Henry,) one of the most learned of the Swiss Protestant divines in the seventeenth century, was born at Zurich, in 1620. In 1638 he went to Geneva, where he studied during two months under Frederick Spanheim, and then went to France. Afterwards he visited Flanders and Holland, and settled at the university of Groningen, where he attended the theological lectures of Gomar and Alting, and studied Arabic under Matthias Pasor. In about a year he removed to Leyden, where he became assistant to Golius, the distinguished Orientalist. Under his instruction, together with the assistance of a Turk then at Leyden, Hottinger improved greatly in the knowledge of the Arabic. After visiting England he returned to Zurich in 1642, and was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history; and in the following year he was nominated to the professorships of catechetical divinity, and of the Oriental languages. In 1653 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in ordinary, and also professor extraordinary of the divinity of the Old Testament, and of controversial theology; and in the same year he was admitted into the college of canons. In 1655, at the invitation of the elector palatine, who was desirous of restoring the fame of the university of Heidelberg, he went thither, visiting Basle on his way, where he took his degree of D.D. Besides the professorship of divinity of the Old Testament he was appointed principal of the Collegium Sapientiæ, at Heidelberg, and was raised to the dignity of ecclesiastical counsellor. In the following year he was created rector of the university. In 1658 he accompanied the elector to the diet of Frankfort; and in that city he had a conference with the learned Job Ludolf, the Ethiopian historian and lexicographer. In 1661 he was recalled to Zurich, and was appointed president of the commissioners, who were to revise the German translation of the Bible. In 1664, upon the breaking out of a civil war in Switzerland, he was sent into Holland, on state affairs. In 1667 he was invited to fill the theological chair in the university of Leyden; but while he was preparing for his journey to Holland he was unfortunately drowned in the river which runs through Zurich, in consequence of the oversetting of a boat, in which he was proceeding, with his wife and three of his children, to an estate which he had at the distance of two leagues from that city. This event took place on the 5th June, 1667, when he was little more than forty-seven years of age. Besides his Exercitationes Anti-Morinianæ, &c., 1644, 4to, intended to combat father Morin's opinion of the superiority of the Samaritan Pentateuch to the Hebrew text, which Bayle notices as the author's first production, observing, after father Simon, that we may call it his masterpiece, Hottinger wrote, Thesaurus Philologicus, seu Clavis Scripturæ, 1649, 4to, in the second edition of which the Samaritan, Arabic, and Syriac, are all given in their proper characters; Historia Orientalis, ex variis Orientalium Monumentis collecta, &c., 1651, 4to; Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis, exhibens Catalogum sive Centurias aliquot tam Auctorum, quam Librorum Hebraicorum, Syriacorum, Arabicorum, et Ægyptiacorum; addita Mantissa Bibliothecarum aliquot Europæarum, 1658, 4to, (Baillet finds fault with this on account of its nu-

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merous inaccuracies); and Etymologicon Orientale, sive Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotton, 1661, 4to. A catalogue of his other works may be seen in the Bibliotheca Tigurina, or the Latin Life of Hottinger, published by Heidegger, at Zurich, 1667, and digested into regular order.—His son, JOHN JAMES, born at Zurich in 1652, was also a learned divine, and succeeded Heidegger in the divinity chair at Zurich. He died in 1735, leaving a great number of works, chiefly Theological Dissertations, together with an Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland.

HOTZE, (John Conrad von,) an Austrian general, born in Zurich about 1740. He served with great credit under Wurmser at the taking of the Weissemburg lines, and distinguished himself at the battles of Neumarck, and of Wurtzburg, for which he was made a knight of the order of Maria Theresa. He commanded in 1799 the left wing of the archduke Charles's army, and was killed near Zurich on the 25th of September in the same year.

HOUBIGANT, (Charles Francis,) a learned French priest, eminent for his skill in Biblical criticism, was born at Paris in 1686, and educated at the College des Quatre-Nations, of Louis le Grand, and at Juilly. In 1704 he entered the congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards studied philosophy at Marseilles, and rhetoric at Soissons. In 1722 he removed to Paris; and excessive application to study having brought on illness, which terminated in total deafness, he applied with the greater earnestness to his books, in which he found constant consolation under his infirmity. In 1753 he published an edition of the Hebrew Bible, entitled, Biblia Hebraica, cum Notis criticis, et Versione Latinâ ad Notas criticas factâ; accedunt Libri Græci, qui Deutero-Canonici vocantur, Authore, &c., in 4 vols, fol. In this work the author has followed the rules of just and sound criticism, while correcting the errors of the Hebrew text; and he has accompanied each book of the Scriptures with a learned preface, and valuable notes. His Latin version is also given acording to the corrected text. Benedict XIV. was so sensible of the merit of the work, that he honoured the author with a brief of approbation, and two large gold medals; and the clergy of France, soon after its appearance, without any solicitation on his part, settled a pension on the author. In his latter days his brain was in some degree affected, in consequence of an injury which he received by an accidental fall; but in his temporary unquiet paroxysms the sight of a book, that well-known consoler of all his cares, would restore him to peace, and almost to rationality. He died on the 31st October, 1783, at the advanced age of ninety-eight. Besides his grand work, he published, A Latin Translation of the Psalter, from the Hebrew; a Latin Translation of the whole Old Testament; Hebrew Roots; An Examination of the Psalter of the Capuchins; a French translation of an English book, by Forbes, entitled, Thoughts on Natural Religion; and a French translation of Sherlock's Sermons, and of Leslie's Short and Easy Method with the Deists. Houbigant was a warm advocate for reading the Hebrew without points, according to the system of Masclef.

HOUBRAKEN, (Arnold), a painter, born at Dort in 1660. He was a pupil of William van Drillenbourg, and of Samuel van Hoogstraeten. He is known to the literary world as the author of a work in Dutch, entitled, The Great Theatre of the Dutch and Flemish Painters, in 3 vols, fol., with their portraits. He came over to England, to make drawings from the pictures of Vandyck, which were afterwards engraved by Peter van Gunst. He died at Amsterdam in 1719.

HOUBRAKEN, (Jacob,) an eminent engraver, son of the preceding, was born at Dort in 1698, and was probably initiated in painting by his father; and Mr. Strutt supposes that he studied the portraits of Edelink, especially that of Le Brun, which is usually prefixed to the engravings of Girard Audran, from his battles of Alexander. He had arrived at the meridian of life before he engaged in that work by which he is best known. The two Knaptons, booksellers, of London, encouraged by the success of Rapin's History of England, employed Vertue and Houbraken, but chiefly the latter, to engrave a series of portraits of eminent Englishmen, and the publication began in numbers, in 1744. The first volume, entitled, Collection of Illustrious Persons, was completed in 1747, and the second in 1752. It was accompanied with short lives of the personages, written by Dr. Birch. The Sacrifice of Manoah, from Rembrandt, for the collection of prints from the pictures in the Dresden Gallery, is the only attempt he made in historical engraving. He died at Amsterdam in 1780.

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HOUCHARD, (John Nicholas,) a French general, born at Forbach, in 1740. He raised himself to the highest ranks of the army, and, after serving under Custines with credit, he accused him of losing Mayence by his misconduct. The accusation was believed, Custines was disgraced, and Houchard, placed at the head of the army, displayed his abilities in the victories of Dunkirk, Hondschoote, Furnes, Menin, &c. His services, however, did not protect him, as he was treated by Hoche as he had himself treated Custines, and, being arrested at Lisle on a charge of treason, he was hurried to Paris, and guillotined, 17th November, 1793.

HOUDAR. See MOTTE, (de la.)

HOUDRY, (Vincent,) a Jesuit, born at Tours in 1631. He taught ethics, rhetoric, and philosophy, and devoted himself afterwards to preaching for twenty-four years. He died 1729. His works are in Bibliothèque des Prédicateurs, Lyons, 1733, 22 vols, 4to; Morale, 8 vols, the Supplement 2 vols; Traité de la Manière d'imiter les bons Prédicateurs, 12mo; Ars Typographica, carmen.

HOUEL, (J. P. L. L.,) a painter and engraver, born at Rouen in 1735. He at first studied architecture at his native place, and then painting under Descamps; but his taste leading him to the art of engraving, he went to Paris, where he placed himself under the instruction of Le Mire; he, however, again studied painting under Casanova, and then visited Italy, Sicily, Malta, and the islands of Lipari, of which places he published a description after his return, in 4 vols, fol. 1782—1788, with engravings. He also published, Histoire Naturelle des deux Eléphants, mâle et femelle, du Muséum de Paris, 4to. He died in 1813.

HOUGH, (John,) bishop of Worcester, is celebrated for his opposition, when president of Magdalen college, Oxford, to the arbitrary proceedings of James II. He was born in Middlesex in 1651, and, after receiving his earlier education at Birmingham, entered at Magdalen college in 1669, where he became fellow. At the breaking out of the popish plot, he was unjustly suspected, and his papers were examined; but he did not lose his popularity, and he attended his patron, the duke of Ormond, to Ireland, and at his return in 1685, he obtained a prebend at Worcester. In 1687 he was elected president of his college by the fellows, who thus rejected the arbitrary mandamus of James in favour of Anthony Farmer; but Hough was soon after expelled by the king's commissioners, and Parker, bishop of Oxford, was placed in his room. During this struggle with the court and with a popish party, Hough behaved with great spirit, but with becoming moderation and dignity; and at the approach of William prince of Orange, the college was restored to its rights, and the president to his office. In 1690, William III. nominated this faithful champion of Protestantism to the see of Oxford, and in 1699 he was translated to Lichfield. On Tenison's death he through modesty declined the primacy, but two years after, 1717, he accepted the see of Worcester, where he continued upwards of twenty-six years. He died in 1743, in his ninety-third year, and in the fifty-third of his episcopate.

HOULIERES. See DES HOULIERES.

HOUSSAYE. See AMELOT.

HOUSTON, (William,) a physician and botanist. He was a surgeon in the West Indies, and took the degree of M.D. under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he was assisted by Van Swieten in making some curious experiments on brutes, which were published in The Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxxix. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and died in 1733 in the West Indies. His MS. catalogue of plants was published by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1781.

HOUTEVILLE, (Claude Francis,) born at Paris in 1688, was a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards secretary to cardinal Dubois, at that time all-powerful at the court of the regent. He was appointed in 1742 perpetual secretary to the French Academy, but died the same year. He published, in 1722, La Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne prouvée par les Faits; the best edition is that of Paris, 1741, 3 vols, 4to. This book had an astonishing success on its first appearance; but it sunk afterwards into a state of discredit no less astonishing. He wrote Eloges of Bossuet and Maréchal de Villars.

HOVEDEN, (Roger de), an English historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He was born at York, and, entering into the Church, was for some time a professor of theology at Oxford. He was also a lawyer; and is said to have served the king in the capacity of chaplain, and also in other confidential offices. After Henry's death he applied himself to the compilation of English history, and wrote Annals in Latin, commencing from 731, the

period at which Bede left off, and coming down to the third year of King John, 1202. He is reckoned by Leland to have surpassed all the writers of his class who preceded him, and he is highly commended by Selden, Savile, and Nicolson. Such was his authority, that Edward I. caused strict search to be made in all the libraries for copies of Hoveden's Annals, in order to ascertain the homage due from the crown of Scotland. This work was published by Sir Henry Savile, in the Scriptores post Bedam, fol. Lond. 1595; and again at Frankfort, 1601.

HOW, (William,) a botanist, was born in London in 1619, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's college, Cambridge. With many other scholars of that time, he entered into the royal army, and was promoted to the rank of captain in a troop of horse. Upon the decline of the king's affairs he prosecuted his studies in physic, and practised in London. He died in 1656. He published, Phytologia Britannica, natales exhibens indigenarum Stirpium sponte emergentium, London, 1650, 12mo.

HOWARD, (Thomas,) earl of Surrey, and third duke of Norfolk, an eminent naval and military commander, was born in 1473, and brought up to arms. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII. he was created a knight of the Garter. When his brother, Sir Edward, was killed in an action near Brest, in 1513, he was appointed to the office in his stead, and in the capacity of high-admiral he cleared the channel of French cruisers. The victory of Flodden-field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his valour and good conduct. For this his father was restored to the title of duke of Norfolk, and the title of earl of Surrey was conferred on himself. In 1521 he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and was very instrumental in suppressing the rebellion. After two years he returned, and had the command of the fleet against France. In 1523 he was created lord-treasurer, and soon after led the king's forces against the Scots. By the death of his father, in 1524, he succeeded to the title and estates as duke of Norfolk. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry VIII. caused the duke to be sent to the Tower (Dec. 1546) on a charge of high treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the king saved the duke's life. He was, however, detained prisoner during the whole of the reign of Edward VI., but one of the first acts of Mary after her accession to the throne (1553) was to liberate him. He was after this the principal instrument in suppressing the rebellion excited by Sir Thomas Wyatt. He died in 1554.

HOWARD, (Henry,) earl of Surrey, eldest son of the preceding, by his second duchess, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was born about 1516, either at his father's seat at Framlingham, in Suffolk, or in the city of Westminster. When he was very young he was companion, at Windsor Castle, with Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, natural son to Henry VIII., whom he afterwards accompanied to Wolsey's new college, called Cardinal college, now Christ Church, Oxford. In 1532 he was at Paris with the duke of Richmond, upon whose death, in July 1536, he travelled into Germany, where he resided for some time at the emperor's court, and thence went to Florence, where he fell in love with "the fair Geraldine," the great object of his poetical addresses. On the 1st of May, 1540, he distinguished himself at a tournament at Westminster; and in 1542 he served in the army under his father in Scotland. In February or March following he was confined to Windsor Castle for eating flesh in Lent, contrary to the king's proclamation of the 9th of February, 1542. In 1544, upon the expedition to Boulogne, he was appointed field-marshal of the English army; and after taking that town, being then knight of the Garter, he was in the beginning of September 1545 constituted the king's lieutenant and captain-general of all his army within the town and country of Boulogne. In consequence of some unsuccessful encounters with the French, Henry removed him from his command, appointing the earl of Hertford to succeed him. The earl of Surrey let fall some expressions of resentment on this occasion, which were reported to the king, who now began to entertain those jealousies of the Howard family which have been noticed in the last article. He further imagined that the earl of Surrey aspired to a union with his daughter Mary, which he considered as a proof of very presumptuous ambition. Soon after his return, therefore, Surrey was committed to the Tower, together with his father; and charges were brought against him, of which the principal peculiar to himself were, that he entertained in his family some Italians suspected of being spies, and that a servant of his had visited cardinal Pole.

Though he defended himself with skill and eloquence, the jury, as was usual in that arbitrary reign, durst not oppose the king's pleasure, and brought him in guilty of high treason. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, January 19, 1547, leaving two sons and three daughters. The earl of Surrey still lives in fame as an English poet, and, with his contemporary Wyatt, has lately found an able editor in Dr. Nott. Though an imitator of the Italian school, he is free from the metaphysical subtlety of thought pursued by those writers, and for the most part expresses himself with simplicity, and sometimes with true feeling. His versification is generally correct, and often melodious. Warton observes that, "Surrey, for justness of thought, correctness of style, and purity of expression, may justly be pronounced the first English classical poet. He unquestionably is the first polite writer of love-verses in our language." Surrey also translated the second and fourth books of the Æneid, which version has the merit of being the first specimen in the English language of blank verse, which was at that time growing fashionable in the Italian poetry. It is very probable that he intended to have translated the whole, and he is much more elegant and correct in this than in his other translations. The fidelity which Warton attributes to the translations from Virgil, our author has not preserved in his translations from Scripture, which are very free, and, by frequent omissions, and a different arrangement, made to suit his situation and feelings at the time they were written, which was probably when he was in the Tower. Surrey's poems were in high reputation among his contemporaries and immediate successors, who vied with each other in compliments to his genius, gallantry, and personal worth. They were first printed in 1557, by Tottel, in 4to, with the title of, Songes and Sonnettes by the Right Honorable Henry Howard, late Earl of Surrey, and others. Several editions of the same followed in 1565, 1567, 1569, 1574, 1585, and 1587.

HOWARD, (Henry,) earl of Northampton, second son of the preceding, was born at Shottisham, in Norfolk, about 1539, and educated at King's college, and afterwards at Trinity hall, Cambridge. Bishop Godwin says, his reputation for literature was so great in the university, that he was esteemed "the learnedest among the nobility; and the most noble among the learned." He spent some years in travelling; but on his return he could obtain no favour at court, at least till the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign. He was the grossest of flatterers, as appears by his letters to his patron and friend lord Essex; but while he professed the most unbounded friendship for Essex, he yet paid his suit to the lord-treasurer Burleigh. On the fall of Essex, he insinuated himself so far into the confidence of his mortal enemy, secretary Cecil, as to become the instrument of the secretary's correspondence with the king of Scotland, which passed through his hands, and has been since published by Sir David Dalrymple. On the accession of James I. he was received into favour, and was made a privy-counsellor, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, baron of Marnhill, and earl of Northampton, lord privy-seal, and knight of the Garter. In 1609 he succeeded John lord Lumley, as high steward of Oxford; and in 1612, Robert earl of Salisbury, as chancellor of Cambridge. Soon after he became the principal instrument in the infamous intrigue of his great niece, the countess of Essex, with Carr, viscount Rochester; and it is impossible to doubt his deep criminality in the murder of Overbury. About nine months afterwards, June 15, 1614, he died, before this atrocious affair became the subject of public investigation. His works are, A Defensative against the Poison of supposed Prophecies; An Apology for the Government of Women; a MS. in the Bodleian, and in lord Orford's library; An Abstract of the Frauds of the Officers in the Navy, MS. in the British Museum; A devotional piece, with the judgment of primitive interpreters; Forms of Prayer, MS.

HOWARD, (Charles,) lord Effingham and earl of Nottingham, a distinguished naval commander, son of lord William Howard of Effingham, lord-high admiral, and grandson to Thomas, second duke of Norfolk, was born in 1536. In 1559 he was sent as ambassador to France, to compliment Charles IX. on his accession; and after his return he was elected a knight of the shire for Surrey. He served as general of the horse in the army led by the earl of Warwick, for the suppression of the rebellion of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in 1560. In the following year he commanded a squadron which attended through the Channel the fleet conducting Anne of Austria to the coast of Spain. On this occasion, says Hakluyt, "he environed

their fleet in most strange and warlike sort, and enforced them to stoop gallant, and to vaile their bonnets for the queen of England," before he paid them the courtesy of a friendly escort. In 1573 he succeeded his father in the title of lord Effingham, and in his post of lord-chamberlain of the household, and was created a knight of the Garter; and in 1585 he was made high-admiral, an office rendered peculiarly important by the vast preparations which the Spaniards were making for the invasion of the kingdom; and in 1588, when the Armada threatened the shores of England, he behaved with signal prudence and bravery. The Spanish fleet, at its first setting sail, having met with damages in a storm, which obliged it to put back, an idea prevailed that the hostile enterprise was for the present abandoned; and Elizabeth, in the excess of her frugality, sent orders to the admiral to lay up some of his largest ships, and to discharge the seamen. His sounder policy led him to disobey the order, and to send a remonstrance against it to court, in which he offered, should his reasons be disregarded, to retain the ships at his own expense. His foresight was justified by the event, for the Armada was soon refitted, and appeared in the Channel, while the English fleet lay at Plymouth. Lord Effingham instantly put to sea, and hovering round the Spanish fleet, took every occasion to harass it, without coming to close action. In this manner he followed the enemy, making his attacks with increasing confidence, till they came to anchor off Calais. He then sent twelve fire-ships among them, which threw them into such confusion, that they cut their cables, and took to flight. They were again assailed by the English, who took or destroyed several of their ships; the remainder found no other means of escape than to sail northwards round the island, in which disastrous voyage they underwent numberless calamities, so that only fifty-three returned to their own ports, out of one hundred and thirty-four, of which this vast squadron at first consisted. Lord Effingham was rewarded with a pension for life. In 1596 he commanded the fleet in the expedition against Cadiz, at which the earl of Essex had the command of the troops. It is said that his habitual caution led him to object to the attack upon the port, which Essex and others proposed, and which was so nobly executed. He afterwards rejected that commander's proposal to keep possession of the place, and brought back the greater part of the fleet, after destroying the enemy's ships that were in the harbour. In 1597 he was created earl of Nottingham, and was also made chief-justice in Eyre, of the forest south of Trent. When the appointment of the earl of Essex to the post of earl-marshal gave him the precedency over the earl of Nottingham, the latter resigned his white staff, and retired in disgust. He was, however, recalled in 1599, when the Spaniards were supposed to be meditating another invasion, and when suspicions were entertained of the designs of Essex, then in Ireland; and the high trust of the command of both the fleet and army was committed to him, as lieutenant-general of all England, an office which he held for six weeks. In the rebellion of Essex, the earl of Nottingham commanded the force which invested Essex House, and brought him to submission: and though his ill-will against that unfortunate nobleman cannot be questioned, yet he behaved to him with exterior civility. At the coronation of James I., he officiated as lord-high-steward, and he was soon after appointed ambassador to the court of Spain. His last service in the capacity of admiral was the convoying to Flushing of the princess Elizabeth, married in 1613 to the elector-palatine. He soon afterwards resigned his post, which he had held for thirty-two years, to the new favourite, Villiers, then earl of Buckingham, receiving in exchange a pension of 1,000*l.*, and the acquittal of a debt of 1,800*l.* due to the crown. He died on the 14th of December, 1624, at the age of eighty-seven, and was interred at Ryegate, in Surrey.

HOWARD, (Thomas,) earl of Arundel, earl marshal in the early part of the reign of Charles I., was employed in several foreign embassies by that monarch, and by James I. He sent agents into Greece and Italy to collect for him, at a vast expense, whatever was curious and valuable of the works of ancient artists, and formed an unrivalled museum of antiquities, which was dispersed at his death, which took place at Padua in 1646. He bequeathed his personal property to his eldest and second surviving sons, Henry Frederic lord Maltravers, and William, afterwards viscount Stafford. Henry, second son of the former, and sixth duke of Norfolk, about 1668, at the suggestion of Evelyn, presented to the university of Oxford a considerable part of his moiety, including the celebrated Parian Chronicle,

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which, with the other ancient inscribed stones accompanying it, have been termed the Arundelian marbles. At Oxford, also, are part of the statues collected by lord Arundel, which were given by lady Pomfret, whose husband had purchased them. Of the remainder of the Arundel collection, some curious relics are at Greystock Castle, others are at Wilton House; the cameos and intaglios were in the possession of the duke of Marlborough; and there is a fine bronze head of Homer in the British Museum.

HOWARD, (Charles,) eleventh duke of Norfolk, was born in 1746. He had been brought up in the principles of the Romish faith, which, however, he publicly renounced in 1780, when he read his recantation, and became a member of the Anglican church. He was then, being earl of Surrey, returned to parliament for Carlisle, and joined the party then in opposition to lord North, and, by the weight of his fortune and connexions, was mainly instrumental in compelling that minister to retire. Under the Rockingham administration he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and colonel of a militia regiment, and was also complimented with the degree of D.C.L. Under the Shelburne ministry he adhered to Mr. Fox, refused all offers of preferment, and became a strenuous member of opposition. But after the coalition with lord North had taken place, and the duke of Portland was nominated first lord of the Treasury, he accepted the office of one of the commissioners (April 5, 1783). On this occasion, a new writ was issued, and he was re-elected for Carlisle. On the demise of his father, in 1786, he succeeded to all his titles, honours, and estates; and he also exercised the office of earl marshal. In the House of Lords he was almost uniformly in opposition, and constantly resisted all Mr. Pitt's plans with reference to revolutionary France. In 1798 he was dismissed from being lord-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; but, on the reinstatement of Mr. Fox, in 1806, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Sussex, and colonel of the regiment of that county. He was president of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He died in 1815.

HOWARD, (Frederic,) earl of Carlisle, eldest son of Henry, the fourth earl, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of William, fourth lord Byron, was born in 1748, and educated at Eton. After travelling on the continent, he took his seat in the House of Peers, and in 1778 he was one of the commissioners sent to America, with a view of healing the breach between the mother country and the revolted colonies. In 1780 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, which office he held for two years, when the sudden dissolution of the Rockingham administration recalled him. From this period he continued in opposition till the breaking out of the French revolution, when he sided with the minister, and pursued a line of conduct, which, in 1793, was rewarded by the vacant blue ribbon. His leisure hours were devoted to literary pursuits; and in 1773 he published a quarto volume, containing miscellaneous pieces, original and translated, among the latter of which was a version of the story of Ugolino, from Dante, which he made to assist Sir Joshua Reynolds in his design for the representation of that terrific transaction. In 1801 was published an edition of the Tragedies and Poems of Frederic, earl of Carlisle, from Bulmer's press. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and had made a valuable collection of paintings at his seat, Castle Howard, where he died in his seventy-eighth year, in 1825.

HOWARD, (Sir Robert,) an English writer, a younger son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire, was born in 1626, and educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge. During the civil war he suffered with his family, who adhered to Charles I.; but at the Restoration he was made a knight, and was chosen member for Stockbridge, in Hampshire. He was afterwards made auditor of the Exchequer; and in 1679 he was returned for Castle Rising, in Norfolk; and was re-elected in 1688. He was a strong advocate for the Revolution, and a zealous opponent of the nonjurors. Shadwell has ridiculed him in his comedy of the Sullen Lovers, under the character of Sir Positive At-all. He published, Poems and Plays; The History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II., with reflections and characters of their chief ministers and favourites; also a comparison of these princes with Edward I. and III.; A Letter to Mr. Samuel Johnson, occasioned by a scurrilous pamphlet, entitled, Animadversions on Mr. Johnson's Answer to Jovian; The History of Religion; The fourth book of Virgil translated; Statius's Achilleis translated. He died in 1698. — His brother, EDWARD, exposed himself to the severity of our satirists, by writing bad plays; and the Hon. JAMES HOWARD,

probably a relative, wrote two plays about the same time, called, All Mistaken, and, The English Monsieur, which were successful; but little else is recorded of him.

HOWARD. See CATHARINE HOWARD.

HOWARD, (Sir William,) a distinguished lawyer, who flourished in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. He filled the office of judge in the court of Common Pleas from 1297 to 1308.

HOWARD, (Samuel,) a musical composer, who studied under Dr. Pepusch, at the Charter-house, and was well acquainted with the mechanical rules of counterpoint. His overture in the Amorous Goddess, a happy imitation of Handel's overture in Alcina, particularly the musette and minuet, was once very popular in the theatres and public gardens. He began to flourish about 1740, and from that time till Arne's Vauxhall songs were published, under the title of Lyric Harmony, Howard's ballads were the most natural and pleasing which our country could boast. He died about 1783.

HOWARD, (John,) the well-known philanthropist, was the only son of a carpet-warehouseman and upholsterer in London, and was born about 1727, either at Enfield, or at Hackney, whither his father had retired with a handsome fortune. He was educated among the Dissenters; but little care appears to have been taken to instruct him in literature, with the rudiments of which he was but slenderly acquainted. He lost his father in early life, and then, indulging a strong passion for travelling, he set out on a tour to France and Italy. In 1756, after the death of his wife, to whom he had been married about three years, he embarked for Lisbon, for the purpose of viewing the ruins of that city caused by the recent earthquake. On his passage, however, he had the misfortune to be captured by a French privateer, and was carried to France in the capacity of a prisoner of war. The sufferings which he underwent, and was witness to, on this occasion, made an impression upon his mind that, probably, was a principal cause of the philanthropical exertions which afterwards employed so large a portion of his life. Their immediate effect was to induce him, upon his liberation, to lay the state of his fellow-sufferers before the commissioners of the sick and wounded seamen, who received his information with thanks. In 1758 he married a second time, and settled at his estate at Cardington, near Bedford; but he soon after purchased a seat in the New Forest, Hampshire, where he resided for three or four years. Returning to Cardington, he thenceforth made it the place of his fixed abode; and he built upon his estate a number of cottages, to each of which he annexed a little ground for a garden, and let them out to sober and industrious tenants, over whose welfare he watched with earnest and affectionate vigilance. He also established schools, and distributed large sums in charity to the indigent. One of his principal amusements was horticulture, in which he excelled. He was also fond of philosophical experiments and observations, and communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, some useful papers. In 1773 he served the office of high-sheriff for Bedfordshire, which brought under his notice the misery and abuses that prevailed in the prisons of the county. Resolved to seek a remedy for these evils, he set about collecting all possible information on the subject. With this view he began by visiting most of the county gaols in England. On a second journey he extended his researches into town gaols and houses of correction; and in March 1774 he laid before the House of Commons a large mass of information, for which he received their thanks; and two bills were passed during that session, one, "For the relief of acquitted prisoners in matter of fees;" the other, "For preserving the health of prisoners." These Howard caused to be printed and sent to the keepers of every county gaol throughout England. In 1775 and 1776 he made two tours on the continent, and during their interval travelled into Scotland and Ireland, and revisited all the counties of England. The fruit of these researches was given to the public in 1777, in a quarto volume, entitled, The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an Account of some foreign Prisons. It was dedicated to the House of Commons, and enriched with a number of illustrative plates. As soon as the volume appeared, the public was astonished at the mass of valuable materials accumulated by a private individual, through a course of prodigious labour, and at the constant hazard of life, in consequence of the infectious diseases prevalent in the scenes of his inquiries. The cool good sense and moderation of his narrative, contrasted with that enthusiastic ardour which must have impelled him to his undertaking, were not less admired; and

he was immediately regarded as one of the extraordinary characters of the age, and the leader in all plans for meliorating the condition of that wretched part of the community for whom he interested himself. To Howard and Hanway must be ascribed the honour of having given the first impulse to that general desire to effect an improvement in the construction and discipline of prisons, which they lived to witness, and which has been so successfully carried into effect within the last ten years, not only in the British dominions, but on the continents of Europe and America. In 1778 Howard again visited the continent; and after his return in 1779, he made another complete survey of the prisons of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. In these tours he extended his views to the investigation of hospitals. He everywhere observed, and carefully noted down, their structure and regulations, and procured plans and draughts where he thought they might suggest something useful for imitation. The result of these researches was a large Appendix to his former work, printed in 1780, 4to. At the same time he published an edition, in large octavo, of his State of the Prisons, containing the additional matter of his Appendix. In 1781 he made a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Poland; and he employed the next year in surveying the prisons of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1783 he completed his survey of all the civilized parts of Europe, with that of Spain and Portugal; and upon his return, he again travelled into the three British kingdoms. The result of this investigation was another Appendix, which he printed in 1784, together with a new edition of his first work, comprising all the additional matter. He next determined to examine all the principal lazarettos in Europe, and set out towards the end of 1785, unaccompanied even by a servant, as he did not think it right to expose to similar dangers any one not actuated by the same motives. He took his way by the south of France, through Italy, to Malta, Zante, Smyrna, and Constantinople. He then returned to Smyrna, where he knew the plague was raging, for the purpose of going to Venice with a foul bill of health, that he might be subjected to all the rigour of a quarantine in the lazaretto, and by consequence become acquainted with its rules. On his return by way of Vienna, he was honoured by the emperor Joseph with an interview. He arrived in England in 1787, and, after a short rest, went to Ireland, and came back by Scotland. He revisited Ireland in 1788, chiefly for the purpose of completing a survey of its charter-schools, which he had commenced in 1781. All the county gaols, most of the bridewells, the infirmaries and hospitals, and the prison-hulks, of England, were again examined by him during the course of these two years. In 1789 he published, An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with various Papers relative to the Plague; together with further Observations on some foreign Prisons and Hospitals; with additional Remarks on the present State of those in Great Britain and Ireland, 4to. In the summer of the same year he once more quitted his native country for the purpose of revisiting Russia and Turkey, and extending his travels in the East. He proceeded through Germany to Petersburg and Moscow. He found everywhere the prisons and hospitals thrown open to him, as to the general censor of that part of the police, whose authority was recognised in every civilized country. He next proceeded to the new Russian settlements on the Black Sea, and took his station at the town of Cherson. At this place a fever of a malignant kind prevailed, among whose victims was a young lady whom he had been requested to visit; for he had been so conversant with infectious diseases, that he was thought to possess medical skill in those cases. From her he probably caught the fever, which carried him off on the 20th of January, 1790, about the age of sixty-three. He was buried in the neighbourhood of Cherson, and all fitting honours were paid to his memory by the Russian authorities. An unprecedented distinction was conferred upon him in England—his decease was announced in the London Gazette. His character is portrayed and immortalized in the vivid and gorgeous eloquence of Burke. By his second wife, who died in 1765, he had one son, whose insanity occasioned the most poignant grief to his parent. Howard was accustomed to the most rigorous temperance, and discarded from his diet all animal food and fermented liquors. In temper he was calm and composed, but firm and resolute, and proof against every allurement or intimidation that might divert him from his purpose. Economical in his private expenses, he knew no bounds in his expenditure on objects of public utility, or private charity. His talents were rather useful than brilliant,

but were peculiarly adapted for that collection of facts and observations in which he employed himself. In Lockhart's Life of Scott (vol. vii. p. 115), it is said, upon the authority of Sir Walter, that Howard was a harsh parent; this testimony is believed to be erroneous. A monumental statue, by Bacon, has been erected to Howard's memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

HOWARD, (George Edmund,) a poet and political writer of the eighteenth century, educated at the school of Dr. Sheridan, the friend of Swift, and at Trinity college, Dublin. He had considerable skill in architecture, and contributed greatly to the embellishment of the city of Dublin, where he died in 1786, after amassing, by his talents and incredible industry, a large fortune. His works have been published in 4 vols, 4to, and in 11 vols, 8vo.

HOWARD, (Henry,) born at Corby Castle, Cumberland, in 1757, was the son of Philip Howard, Esq., author of a work On the Scriptural History of the Earth and of Mankind, and was educated at the establishment of the English Benedictines at Douay, and at the University of Paris. Intending to embrace the profession of arms, he was sent to the Theresian Academy at Vienna, at that time affording perhaps the most comprehensive course of studies of any collegiate institution in Europe. He returned to England in 1784, but the penal laws, then in full force, proved an insurmountable bar to his obtaining a commission in the English army. On the relaxation of the penal laws, Mr. Howard served for some years, both in England and Ireland, in the 1st York militia. He published, A Drill of Light Infantry and Riflemen, as arranged for the Cumberland Rangers, 8vo, 1805; and in 1826, a treatise, entitled, Erroneous Opinions commonly entertained respecting the Catholic Religion, which passed through several editions. He assisted Dr. Lingard in his last edition of the History of England; Mr. Tytler in his Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and History of Scotland, vol. vii.; Sir Cuthbert Sharp, in his Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569; and Mr. Tierney, in his edition of Dodd's Church History. He also published, Memorials of the Howard Family, in fol., illustrated with portraits. He died in 1842.

HOWDEN, (John Francis Caradoc, baron,) a distinguished general officer, was born in 1762, and was the only son of the Most Rev. John Cradock, archbishop of Dublin. He entered the army in 1777, as a cornet in the 4th regiment of horse; in 1779 he exchanged to an ensigncy in the Coldstream guards; and in 1781 was promoted to a lieutenancy with the rank of captain. In 1785 he purchased the majority of the 12th Dragoons, and in 1786 exchanged into the 13th foot, of which regiment he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1789. He commanded the 13th regiment in the West Indies; and on his return was appointed quarter-master-general in Ireland. He went a second time to the West Indies, in the command of the 2d battalion of grenadiers, under the orders of Sir Charles Grey, and was present at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucie, Guadaloupe, and at the siege of Fort Bourbon; and on his return to England he received the thanks of Parliament for his services. In February 1795 he was appointed colonel of the 127th foot. In 1798 he attained the rank of major-general; and in 1803 he was appointed to the 71st regiment, from whence he was promoted to the command of the 23d light infantry in 1809. He served as quarter-master-general in Ireland during the rebellion, and was under the command of lord Lake at the affair with the rebels at Vinegar Hill, and in the subsequent movements in the county of Wexford. He accompanied lord Cornwallis in his march against the French forces that landed in Killala, under general Humbert, and was severely wounded in the action at Ballynahinch, where the French and rebel forces were defeated. He was afterwards appointed to the staff in the Mediterranean, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, 1801. He was second in command of the division of the army that proceeded to Cairo under the command of lord Hutchinson, and was at the action of Rhamanie on the 9th of May, 1801, and at the surrender of Cairo and Alexandria. On his return to England, he was again honoured with the thanks of Parliament. He was invested with the insignia of a knight of the Bath in 1803. He was next appointed commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces at Madras, and, upon the departure of lord Lake from India, he remained nearly a year in the command of all the forces in that peninsula. In 1808 he was appointed to command the forces in Portugal during all that critical period before the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley, who superseded him at Leyria, while con-

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ducting the army against marshal Soult at Oporto. He was next appointed to the government of Gibraltar; but in a short time he resigned the situation, and returned to England. He was afterwards appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and commander of the forces on that station in 1811. In 1819 he was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Howden; and at the coronation of William IV. he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the United Kingdom, by patent dated September 10, 1831. He died in 1839.

HOWE, (John,) a learned non-conformist divine, born in 1630 at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, where his father was minister, being settled there by archbishop Laud, though afterwards ejected by that prelate on account of his adherence to the Puritans; upon which he went with his son to Ireland, where they continued till the Irish rebellion broke out, when they returned to England, and settled in Lancashire, where young Howe received his earlier education. He was then sent to Christ college, Cambridge, whence, after he had taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he removed to Oxford, and became bible-clerk of Brazennose college. He was made a demy of Magdalen college by the parliament visitors, and afterwards fellow; and in 1652 he took the degree of M.A. Soon after he became a preacher, and was ordained by Mr. Charles Herle, assisted by the ministers of the neighbouring chapelries, at his church of Winwick, in Lancashire, and not long after he became minister of Great Torrington, in Devonshire. He was afterwards appointed domestic chaplain to Cromwell, and took up his residence at Whitehall. He offended the Protector, however, by denouncing his fanatical notions respecting special divine impulses and impressions in answer to prayer. Upon the death of Oliver, Howe was continued in the office of chaplain by Richard Cromwell, on whose deposition by the army, he returned to his congregation at Great Torrington, where he remained till the Act of Uniformity took place (August 24, 1662), after which he preached privately in Devonshire. In 1671 he went to Ireland, where he lived as chaplain to the lord Massarene in the parish of Antrim, and had leave from the bishop of the diocese and the metropolitan to preach in the church of that town every Sunday in the afternoon, without submitting to any terms of conformity. In 1675, upon the death of Dr. Lazarus Seaman, he was chosen minister of his congregation, upon which he returned to England, and settled in London, where he was highly respected, not only by his dissenting brethren, but also by several eminent divines of the Church of England, as Drs. Whichcot, Kidder, Fowler, Tillotson, and Lucas. In 1685 he visited the continent with lord Wharton, and the year following he settled at Utrecht, and was introduced to the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. In 1687, when James II. published his Declaration for liberty of conscience, Howe returned to London, where he died April 2, 1705, and was interred in the church of Allhallows, Bread-street. Howe was a man of distinguished piety and virtue, of eminent intellectual endowments, and of extensive learning. He was a good Orientalist, and understood several of the modern languages. He published, The Blessedness of the Righteous laid open, and further recommended from the Consideration of the Vanity of this mortal Life; A Treatise of delighting in God; The Living Temple, or a designed Improvement of that Notion, that a Good Man is the Temple of God; The Reconcileableness of God's Prescience of the Sins of Men, with the Wisdom and Sincerity of his Counsels and Exhortations, and whatsoever other Means he uses to prevent them; A View of Antiquity, presented in a short, but sufficient Account of some Fathers, &c.; Of Thoughtfulness for To-morrow, with an Appendix concerning the immoderate Desire of foreknowing Things to come, &c.; Annotations on the three Epistles of St. John, published in the second volume, or Continuation of Pool's Annotations; A calm and sober Enquiry concerning the Possibility of a Trinity in the Godhead, &c.; The second Part of the Living Temple, containing animadversions on Spinosa, and a French writer pretending to refute him, &c.; and numerous Sermons, together with a few controversial treatises in support of his own treatise on the Trinity, &c. All his works were printed together, in 2 vols, fol., 1724, with a Life of the author prefixed, drawn up by Calamy.

HOWE, (Josiah,) a divine and poet, was born at Crendon, in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1637. In 1644 he preached before Charles I. at Christ Church, Oxford; and the sermon was printed in red letters, and it is sup-

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posed that the only copy extant is in the Bodleian library. In 1646 he was created bachelor of divinity by decree of the king; but he was soon afterwards ejected from his fellowship by the Presbyterians. He died in 1701. He wrote recommendatory verses, prefixed to the folio edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, to Randolph's poems, and to Cartwright's comedies and poems. "These pieces," says Warton, "which are in the witty epigrammatic style that then prevailed, have uncommon acuteness, and highly deserve to be revived." He seems to have been intimately acquainted with Denham, Waller, Jonson, Corbet, Brome, and Shirley.

HOWE, (Charles,) was born in Gloucestershire in 1661. About 1686 he went abroad with a near relation, who was sent by James II. as ambassador to a foreign court. The ambassador died; and Howe, by powers given to him to that effect, concluded the business of the embassy. He then returned to England, where he soon after married a lady of rank and fortune, after whose death he spent most of his time in retirement, devoted to religious meditations and exercises. He died in 1745. He wrote, Devout Meditations, or a collection of Thoughts upon Religious and Philosophical Subjects, 8vo, first published anonymously; but the second edition appeared in 1752 with the author's name. It has often been reprinted since; but it scarcely deserves the commendations that have been bestowed upon it by Dr. Young.

HOWE, (John,) a relation of the preceding, was the younger brother of Scrope Howe, of Nottinghamshire. In the convention-parliament, which met at Westminster, January 22, 1689, he served for Cirencester, and was constantly chosen for that borough, or as a knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, in the last three parliaments of William III., and the first three of Anne. In 1699, when the army was reduced, it was principally in consideration of Mr. Howe's remonstrances that the House of Commons agreed to allow half-pay to the disbanded officers; and when the partition-treaty was afterwards under the consideration of that house, he expressed his sentiments of it in such terms, that king William declared, that if it were not for the disparity of their rank he would have demanded satisfaction with the sword. At the accession of queen Anne he was sworn of her privy-council, and was soon after made vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester, and paymaster-general of the guards and garrisons, which last office he held till after the accession of George I., who appointed Walpole to succeed him (September 1714). He died in 1721. He wrote, A Panegyric on King William, and several songs and poems; and he is introduced in Swift's ballad, On the Game of Traffic.

HOWE, (Richard, viscount Howe,) a brave English admiral, second son of Sir Emmanuel Scrope Howe, and Mary Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of baron Kielmansegge, master of the horse to George I., when elector of Hanover, was born in 1725, and educated at Eton. He entered the service at the age of fourteen, on board the *Severn*, one of the squadron destined for the South Seas, under Anson. He next served on board the *Burford* (1743), in an expedition against the Caraccas, where his services were rewarded by his being made lieutenant of the *Comet* (1745). He was soon after raised to the rank of commander in the *Baltimore* sloop-of-war, which joined the squadron then cruising on the coast of Scotland. During this cruise the *Baltimore*, in company with the *Greyhound* frigate, fell in, at Loch Nouy, with two French frigates of thirty guns, carrying troops and ammunition for the service of the Pretender, which he instantly attacked. In the engagement which followed captain Howe received a severe wound in the head; in spite of which he continued the action, and obliged the French ships, notwithstanding their superiority in men and guns, to sheer off. He was in consequence of this service immediately made post-captain, and in April 1746 was appointed to the *Triton* frigate, and ordered to Lisbon; but he soon after sailed for Jamaica, where he joined rear-admiral Knowles, who appointed him first captain of his ship, the *Cornwall*, 80; and at the conclusion of the war in 1748 he returned with her to England. In March 1751 he was appointed to the command of the Guinea station in *La Gloire*, 44. At the close of that year he was appointed to the *Mary* yacht, which was soon exchanged for the *Dolphin* frigate, in which he sailed to the coast of Barbary, where he remained about three years; and soon after, on his return to England, he obtained the command of the *Dunkirk*, 60, which was one of the fleet with which admiral Boscawen sailed to obstruct the passage of the French fleet into the Gulph of St. Lawrence, when captain Howe took the *Llys* and *Alcide*. This commenced the Seven Years' War. A powerful fleet

being prepared in 1757, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, to make an attack upon the French coast, captain Howe was appointed to the *Magnanime*, in which ship he battered the fort on the island of Aix till it surrendered. In 1758 he was appointed commodore of a small squadron, which sailed to annoy the enemy on their coasts. This expedition was soon followed by another, when prince Edward, afterwards duke of York, was entrusted to the care of commodore Howe, on board his ship the *Essex*. The fleet sailed on the 1st of August, 1758, and on the 6th came to an anchor in the Bay of Cherbourg; the town was taken, and the bason was destroyed. Howe next sailed to St. Malo; and as his instructions were, to keep the coast of France in continual alarm, he very effectually obeyed them. The unsuccessful affair of St. Cas followed. But never was courage, skill, or humanity, more conspicuously or successfully displayed than on this occasion. He went in person in his barge, which was rowed through the thickest fire, to save the retreating soldiers; the rest of the fleet, inspired by his conduct, followed his example; and at least seven hundred men were preserved by his exertions from the fire of the enemy, or the fury of the waves. In July in the same year, by the death of his elder brother, who was killed in a skirmish between the advanced guard of the French, and the troops commanded by general Abercrombie, in the expedition against Ticonderago, commodore Howe succeeded to the titles and property of his family. In the following year he was employed in the Channel, on board the *Magnanime;* but no opportunity offered to distinguish himself till the month of November, when the French fleet, under Conflans, was defeated. Lord Howe took the *Thésée* and the *Formidable*. When he was presented to George II. by Sir Edward Hawke on this occasion, his majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." Lord Howe continued to serve, as occasion required, in the Channel; and in the summer of 1762, he removed to the *Princess Amelia*, 80. In August 1763 he was appointed to the Board of Admiralty, where he remained till August 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy, and in October 1770 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue, and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In March 1775 he was appointed rear-admiral of the white; and he was soon after chosen to represent the borough of Dartmouth in parliament. In the month of December in the same year he was made vice-admiral of the blue. In 1776 he sailed on board the *Eagle* for North America, and was successful in a brilliant action with the French admiral D'Estaing off Rhode Island. He now resigned the command to admiral Byron, and returned to England, where he arrived in October 1778. In the course of that year he had been advanced to be vice-admiral of the white, and shortly after to the same rank in the red squadron. On the change of administration in 1782 he was raised to the dignity of a viscount of Great Britain, having been previously advanced to the rank of admiral of the blue. He was then appointed to command the fleet fitted out for the relief of Gibraltar; and he fulfilled the important objects of the expedition. That fortress was effectually relieved, the hostile fleet was baffled, and dared in vain to battle, and different squadrons were detached to their important destinations; while the ardent hopes of his country's foes were disappointed. Peace was concluded shortly after lord Howe's return from performing this important service; and in January 1783 he was nominated first lord of the Admiralty. That office, in the succeeding April, he resigned to lord Keppel; but he was re-appointed on the 30th of December in the same year. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was advanced to the rank of admiral of the white; and in July 1788, he finally quitted his station at the Admiralty. In the following August he was created an earl of Great Britain. On the 22d of June, 1790, he was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, on board the *Queen Charlotte*, 100. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war in 1793 he accepted the command of the western squadron. In the month of May 1794, the French being very anxious for the safety of a convoy daily expected from America, with a supply of corn and flour, naval stores, &c., the Brest fleet, amounting to twenty-seven sail of the line, ventured to sea under the command of rear-admiral Villaret. Lord Howe, expecting the same convoy, went to sea with twenty ships of the line, and on the 28th of May descried the enemy to windward. After various previous manœuvres, which had been interrupted by a thick fog, the admiral found an opportunity of bringing the French to battle on the 1st of June. At nine A.M. the action com-

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menced. The *Marlborough*, *Defence*, *Queen Charlotte*, &c., broke the enemy's line; ten of the French ships were dismasted, seven were taken, three only rejoined the French admiral, and lord Howe had the glory of towing into Portsmouth six ships of the line—two of 80, and four of 74 guns; the *Le Vengeur*, 74, was sunk, making the whole loss to the enemy amount to seven ships of the line. On the 26th of the same month their majesties, with three of the princesses, arrived at Portsmouth, and proceeded the next morning in barges to visit lord Howe's ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, at Spithead. George III. held a naval levee on board, and presented the victorious admiral with a sword, enriched with diamonds, and a gold chain, with the naval medal suspended from it. The thanks of both houses of parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and the universal acclamations of the nation, followed the acknowledgments of the sovereign. In the course of the following year lord Howe was appointed general of marines, and he finally resigned the command of the western squadron in April 1797. On the 2d of June following he was invested with the insignia of the Garter. When, in the same year, the alarming mutiny of the fleet at Portsmouth, Spithead, &c., threatened the nation with unforeseen and serious dangers, his influence and experience materially contributed to prevent the mischief. Having thus sealed his long and honourable services to his country and profession, he expired on the 5th of August, 1799, at the age of seventy-three, leaving only female issue. As a naval officer lord Howe was distinguished by cool and steady valour, sound judgment, and consummate seamanship.

HOWEL THE GOOD, or HYWEL DDA, son and successor of Cadell, king of all Wales, was a famous legislator in the tenth century. In 926 he went to Rome, accompanied by three bishops, to collect materials for the compilation of a code of laws for the Welsh. On the return of Howel and his attendants, a collection of laws, founded on those of Dunwallo Molmutius, an ancient British sovereign, was constitutionally established throughout the territories of Wales, which was long held in great veneration. These institutes are still extant, and may be found among the Leges Wallicæ ecclesiasticæ et civiles, Hoeli Boni et aliorum Walliæ Principum, published by Wotton, in 1730.

HOWEL, (Laurence,) a learned, but unfortunate nonjuring divine, was born soon after the Restoration, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1684, and that of M.A. in 1688. In 1712 he was ordained and instituted into priest's orders by Dr. Hickes, who was entitled suffragan bishop of Thetford. Before this, in 1708, he had published, Synopsis Canonum SS. Apostolorum, et Conciliorum œcumenicorum et provincialium, ab Ecclesia Græca receptorum, 1710, fol.; Synopsis Canonum Ecclesiæ Latinæ, fol. Soon after he printed a pamphlet entitled, The Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated, which was intended to be dispersed or sold privately, there being no name of any author or printer. Both, however, were soon discovered, and the printer was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l*., and to be imprisoned for five years. The author was indicted for a misdemeanour, and being found guilty, he was ordered to pay a fine of 500*l*., to be imprisoned for three years, to find four securities of 500*l*. each, himself bound in 1,000*l*. for his good behaviour during life, and to be twice whipped. A few days after, however, upon his humble petition to the king, the corporal punishment was remitted. He died in Newgate July 19, 1720. He also wrote a very able attack upon Popery, entitled, The View of the Pontificate, from its supposed beginning to the end of the Council of Trent, A.D. 1563, in which the Corruptions of the Scripture and sacred Antiquity, Forgeries in the Councils, and Encroachments of the Court of Rome on the Church and State, to support their Infallibility, Supremacy, and other modern Doctrines, are set in a true light, 1712; a well-known History of the Bible, 3 vols, 8vo, with a hundred and fifty engravings, by Sturt; and, The Orthodox Communicant. He was at one time master of the school at Epping, and curate of Estwich, in Suffolk.—The abridged history of England, under the title, Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ, with numerous woodcuts, has been attributed to him; but it is now believed to have been the production of Dr. William Howell, an Oxford graduate, but originally of Magdalen college, Cambridge, afterwards chancellor of Lincoln, and admitted a civilian in 1678. He acquired higher reputation by writing a History of the World, from the earliest times to the ruin of the Roman empire in the West; a work praised by Gibbon. It was pub-

lished, in 3 or 4 vols, in 1680, fol. He also published, Elementa Historiæ Civilis, Oxford, 1660, of which an enlarged edition was published in English in 1704, by another hand. Dr. Howell died in 1683.

HOWELL, (James,) a voluminous writer, the son of Thomas Howell, minister of Abernant, in Caermarthenshire, was born about 1594, and educated at the free-school at Hereford, and at Jesus college, Oxford, where his elder brother, Thomas, was already a fellow of that society, afterwards king's chaplain, and was nominated in 1644 to the see of Bristol. James, having taken the degree of B.A. in 1613, left college, and removed to London, where he obtained, through the influence of Sir Robert Mansel, the office of steward to a glass-house in Broad-street. The proprietors of this work, intent upon improving the manufactory, having resolved to send an agent abroad to procure the best materials and workmen, made choice of Howell for this purpose, who, setting off in 1619, visited several of the principal places in Holland, Flanders, France, Spain, and Italy. In 1621 he returned to London, having ably executed the purpose of his mission, and, particularly, having acquired a masterly knowledge of the modern languages, which afforded him a singular cause for gratitude. "Thank God," he says, "I have this fruit of my foreign travels, that I can pray unto him every day of the week in a separate language, and upon Sunday in seven." Not long afterwards he was sent into Spain, to recover a rich English ship, seized by the viceroy of Sardinia for his master's use, on pretence of its having prohibited goods on board. In 1623, during his absence, he was chosen fellow of Jesus college, upon the new foundation of Sir Eubule Thelwal. Soon after his return to England he was appointed secretary to lord Scrope, afterwards earl of Sunderland, who was made lord-president of the North. While he was with his patron in Yorkshire the corporation of Richmond chose him one of their representatives in the parliament which began in 1627. In 1632 he went as secretary to Robert earl of Leicester, ambassador extraordinary from Charles I. to the court of Denmark. In 1639 he went to Ireland, and was well received by lord Strafford, the lord-lieutenant. In 1640 he was despatched upon some business to France, and the same year he was made clerk of the council; but in 1643 all his papers were seized by a committee of the parliament, and he himself was committed to the Fleet. This at least Howell assigns as the cause of his imprisonment; but Wood insinuates that he was thrown into prison for debts contracted through his own extravagance. But whatever was the cause of his imprisonment, he bore it cheerfully, and, having now no resource except his pen, applied himself to writing and translating books. "Here," he says, "I purchased a small spot of ground upon Parnassus, which I have in fee of the Muses, and I have endeavoured to manure it as well as I could, though I confess it hath yielded me little fruit hitherto." This spot, however, brought him a comfortable subsistence during his long stay in prison, where he was confined till some time after the king's death; and as he got nothing by his discharge but his liberty, he was obliged to continue the same employment afterwards. His numerous productions, written rather out of necessity than choice, show, however, readiness of wit, and exuberance of fancy. Though always a firm royalist, he disapproved of the measures pursued by Buckingham, Laud, and Strafford. Yet the unbridled insolence and outrages of the republican governors so much disgusted him, that he was not displeased when Cromwell assumed the sovereign power under the title of protector, and he complimented him on that occasion in a speech, which was published. Charles II., at his restoration, thought him worthy of his notice and favour; and Howell's former post under the council being otherwise disposed of, a new place was created, by the grant of which he became the first historiographer royal in England. He died in November 1666, and was interred in the Temple church. His publications are very numerous, amounting to nearly fifty; of these the best known are his Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ, or Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign, divided into sundry Sections, partly Historical, partly Political, partly Philosophical, 1645; another collection was published in 1647, and both these, with the addition of a third, appeared in 1650. A few additional letters were printed in some subsequent editions, of which the eleventh was printed in 1754, 8vo.

HOWSON, (John,) a learned prelate, was born in London in 1556, and educated at St. Paul's School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was vicar of Bampton, in Oxfordshire, rector of Brightwell, in Berkshire, a fellow of Chelsea College,

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and canon of Hereford. When vice-chancellor of Oxford he exerted himself against those Puritans who opposed the discipline and ceremonies, but was afterwards a more distinguished writer and preacher against Popery. James I. commanded his polemical discourses, which are the most considerable of his works, to be printed in 1622, 4to. They are all in the form of sermons. He was first bishop of Oxford, and in 1628 he was translated to Durham. He died in 1631.

HOYLE, (Edmund,) author of some well-known treatises on the games of Whist and Quadrille, was born in 1672, and died in 1769.

HOZIER, (Peter d',) seigneur de la Garde in Provence, distinguished for his genealogical and historical knowledge, was born at Marseilles in 1592. After receiving an excellent education, he entered into the army, and served under the count de Crequi; but a taste for heraldic and antiquarian research led him to devote himself wholly to it; and in order to favour his inquiries, he obtained, in 1620, a place among the hundred gentlemen of the king's household. Gaston, duke of Orleans, made him a gentleman of his train; and in 1628, Louis XIII. conferred upon him the order of St. Michael. A place of judge of arms having been created for the purpose of keeping a register of all the noblesse of France, D'Hozier, in 1641, was appointed to succeed St. Mauris, its first professor. In 1642 he was made maître-d'hotel to the king, and in 1654 he was raised to the dignity of counsellor of state. He died at Paris in 1660. Such was his memory, that he was able to answer upon the spot any question concerning arms, contracts, affinities, dates, &c., relative to all the families which had been the subjects of his inquiries; so that D'Ablancourt pleasantly said, "he must have been present at all the marriages and baptisms in the universe." Boileau honoured him with some complimentary lines to be placed under his portrait. His private character is represented as highly estimable. He wrote a History of Brittany, fol.; and a number of genealogies.

HOZIER, (Charles René d',) son of the preceding, was born in 1640, and succeeded his father in the office of judge of arms, and was honoured by the duke of Savoy with the knighthood of the order of St. Maurice. He died at Paris in 1732. He distinguished himself by his heraldic knowledge, and composed several works in this branch by order of Louis XIV. Among these is, Le Nobiliaire de Champagne, fol., 1673, drawn up under the direction of Caumartin.—His nephew, Louis Peter, succeeded him in his office, and died in 1767. During the period of his ministration appeared, L'Armorial, ou Régistres de la Noblesse de France, 10 vols, fol.

HROSVITA, or HROTSVIT, a canoness of the celebrated convent of Gandersheim, distinguished, towards the close of the tenth century, for her poetical talents. Her principal production is her poem, entitled, Panegyris, sive Historia Oddonum. An edition of her works was published at Nuremberg, in 1501, fol.; a second appeared in 1717, at Wittemberg, 4to. There is a MS. of her writings, of great antiquity, in the royal library at Munich.

HUABALDE, HUCBALDE, or HUGBALDE, a monk of St. Amand, in Flanders, born in 840, is author of a treatise on music, which is still in the king of France's library, under the title of, Enchiridion Musicæ. In this work there is a new kind of gamut, which, however, has been wholly superseded by that of Guido. Huabalde was not only a musician, but a poet, and composed three hundred verses in praise of baldness, addressed to the emperor Charles the Bald, in which he makes the letter C to take the lead in every word, as the initial of his patron's name and infirmity, as thus:

"Carmina Clarisonæ Calvis Cantate Camœnæ."

Huabalde died in 930.

HUARTE, (John,) born towards the end of the sixteenth century, at Pied de Port, in French Navarre, gained great reputation by a work which he published in Spanish, entitled, Examen de Ingenios para las Sciencias, &c.; or, an Examination of such Geniuses as are fit for acquiring the Sciences, and were born such: wherein, by marvellous and useful Secrets, drawn from true Philosophy both natural and divine, are shown the Gifts and different Abilities found in Men, and for what kind of Study the Genius of every Man is adapted, in such a Manner, that whoever shall read this Book attentively, will discover the Properties of his own Genius, and be able to make choice of that Science in which he will make the greatest Improvement, 1580, 8vo. This book has been often reprinted. It has been translated into English by Carew and Bellamy, under the title of, Trial of

Wits. Bayle censures him on many accounts, and especially for publishing, as genuine and authentic, the pretended letter of Lentulus, the proconsul, from Jerusalem to the Roman senate, wherein a portrait is given of Jesus Christ, a description of his shape and stature, the colour of his hair, the qualities of his beard, &c.

HUBER, (Samuel,) a Swiss Protestant divine in the sixteenth century, who maintained the doctrine of universal redemption, was a native of Berne, and first settled as a minister in a village near that city, but was compelled, in consequence of his opinions, to retire into the territory of Wirtemberg, where he obtained a church, after having embraced the Augsburg Confession; he then went to Wittemberg, where he was appointed professor of divinity. While warmly opposing the Swiss Protestants on the article of predestination, he taught publicly, that all mankind were elected from eternity by the Supreme Being to everlasting salvation. Mosheim observes, "that the opinion of Huber differed more in *words* than in *reality* from the doctrine of the Lutheran church; for he did no more than explain in a new method, and with a different turn of phrase, what that church had always taught concerning the unlimited extent of the love of God, as embracing the whole human race, and excluding none by an *absolute* decree from everlasting salvation." He was afterwards deposed from his professorship, and went to Ratisbon, where he held a conference with some divines; and he then removed to Spires, where he published some books in defence of his opinions. He is the author of, An Exposition of the 9th, 10th, and 11th Chapters of the Epistle to the Romans.

HUBER, (Ulric,) a native of Dorckum, in the Dutch territories, famous as a lawyer, an historian, and a philologer, was born in 1636, and educated at Franeker, and at Utrecht, where he studied under Matthæi. He was afterwards appointed professor of eloquence. He published, De Genuinâ Ætate Assyriorum, et Regno Medorum; De Jure Civitatis; Jurisprudentia Frisiaca; Specimen Philosophiæ civilis, and Institutiones Historiæ civilis. He died in 1694.

HUBER, (Zacharias,) son of the preceding, was born at Franeker in 1669, and afterwards advanced to the same professorships. He published, De vero Sensu atque Interpretatione, Legis IX. D. de Lege Pompeiâ, de Parricidis, and Dissertationum Libri tres, quibus explicantur, &c., selecta Juris publici, sacri, privatique Capita. He died in 1732.

HUBER, (John Rodolph,) a clever painter, born at Basle in 1668. After studying under Gaspar Meyer, and Joseph Werner, he visited Italy, and at Mantua copied the works of Giulio Romano, and those of Titian at Verona, where he became the pupil of Tempesta. He then spent six years at Rome, where he made the acquaintance of Carlo Maratti, and studied the antique, and the works of Raffaelle, Guido, and the Caracci. He afterwards visited France, and then removed to Berne. His pictures are incredibly numerous, and his peculiarity of style obtained for him the designation of the Tintoret of Switzerland. The vigour of his genius continued unabated to the last year of a long life, which ended in 1748.

HUBER, (Mary,) a philosophical and miscellaneous writer, born in 1695 at Geneva. She was a Protestant by persuasion, and her works were vehemently assailed by the Roman Catholic divines. She possessed knowledge and genius; but her writings are sometimes obscure, particularly her metaphysical pieces. Her principal productions are, Le Monde fou préféré au Monde sage; Systèmes des Théologiens anciens et modernes, sur l'Etat des Ames séparées des Corps; Lettres sur la Religion essentielle à l'Homme; and, Réduction du Spectateur Anglais; this is an abridgment, which did not meet with success. She died in 1753.

HUBER, (John James,) a celebrated anatomist, was born at Basle in 1707, and educated there, and at Berne, and at Strasburg. Haller, who removed to Göttingen in 1736, having conceived the idea of publishing a description of all the plants of Switzerland, and not being able to examine the whole of that country himself, Huber explored for him the Graübund mountains, collected all the plants which grow in that district, and transmitted them to Haller for the completion of his work, which was published in 1742, in 2 vols, fol., under the title of, Enumeratio Plantarum Helveticarum. The author, in different parts of the preface, acknowledges the services rendered to him by Huber, whom he invited to Göttingen in 1738 to be dissector. Next year he was made extraordinary professor of anatomy in that city; in 1742 professor in the Caroline college at Cassel, with the rank of court physician; and in 1748 counsellor of state and body-physi-

cian to the prince, in which office he died in 1778. His principal works are, Commentatio de Medullâ Spinali, speciatim de Nervis ab eâ provenientibus; Commentatio de Vaginæ Uteri Structurâ rugosâ, nec non de Hymene; and, Epistola de Nervo-intercostali.

HUBER, (John,) born at Geneva in 1722, is known for his skill in cutting profiles in paper or parchment, many specimens of which are in this country. He was intimate with Voltaire, whose various occupations he has delineated with great truth and spirit. He also gave his attention to natural philosophy, and formed a project for guiding balloons by attaching to them birds of a larger species; this scheme he has set forth in a publication, entitled, Notice sur la Manière de diriger les Ballons d'après les Vol des Oiseaux de Proie. He died in 1790.

HUBER, (Francis,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1750. At the age of fifteen, in consequence of intense study, he lost his sight; but such was his devotion to natural history, that, with the assistance of his excellent wife, and of his friend and secretary Burnens, he was able to pursue his inquiries in his favourite science, and particularly into the nature and habits of bees. His publications are, Lettres à Ch. Bonnet; Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles; Mémoire sur l'Origine de la Cire; Lettre à M. Pictet; Mémoire sur l'Influence de l'Air dans la Germination des Graines. He died at Lausanne in 1831. De Candolle has, in honour of him, given the name of Huberia laurina to a species of plant.

HUBERT, (Matthew,) a celebrated French preacher, a priest of the Oratory, was born of poor parents at Chatillon on the Maine, in 1640, and studied rhetoric at Mans, under Mascaron. He was no less remarkable for his gentle piety and profound humility, than for his eloquence. He died in 1717, after displaying his powers in the provinces, in the capital, and at court. In 1725 his sermons were published at Paris, in 6 vols, 12mo. The best discourse in these volumes is the funeral oration on Maria Theresa of Austria. He was the contemporary of Bourdaloue, who admired his talents.

HUBNER, (John,) a German geographer, born in 1668, at Torgau, in Saxony. His works are chiefly written in the form of question and answer, and were once very popular. His Introduction to Geography has been translated into English, French, and other languages. He was professor of geography at Leipsic, and rector of the school at Hamburg, where he died in 1731. He wrote, Kurtze Fragen aus der newen und alten Geographie; Kurtze Fragen aus der Politischen Historie, bis zum Ausgang des Siebenzenden sæculi; Genealogical Tables, with Genealogical Questions subjoined; Supplements to the preceding works; Lexicons, resembling our gazetteers, for the aid of common life, entitled, Staats, Zeitungs, und Conversations-Lexico; A Genealogical Lexicon; Bibliotheca Historica Hamburgensis; and Museum Geographicum. The two last were more esteemed by the learned than any of his other works.—His son JOHN, an advocate at Hamburg, where he died in 1758, published, Bibliotheca Genealogica, and Lexicon Genealogicum.

HUDDART, (Joseph,) an eminent navigator and hydrographer, born in 1741 at Allenby, in Cumberland. He went early to sea, and was employed in the herring fishery in the Firth of Forth, and afterwards in the Irish and West India trade. In 1773 he engaged in the service of the East India Company, in which he attained the rank of commander in 1778, but relinquished the situation in 1788. He was distinguished as a nautical surveyor, both in the Indian seas, and on our own coasts. He likewise obtained a patent for the manufacture of cordage, for which purpose he erected machinery at Maryport. He published, A Sketch of the Straits of Gasper, a passage between the Islands of Banca and Billeton; several valuable charts; and some important papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1816.

HUDDE, (John,) born at Amsterdam in 1640, was eminent in his character of a magistrate, and possessed a genius for mathematical studies. He was the author of excellent little pieces, On the Reduction of Equations, and, De Maximis et Minimis, inserted by Francis van Schooten, mathematical professor at Leyden, in his Commentary on the Geometry of Descartes. He died in 1704.

HUDDESFORD, (William,) a naturalist and antiquary of the eighteenth century, educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D., and held the office of keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. He was also principal of Trinity college. He wrote, Martini Listeri Historia sive Synopsis Conchyliorum, et Tabulæ Anatomicæ, Oxon. 1770, fol.; and, the Lives of those eminent Antiquaries, Leland, Hearne, and Wood, 1772, 2 vols, 8vo.

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HUDDESFORD, (George,) a burlesque poet of the latter part of the last century. He wrote, Poems, including Salmagundi, Topsy Turvy, Bubble and Squeak, and Crambe Repetita, 1801, 2 vols, 8vo; The Wiccamical Chaplet; Les Champignons du Diable, or Imperial Mushrooms, a mock heroic poem, in five cantos, 1805, 12mo.

HUDSON, (Henry,) a distinguished naval discoverer, of whom nothing is known till, in 1607, he was sent by some London merchants in a small vessel to explore a north-east passage to Japan and China. He sailed on the 1st of May, with a crew of only ten men and a boy, and proceeded beyond the eightieth degree of latitude in the North Sea; when, being stopped by the ice, they returned, and arrived in England in September. In a second voyage, the next year, he landed in Nova Zembla; but he was unable to advance further to the east, and returned in August. In 1609 he was sent on a third voyage by the Dutch East India Company, and had a crew of twenty men, English and Dutch. After another unsuccessful attempt to the eastward, he steered for the American coast, and went down as far as Chesapeak Bay. A mutinous crew prevented him from endeavouring to find a westerly passage through Davis's Strait, and he returned in November. In April 1610 he sailed in a bark named the *Discovery*, with a crew of twenty-three men, and came within sight of Greenland on the 4th of June. Proceeding westward, he reached, in sixty degrees of latitude, the mouth of the strait bearing his name. Through this he advanced along the coast of Labrador, to which he gave the name of Nova Britannia, till it issued in the vast bay which perpetuates his memory. Here he congratulated himself that he had discovered the long-sought passage to the north-west. At length, however, he found he was only in a bay, and resolved to winter in the southern part of it. After enduring great hardships from shortness of provisions, and from the rigour of the climate, he sailed back on his return. Some of his men, however, were dissatisfied at his conduct, and rising against him, they fastened his arms behind him, and put him, his son, and seven men, the most infirm of the crew, into a small shallop, and turned them adrift. The shallop was never afterwards heard of, but the inhuman mutineers reached Plymouth, September 1611. A company now exists which bears the name of this intrepid mariner, and trades to that part of America which he discovered.

HUDSON, (Dr. John,) a learned critic, was born in 1662, at Widehope, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Soon after he had taken the degree of M.A., in 1684, he removed to University college, of which he was chosen fellow, and became a distinguished tutor. In 1701, on the resignation of Dr. Thomas Hyde, he was elected principal keeper of the Bodleian Library, which place he held till his death. In 1712 he was appointed principal of St. Mary's hall, by the chancellor of the university, through the interest of Dr. Radcliffe; and it is said, that to Hudson's interest with this physician, the university of Oxford is indebted for the very ample benefactions it afterwards received from him. He died in 1719. He published, Introductio ad Chronographiam, sive Ars Chronologica in Epitomen redacta; Velleius Paterculus, cum variis Lectionibus, et Notis, et Indice; a second edition, with the notes enlarged, in 1711; Thucydides; Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores, cum Dissertationibus et Annotationibus Henrici Dodwelli; Dionysii Halicarnassensis Opera omnia; Longinus; Moeris Atticista, de Vocibus Atticis et Hellenicis; Gregorius Martinus, de Græcarum Literarum Pronunciatione; and Fabulæ Æsopicæ. He had just finished, but did not live to publish, an edition of Josephus. He had proceeded as far as the third index, when, finding himself unable to go quite through, he recommended the work to his friend, Anthony Hall, who published it in 1720, in 2 vols, fol. Hall's care extended not only to the works of his deceased friend, but to his family, for he married his widow. Dr. Hudson intended to publish a catalogue of the Bodleian Library, which he had caused to be fairly transcribed in 6 vols, fol. He was an able assistant to several editors in Oxford, particularly to Dr. Gregory in his Euclid, and to Hearne in his Livy, &c. He corresponded with all the most learned men of the age.

HUDSON, (Thomas,) a portrait painter, born in 1701, was the pupil and son-in-law of Richardson. The better taste introduced by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had been for some time his pupil, put an end to Hudson's reign, who had the good sense to retire soon after finishing his capital work, the family-piece of Charles duke of Marlborough, about 1756. He died in 1779.

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HUDSON, (William,) an eminent botanist, born in Westmoreland about 1730. He served an apprenticeship to an apothecary in London, whom he succeeded in the business. In 1783 he lost a great part of his herbarium and cabinet of insects by fire, and he then left off business. It appears from Dr. Pulteney that he had a residence in the British Museum, but in what capacity is not mentioned. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1793. He undertook an arrangement of English botany according to the Linnæan system, and his Flora Anglica appeared in 1762, 8vo. The Latin preface was written by his friend, Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet. The work was received with great applause, and principally contributed to the prevalence of the Linnæan system in England. A second edition, greatly enlarged, in 2 vols, 8vo, was published in 1778. Mr. Hudson was well versed in the insects and shells of Great Britain, and meditated a Fauna Britannica. He corresponded with Linnæus, Haller, and other naturalists.

HUERGA, (Cyprian de la,) a learned Cistercian monk in the sixteenth century, was a native of Spain, who for a long time discharged the office of Scripture expositor in the university of Alcala. He was eminent for his knowledge of the ancient languages, and of theology. He died in 1560. He was the author of Commentaries on the Psalms, the book of Job, the Song of Songs, &c.

HUERTA, (Vicente Garcia de la,) a Spanish poet and critic, born at Zafra, in Estremadura, in 1729. His noble tragedy, La Raquel, is exempt from the anachronisms and irregularities which so frequently disfigure the productions of the Spanish stage. He published, A Military Library, and Poems, in 2 vols, printed at Madrid in 1778; but his principal work is his Theatro Hispañol, Madrid, 1785, 16 vols, 8vo, a collection of what he reckoned the best Spanish plays, with prefaces, in which he endeavours to vindicate the honour of Spanish literature from the strictures of Voltaire, Linguet, Signorelli, and others. He died in 1797.—Huerta must not be confounded with his brother Pedro, the laborious author of the Commentarios de la Pintura Encáustica del Pincel, and of De las Lineas de Apeles y Protogenes; nor with another academician, Francisco Manuel de Huerta, one of the three editors of the Diario de los Literatos de España; nor with Lopez de la Huerta, who wrote the Examen de la Posibilidad de Fijar los Sinónimos de la Lengua Castellana.

HUET, (Peter Daniel,) a learned French prelate, born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1630. The early death of his parents left him at the mercy of guardians who neglected him; but by the direction of his tutor, Mambrun, a Jesuit, he became well acquainted with literature, and particularly with geometry, and, with the assistance of Bochart, the Protestant minister of Caen, he made himself master of the Greek and Latin classics, and in 1652 he accompanied him to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden. The queen wished Huet to settle at Stockholm, but after three months' stay, he took his leave of the fickle princess, and returned to Paris. In 1661 he published his De Interpretatione Libri duo, the design of which was to confine within due limits the licence of translators, especially those of the Scriptures. His Origenis Commentaria, of which he had obtained a copy from a MS. while at Stockholm, appeared in 1668 at Rouen, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1669 he was invited by Christina to Rome, whither she had, after her abdication, retired; but he declined her liberal offers. In 1670 he was appointed, with Bossuet, sub-preceptor to the Dauphin. In 1678 he was nominated by Louis XIV. to the abbey of Aunay, in Normandy, and in 1685 he was raised to the see of Soissons, which soon after he exchanged for that of Avranches. In 1699 he resigned his bishopric, in order to enjoy more leisure for study, and received in its stead the abbey of Fontenay, near the gates of Caen, but afterwards removed to the maison professé of the Jesuits at Paris, where he spent the last twenty years of his life in literary pursuits. He died in 1721. His other works are, Demonstratio Evangelica, often reprinted; Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ; Quæstiones Alnetanæ de Concordiâ Rationis et Fidei; De la Situation du Paradis Terrestre. He also wrote notes on the Vulgate translation of the Bible, for which purpose he read over the Hebrew text twenty-four times; and in 1718 he published an account of his life, the title-page of which drew down the censures of the critics, as he used the words, "Ad eum pertinentibus," for "ad se." It ought to be mentioned that the plan of the edition of the classics, In Usum Delphini, is due to him, although the first idea of it was started by the duc de Montausier. Some of his works have

been translated into English; viz. On the Origin of Romances; this is prefixed to the Zayde of Madame de Lafayette; On the Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise; The History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients; and, The Weakness of the Human Understanding. After his death appeared a Huetiana, in which are some good remarks, intermixed with some very trivial ones.

HUFELAND, (Christopher William,) an eminent physician, was born in 1762 at Langensalze, in Saxony, and studied at Weimar, Jena, and Göttingen. He practised at Weimar, and was appointed physician to the king of Prussia. In 1793 he obtained the chair of medicine at Jena, where he published several able works, and especially a treatise, On the Art of prolonging Human Life, which has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. He died at Berlin in 1836.

HUFNAGEL, (George,) a naturalist, born at Antwerp in 1545. His abilities were noticed and rewarded by some of the German princes, and by the emperor Rodolphus. Besides some poetical works in Latin and German, he wrote four books for the use of the emperor, containing accurate representations of quadrupeds, insects, birds, and fishes. He died in 1600.

HUGFORD, (Ignazio,) an artist, born in 1703, of English parents, at Florence. He painted an altar-piece for the church of St. Felicite in that city, representing the angel Raphael; besides which, he has some pictures in the ducal gallery; but most of his works are at the Vallombrosa, at Forli, where he had a brother, Henry, who was a monk of that house, and had also a talent for painting. Ignazio died in 1778.

HUGH THE GREAT, count de Paris, duc de France, and father of Hugh Capet, was the son of Robert, count de Paris, who disputed the royal title with the feeble and unfortunate Charles III., and was slain at the battle of Soissons in 922. Hugh rallied the troops, and gained a complete victory. He declined the crown, and in 936 placed it upon the head of Louis d'Outre-Mer, only son of Charles III. This king having taken Normandy, Hugh, whom he had banished, marched against him, along with his brother-in-law, Otho I., and took him prisoner. He died in 956. He married Hadviga, sister of the emperor Otho, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

HUGH CAPET, first king of France of the third dynasty, was son of the preceding, and was born in 939. By dexterous management he caused himself to be proclaimed king at Noyon in June 987, and he was solemnly crowned at Rheims on the 3d of the following month. The duke of Guienne, who refused to acknowledge him, was vanquished in the field and obliged to submit; and Hugh strengthened his party by procuring the association of his son Robert. After this act he never himself wore the royal ornaments, but administered public affairs without any appearance of state or magnificence. He defeated his competitor, Charles of Lorraine, and afterwards possessed his crown in security. He made Paris the seat of the monarchy, and gained the good-will of the clergy by resigning the rich abbeys which his father had possessed, and by the exterior practices of devotion. After a reign of ten years, he died at Paris on the 24th of October, 996, leaving his son Robert sole king.

HUGH, (St.) of Cluni, was of a very distinguished family in Burgundy, and was born at Semur, in Briennois, in 1023. When he was only fifteen he entered into the monastic life at Cluni, under the guidance of St. Odilon. He was created prior of the order, and abbot in 1048, at the death of Odilon. Some epistles written by him are extant in Dacheri Spicilegium. There are also other pieces by him in the Bibliothèque de Cluni. He died in 1109. He was embroiled, at one time, with the bishop of Lyons, for saying the prayer for the emperor Henry IV., when that prince was under excommunication.

HUGH, (St.) was born in the diocese of Valence, in Dauphiny, in 1053, and was made bishop of Grenoble in 1079. In 1084 he received St. Bruno and his companions, and fixed them in the Grande Chartreuse. He was author of a Cartulary, some fragments of which are in Mabillon's posthumous works, and in Allard's Memoirs of Dauphiny, 1711 and 1727, 2 vols, fol. He died in 1132.

HUGH DE FLAVIGNY, born in 1065, became in 1077 a monk of St. Vannes, at Verdun, and abbot of Flavigny in 1097, but was dispossessed of that dignity by the bishop of Autun, who caused another abbot to be elected. Hugh, however, in 1111, supplanted Laurentius, abbot of Vannes, who was persecuted by the bishop of Verdun for his attachment to the pope, and kept his place till 1115. He wrote the Chronicle

of Verdun, which may be found in Labbe's Bibl. Manuscript.

HUGH DE FLEURY, or DE SAINTE MARIE, a celebrated monk of the abbey of Fleury towards the end of the eleventh century. His best work is his Traité de la Puissance Royale et de la Dignité Sacerdotale, in two books, in which he establishes the rights and bounds of the priestly and royal powers; this work may be found in tom. iv. of the Miscellanea of Beluze. He wrote also, in six books, A Chronicle, or History, from the time of Abraham to that of Charles the Bald. He died in 1120.

HUGH DE ST. VICTOR, was born, of poor parents, near Ypres, in Flanders, about 1097. When he was eighteen years of age, he entered into the congregation of the canons regular of St. Augustine, at the monastery of St. Victor, at Paris, where he rose to the office of prior. In 1130 he was appointed to the theological chair, which he filled with such distinguished reputation, that he was commonly called a second Augustine. He died in 1140. His works were published at Rouen in 1648, in 3 vols, fol. The best of these are his Commentaries on the Scripture.

HUGH OF AMIENS, was born at Amiens, educated at Laon, and became prior of Cluni. Afterwards he went to England, where he was made abbot of Reading by Henry I.; from which situation he was removed to his native country, in 1130, in order to fill the archiepiscopal see of Rouen. He was one of the most pious and learned prelates of his time. He died in 1164. He was the author of, Three Books of Instruction to his Clergy, against the heretics of his day, which, with two of his Letters, were published by D'Achery, at the end of The Works of Guibert de Nogent. He was also the author of Seven Books, or dialogues, on theological questions, which Martène and Durand have inserted in the fifth volume of their Thesaurus Anecdotum; and of An Explanation of the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer, and other pieces, printed in the ninth volume of their Veterum Scriptorum amplissima Collectio.

HUGH DE ST. CHER, a learned monk and cardinal, born in the vicinity of Vienne, in Dauphiné. In 1225 he entered into the Dominican order. Afterwards he was created doctor by the faculty of the Sorbonne, and was sent by Gregory IX. on a mission to Constantinople, to endeavour to bring about a union between the Eastern and the Western churches. In 1245, Innocent IV. created him a cardinal, and employed him in many important negotiations; as did likewise his successor, Alexander IV. He died in 1263. He wrote short commentaries and notes on the whole of the Scriptures, entitled, Postillæ, seu Commentariola juxta quadruplicem Sensum in totum Vetus ac Novum Testamentum; Commentary on the Psalms; Commentary on the Epistles and Gospels read in the Churches; but his most useful work is the Concordance of the Bible, of which he was the inventor, and in drawing up which he employed many monks of his order. It was entitled, Concordantia major Latinorum Bibliorum, pro omnibus Vocibus declinabilibus in tota S. Scriptura repertis; to which Conrad of Halberstadt added the indeclinable words about the year 1290. This work was printed at Cologne in 1684. He left a copy of the whole Bible, with marginal notes, and a multitude of various readings from Hebrew, Greek, and ancient Latin MSS. A copy of these various readings is lodged in the convent of St. Jacques, at Paris, and is known by the title of Correctorium.

HUGHES, (John,) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1677, and educated at a Dissenters' academy in London. He obtained a place in the ordnance, and was secretary to the commissioners for the purchasing of lands for the royal dock-yards. His first poem was on the peace of Ryswick, which was well received, in 1697; and two years after, The Court of Neptune, on William's Return, met with equal applause. He afterwards published a Pindaric Ode on the House of Nassau, and another in praise of music; and by his poetical merits he gained the acquaintance and friendship of Pope, Congreve, Addison, Steele, Rowe, and others. He was also noticed by lord Wharton, and in 1717 lord Cowper, the chancellor, appointed him secretary to the commissioners of the peace. His last work, written under the flattering hope of long enjoying his affluent independence, was the Siege of Damascus; but he died the very night the play was presented to the public, 17th February, 1720. His memory was regretted by the pen of Steele in the Theatre. His poems were collected and published in 2 vols, 12mo, in 1735. He translated Fontenelle's Dialogues of the Dead, Vertot's Revolutions of Portugal, and Letters of Abelard and

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Heloisa. He also contributed some papers to the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, and published an edition of Spenser's Works, in 6 vols, 12mo, 1715.

HUGHES, (Jabez,) younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1685. He published a translation of Claudian's Rape of Proserpine; the Story of Sextus and Erictho, from Lucan's Pharsalia; Suetonius's Lives of the Twelve Cæsars; Novels from the Spanish of Cervantes, &c. He died in 1731. His posthumous Miscellanies in Prose and Verse were published in 1737.

HUGHES, (John,) born in 1682, fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, was not related to the preceding. He made himself known as the editor of Chrysostom's Treatise on the Priesthood, a second edition of which appeared at Cambridge in 1712. He died in 1710.

HUGHES, (Griffith,) a divine and naturalist, who was minister of Lacy's parish, in the island of Barbadoes. In 1749 he circulated proposals for publishing the natural history of Barbadoes, where he had then been a resident twelve years. The work appeared in 1750, fol., in ten books, with twenty-four engravings; and it was republished, with a larger number of plates, in 1760. He was a member of the Royal Society, and published a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, on the zoophytes, called animal flowers, which grow on the rocks by the sea side at Barbadoes.

HUGO, or HUGON, (Herman,) a learned Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1588. He published, De prima scribendi Origine, et Universæ Rei Literariæ Antiquitate, republished by Trotzius in 1738, with many notes; Obsidio Bredana, sub Ambrosio Spinola; Militia Equestris, antiqua et nova. His Pia Desideria, the work by which he is best known, was first published in 1632, 8vo, and reprinted in 32mo, with all the clearness of Elzevir, and adorned with rather fanciful engravings. They consist of long paraphrases in elegiac verse, on various passages of Scripture. His versification is usually good, but he wants simplicity and sublimity. He died in 1639.

HUGO, (Charles Louis,) a voluminous author in Latin and French, born in 1667 at St. Mihel, was a canon of the Premonstratensian order, a doctor of divinity, abbé of Etival, and titular bishop of Ptolemais. He died in 1739. His works are, Annales Præmonstratensium; Vie de St. Norbert, Fondateur des Premontrés; Sacræ Antiquitatis Monumenta; Traité historique et critique de la Maison de Lorraine: this is a bold work, and not only the name of the author, but that of the place where it was printed, was concealed; the former being professedly Balcicourt, the latter Berlin, instead of Nanci. Yet the author was traced out, and fell under the censure of the parliament. In 1713 he published, Réflexions sur les deux Ouvrages concernant la Maison de Lorraine, in which he defends his former publication.

HUGTENBURGH, (James van,) a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1639, and studied under Nicholas Berchem; after which he went to Rome, where his talents as a landscape painter were highly prized. He died in the prime of life.

HUGTENBURGH, (John van,) a painter, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Haerlem in 1646. After receiving some instruction from his father, he became the pupil of John Wyck, and then went to Italy, whence he returned to Holland by way of Paris, where he spent some time with Vander Meulen. On his arrival at Haerlem he obtained considerable employment; and such was his reputation, that Prince Eugene engaged him to paint the battles and sieges in which he and the duke of Marlborough had commanded in conjunction. In 1711 he was invited to the court of the elector Palatine, for whom he painted several pictures, and was rewarded with a chain and medal of gold. His pencil is delicate, his colouring transparent, his keeping good, and, by the aerial perspective, his distances are as beautifully thrown off as those of Wouvermans. His skies are lucid and pleasing; he managed the chiaro-scuro with extraordinary skill; and he is justly deemed one of the best battle-painters of his age and country. He engraved a great number of plates from his own designs and those of Vander Meulen. He died in 1733.

HULDRICH, (John James,) a learned Swiss Protestant divine, was born at Zurich in 1683, and educated at home, and at Bremen, whence he went to Holland, where he published at Leyden a very curious book in Hebrew and Latin, entitled, Sepher Toledot Jescho, or the history of Jesus Christ, written by a Jew, full of atrocious calumnies, which Huldrich refutes in his notes. On his return to Zurich in 1706 he was made chaplain of the Orphan House, and four years after professor of Christian morals in the lesser college, to which was afterwards

added the professorship of the law of nature. This led him to write a commentary on Puffendorff, On the Duties of Men and Citizens. His other works are the Miscellanea Tigurina, 3 vols, 8vo, and some sermons in German. He died in 1731.

HULL, (Thomas,) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, and actor, was born in London in 1728, and educated at the Charter-house. He performed for some time in the provincial theatres, and in 1759 obtained an engagement at Covent-garden theatre. He was critically skilled in the dramatic art, and the correspondent of some of the eminent literary men of his time. In poetry he seldom soared above the level of easy and correct versification; in prose, perhaps, he is entitled to higher praise; but none of his works have had more than temporary success. He died in 1808. For the stage he altered, or wrote entirely, nineteen pieces. The work by which he is most advantageously known is a poem, still deservedly popular, entitled, Richard Plantagenet, containing the legendary history of an illegitimate son of Richard III., who, after the ruin of the White-Rose party, found an asylum at Eastwell Park, in Kent, where he worked many years in the capacity of a bricklayer. Hull's other works are, Henry the Second, or the Fall of Rosamond, a tragedy; Moral Tales, in verse; Letters from a Gentleman to a Young Lady; Select Letters between the Duchess of Somerset, Shenstone the Poet, and others, and Sir William Harrington, a novel. He was the founder of the Theatrical Fund.

HULLOCK, (Sir John,) a distinguished lawyer and judge, born in 1764 at Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham. In early life he entered at Gray's-inn, and was in due time called to the bar. In 1816 he was promoted to the rank of sergeant-at-law; and in 1823 he was made one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer. He died suddenly of cholera while attending the Oxford circuit, on the 31st of July, 1829. He published, The Law of Costs, 8vo, 1792; The Law of Costs in Civil Actions and Criminal Proceedings, 8vo, 1797, and another edition, in two volumes, 1810.

HULME, (Nathaniel,) a physician, was born at Hulme Thorp, in Yorkshire, in 1732, and was taught the rudiments of medical science by his brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, an eminent physician at Halifax; after which he became a pupil at Guy's Hospital. In 1755 he served in the capacity of surgeon in the navy, and being stationed at Leith after the peace of 1763, he embraced the opportunity of prosecuting his medical studies at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of doctor in 1765. Soon after he settled in London, and on the establishment of the General Dispensary he was appointed its first physician. He was also for some time physician to the City of London Lying-in Hospital. About 1774 he was, through the influence of lord Sandwich, then first lord of the Admiralty, elected physician to the Charter-house, where he continued till his death, which took place in 1807. He was the author of several medical dissertations, and contributed some papers to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, of both which bodies he was a member. In 1787 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, for his treatise on the following prize question: Rechercher quelles sont les Causes de l'Endurcissement de Tissu Cellulaire auquel plusieurs Enfans nouveaux-nés sont sujets. To the Archæologia he contributed an account of a brick brought from the site of ancient Babylon. He was also one of the editors of the London Practice of Physic.

HULSE, (Sir Samuel,) a brave English officer. He entered the 1st foot-guards as an ensign in 1761. In 1782 he attained the brevet of colonel, and commanded the 1st battalion of his regiment in Holland and at the siege of Valenciennes. In 1798 he received the rank of lieutenant-general, and was in Ireland for a time during the period of the Rebellion. He was next engaged in the expedition to the Helder; and in 1803 he obtained the rank of general. In 1806 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital; in 1820 he became governor; and in 1830 he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. He also held various offices in the royal household, and was a member of the privy-council. He died in 1837.

HULSEMANN, (John,) a learned Lutheran divine, was born at Essen, in East Friesland, in 1602, and educated at Rostock, Wittemberg, and Leipsic. In 1627 he visited the Low Countries and France, and after spending the winter at Paris, returned in 1628 to Germany, where he was admitted a licentiate in divinity. He was appointed to the theological chair in the university of Wittemberg, which he occupied for several years. In 1645 he was placed at the head of the Luthe-

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ran doctors who were sent to the celebrated conference at Thorn, called the Charitable Conference, as its object was to attempt a re-union between the Romish, Lutheran, and Reformed persuasions; but which ended, like many similar meetings, in widening the differences between the parties, instead of terminating them. He soon after removed to Leipsic, where he was appointed pastor of St. Nicholas, professor of divinity, assessor of the consistory, and superintendent of the churches in that city. He died in 1661. His principal works are, Collegium publicum Anti-Papisticum; Breviarium Theologicum; Manuale Confessionis Augustanæ; Calvinismus irreconciliabilis; Methodus Concionandi; De Auxiliis Gratiæ; Extensio Breviarii Theologici; and A Relation of what took place in the Conference at Thorn, in German.

HULSIUS, (Anthony,) a learned Protestant divine, was born in a small village in the duchy of Berg in 1615, and educated at Wesel, and at Deventer, where he distinguished himself by the extraordinary proficiency which he made in Oriental literature. For the purpose of further improvement he visited England, France, and Switzerland. In 1640 he returned to Holland, and four years afterwards was chosen minister of Breda. In 1669 he was nominated regent of the Flemish college at Leyden; which situation he retained in connexion with the professorships of divinity and the Oriental tongues, to which he was appointed in 1676. He died in 1685. He wrote, Theologia Judaica; Opus Catecheticum Didactico-Polemicum; Non Ens Præ-Adamiticum.

HULSIUS, (Henry,) son of the preceding, was born at Breda, in 1654, and educated at Duisburg, Marburg, Leyden, and Harderwick, where, in 1679, he was admitted to the degree of D.D. In 1681 he was appointed professor of divinity at Duisburg, and retained that situation till his death in 1723. He wrote, Sulamith; Summa Theologiæ; De Principio Credendi; Somnium; De Vallibus Prophetarum Sacril.; Jura Wilhelmi III. M. Britan. Regis; Verba Ithiel, Vchal, et Lemuel; Commentarius in Israelis prisci Prærogativas ac Bona, 1713; Causa Dei, 1717; Melchisedecus; and various Dissertations.

HULSIUS, (Levinus,) a native of Ghent, who acquired considerable reputation by his skill in geography, the mathematics, and the knowledge of medals. We have no account of the time either of his birth or death, and only learn concerning him, that he resided during the greater part of his life at Nuremberg, and in other cities of Germany.

HULST, (Peter Vander,) a painter, was born at Dort in 1652, and having been instructed in his native city, went to Rome, where he adopted the style of Mario da Fiori, who excelled in the representation of flowers, insects, and reptiles. Though his works are not so highly finished as those of Mignon or De Heem, they show a genius in the style, character, and disposition, rarely seen among the Flemish painters of the same subjects. He died in 1708.

HUMAYUN NESIR ED DEEN MOHAMMED, the second emperor of the Tartar, or Mogul dynasty, in Hindustan, was born at Cabul, A.H. 915 (A.D. 1508). He accompanied his father Baber in his invasion of Hindustan, A.H. 932 (A.D. 1525), and commanded the right wing of the army in the decisive battle of Panipat. He was next sent against two Afghan chiefs, who had assembled an army east of the Ganges; and after having defeated them he rejoined the army of Baber, and was present at the battle fought with the native Hindu princes at Biana, near Agra, in which he greatly distinguished himself. He ascended the throne on the death of Baber, A.H. 937 (A.D. 1530). Shir Khan, the Afghan governor of Bahar, revolted against him, and totally defeated him in an engagement on the banks of the Ganges A.H. 947 (A.D. 1540.) He died A.H. 963 (A.D. 1556), and was succeeded by his son Akbar. We are informed by Ferishta, that "he devoted himself to the sciences of astronomy and geography, and not only wrote dissertations on the nature of the elements, but had terrestrial and celestial globes constructed for his use." He also wrote several poems.

HUMBERT, an eminent Benedictine of the eleventh century, was a native of Burgundy, who embraced the monastic life at the abbey of Moyen Moutier, in the diocese of Toul, in 1015. Here he acquired such reputation for learning, that Leo IX. sent for him into Italy, where he promoted him to the bishopric of the White Forest. About 1049, the same pontiff raised him to the purple, and sent him as his legate to Constantinople in 1053, to attempt to restore the ancient union between the eastern and western churches. In 1059, by order of Nicholas II., he drew up the confession of faith for Berenger to sign. He died about

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1063. His works are inserted in the sixth volume of Canisius's Antiquæ Lectiones; and also in the eighteenth volume of the Bibl. Patr.

HUMBERT, (Joseph Amable,) a French general, was born, of parents in humble life, about 1767, at Rouveroye, in Lorraine. After having acquired distinction as commander of a brigade, under general Hoche, in the expedition against Ireland in 1798, he, in 1802, joined the army sent to St. Domingo under general Leclerc, when he made himself master of Port au Prince. The following year he returned to France with the widow of Leclerc, and Pauline, sister of Napoleon. The emperor, offended by his conduct, banished him to Brittany, whence he made his escape to the United States. He subsequently acted an important part in the insurrection of the Spanish colonies, and commanded a party of the insurgents in 1816. He died at New Orleans in 1823.

HUMBOLDT, (Charles William, baron de,) Prussian minister of state, and brother of the celebrated naturalist, was born at Berlin in 1767, and educated at the university of Jena, where he became intimate with Schiller. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1810; in 1814 he was one of the plenipotentiaries at Châtillon; and he signed the treaty of Paris. He then withdrew into retirement, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. He translated portions of Pindar and the Agamemnon of Æschylus into German, and wrote several able dissertations on Grammar, and on the affinities of the Oriental languages, and a paper on hieroglyphical inscriptions on some Egyptian statues in the museum at Berlin. He died in 1835.

HUME, (Patrick,) a Scotch commentator on Milton, who kept a school in London towards the end of the seventeenth century. He published, in 1695, Annotations on Milton's Paradise Lost, fol., which is highly commended by bishop Newton. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

HUME, (David,) was born at Edinburgh on the 26th of April, 1711. He was the youngest son of a descendant of the earl of Hume, or Home; but the family was not a wealthy one. He lost his father in his infancy, and was brought up, with a view to the profession of the law, under the care of his mother, a woman of singular merit, and descended from the family of lord Halkerton, whose title came by succession to her brother. He early displayed a great love for literature, which became his predominant passion; but he could not confine himself to his legal studies, and spent his time in the pursuits of philosophy and general learning; insomuch that while his friends imagined that he "was poring over Voet and Vinnius, Cicero and Virgil were the authors he was secretly devouring." As his slender patrimony did not permit him solely to follow his literary inclinations, he was induced in 1734 to go to Bristol, with recommendations to some eminent merchants, apparently to obtain commercial employment. But in a few months he found that scene totally unsuitable to him; and he then went to France, with the intention of prosecuting his literary pursuits in a country retreat, resolving to supply by economy his deficiency of fortune. He resided first at Rheims, but chiefly at La Flêche, in Anjou. In 1737 he came to London, and in the end of the following year he published his Treatise on Human Nature, which he had composed during his residence in France. This publication, however, proved unsuccessful; and it was severely criticized by Warburton, in the review of the day, entitled, The Works of the Learned. Immediately afterwards he went to Scotland, to his mother and elder brother. Undepressed by the failure of his first literary attempt, he proceeded in his course of studies, and in 1742 printed at Edinburgh, Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary, which were favourably received. In 1745 he returned to England, to live with the young marquis of Annandale, the state of whose mind and health required that he should have a companion, and the connexion lasted for a twelvemonth. In 1746, general St. Clair nominated Hume his secretary in an expedition designed for Canada, but which ended in an attack upon the French coast. In 1747 he attended the general, in the same capacity, upon a military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. He now ventured to re-cast the first part of his Treatise on Human Nature, and to publish it with the title of, An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding. This piece appeared while he was abroad; and on his return he was mortified to find that his performance was entirely overlooked. He then went into Scotland, and lived two years with his brother in the country, occupied in preparing new matter for the press. In 1751 he removed to Edinburgh; and there he published his Political Dis-

courses, which were well received. In the same year his Enquiry concerning the principles of Morals was published in London, but it met with little notice. In 1752 he obtained the appointment of librarian to the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh—a place of little pecuniary emolument, but which gave him the command of a large collection of books. This circumstance seems first to have inspired him with the idea of becoming an historical writer, and probably suggested as his first subject the History of England under the House of Stuart. A quarto volume of this work, containing the reigns of James I. and Charles I., appeared in 1754. The work was not only decried, but neglected; and so completely was the author mortified, that, as he relates, had not war broken out at that period between England and France, he would have retired to some provincial town of the latter kingdom, have changed his name, and for ever renounced his country. His constitutional tranquillity, however, returned, and he proceeded in his task. In the interval between the appearance of the first and of the second volume of his History, he published his Natural History of Religion, which was vehemently censured by Warburton, under the name of Hurd. The second volume of his History, comprising the period from the death of Charles I. to the Revolution, appeared in 1756, and was better received than the first had been. He was now encouraged to take a wider range of English history, and in 1759 he published his History of the House of Tudor. This, he says, excited a clamour against him almost equal to that attending the first volume. His reputation as an historian, however, continued to gain ground; so that he was induced to go back to the earlier periods, and write down to the point at which his last portion had commenced. These two additional volumes appeared in 1761, and completed the History. The copy-money obtained for these works, joined to a considerable pension granted him by the crown, through the influence of lord Bute, had now secured him an independence, with which it was his intention to live retired in his native country; but in 1763 he received an invitation from the earl of Hertford, to attend him on his embassy to Paris, with the near prospect of the secretaryship to the embassy. This was an offer too flattering to be resisted. He accompanied that nobleman, and received the expected appointment at Paris. This situation could not fail of being acceptable to one who was fond of refined society, and somewhat vain of literary reputation. He remained as chargé d'affaires till the arrival of the duke of Richmond, in 1765, and did not return to England till the beginning of 1766. In 1767 he accepted the post of undersecretary of state, offered to him by general Conway, which he held till the resignation of that minister in 1769. He then returned to Edinburgh, expecting to enjoy a comfortable old age by means of the friends, reputation, and income (1000*l.* a-year), he possessed. In the spring of 1775 he was attacked with a disorder in the bowels, which at first caused no alarm, but which, by its continuance, at length declared itself incurable, and carried him off on the 25th of August, 1776, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. After his death, in 1779, were published his Dialogues concerning Natural Religion, 8vo. In 1783 appeared, Essays on Suicide, in his name, which are said to have been intended to be published by him in his life-time, but were set aside on account of threats of prosecution to the bookseller. They contain some of his most obnoxious principles in the grossest and most offensive form.

HUME, (David,) baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, nephew to the preceding, was born in 1756. He had been professor of Scots Law in the university of Edinburgh, and is the author of a work on the criminal law of Scotland, which has long been considered as the textbook in that department of jurisprudence, published under the title of Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes, 2 vols, 4to, 1797. He died in 1838.

HUME, (Sir Abraham,) a naval officer, born about 1748. He served at first on board the *Orson*, in the armament sent, in 1787, against Holland, and was almost continually afloat during the whole of the war against revolutionary France. In 1819 he received an appointment at Plymouth, and died in 1838, in the ninetieth year of his age. He wrote a short treatise on improvement in naval architecture, which was well received. He was also a member of the Royal Society.

HUMMEL, (Johann-Nepomuk,) an eminent musical composer and performer, was born at Presburg in 1778. In his sixth year he was sent to Vienna, and placed under Mozart, who, though he

had a natural repugnance to teaching, took him into his house as a pupil, where he remained two years. In his tenth year he set out on a visit to the principal cities of Germany, Denmark, and Holland, and in 1791 reached London, where he had the honour to perform at Buckingham House before the royal family. He returned to Vienna, and studied under Albrechtsberger and Salieri. In 1803 he engaged in the service of Prince Esterhazy, and took an active part in the management of the Imperial Theatre, and produced several successful operas. In 1811 he withdrew from the prince's establishment, and in 1816 he became chapel-master to the king of Würtemberg, in whose service he remained till 1818, when he engaged himself in the same capacity to the grand-duke of Weimar, which appointment he retained till his death, which took place in 1837. In 1821 he had made a visit to Petersburg and Moscow, and two years after to Amsterdam. In 1830 he arrived in London, and gave concerts at the Hanover-square Room. In 1831 and in 1833 he again visited London, but on the latter occasion a single concert convinced him that his popularity had deserted him. His compositions are very numerous. Of his operas, Mathilde von Guise is the best; and in his two masses—in D minor and E flat—are clever and charming movements. But his reputation will rest on his piano-forte works.

HUMMELIUS, (John,) a celebrated mathematican, was born at Memmingen in 1518, and educated at his native place, and at Strasburg, and at Wittemberg, where he was admitted to the degree of M.A., and was appointed mathematical tutor. He was afterwards nominated minister of Blesse, a town in the neighbourhood of his native city. When the *Interim* was enforced by Charles V., Hummelius refused to subscribe to it, and was banished; but afterwards his skill in the mathematics recommended him to the favour of that prince, who bestowed on him high marks of his esteem, and in 1553 raised him to the dignity of count palatine, at the time when he filled the chair of mathematical professor at Leipsic. Hummelius also invented several useful mathematical instruments, and added valuable improvements to others, known before his time. He died in 1562, when only forty-four years of age.

HUMPHREY, (Laurence,) a learned divine, was born at Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, about 1527, and educated at Cambridge; after which he became first a demy, then a fellow, of Magdalen college, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1552, and about that time was made Greek reader of his college, and entered into orders. In 1555 he went to Zurich, and associated himself with the English exiles, who had fled from their country on account of their religion. After the death of Mary he returned to England, and was restored to his fellowship in Magdalen college, from which he had been expelled. In 1560 he was appointed the queen's professor of divinity at Oxford; and the year after he was elected president of his college. In 1570 he was made dean of Gloucester. In 1580 he was removed to the deanery of Winchester; and he would probably have been promoted to a bishopric, if he had not been disaffected to the Church of England, in consequence of the principles which he had imbibed at Zurich. Several divines used to call him and Dr. Fulke, of Cambridge, standard-bearers among the Nonconformists. Wood says, that "Humphrey was a great and general scholar, an able linguist, a deep divine; and for his excellency of style, exactness of method, and substance of matter in his writings, went beyond most of our theologists." He died in 1590. His writings are, Epistola de Græcis Literis, et Homeri Lectione et Imitatione; De Religionis Conservatione et Reformatione, deque primatu Regum; De Ratione interpretandi Auctores; Optimates, sive de Nobilitate, ejusque antiquâ Origine; Joannis Juelli Angli, Episcopi Sarisburiensis, Vita et Mors, ejusque veræ Doctrinæ Defensio; Two Latin Orations spoken before Queen Elizabeth, one in 1572, another in 1575; Sermons; and, Some Latin Pieces against the Papists, Campian in particular. Wood quotes archbishop Tobias Matthew, who knew him well, as declaring, that "Dr. Humphrey had read more fathers than Campian the Jesuit ever saw; devoured more than he ever tasted; and taught more in the university of Oxford, than he had either learned or heard."

HUMPHREYS, (James,) an eminent lawyer, a native of Montgomeryshire. He was articled to an attorney at Worcester, and afterwards entered at Lincoln's-inn, and became a pupil of Mr. Charles Butler. He soon acquired reputation, and was employed in affairs chiefly relating to property in Wales and in the west of England. He was intimate with Fox, Romilly, Henry Clifford, and Horne

Tooke. He published, Observations on the English Law of Real Property; Letter to Sir Edward Sugden; Letter to the Editor of the Jurist. He also delivered lectures at the London University. He died in 1830.

HUMPHRY, (Ozias,) a painter, born at Honiton, in Devonshire, in 1742. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the drawing-school kept by Mr. William Shipley, in London, but after three years' study he was obliged to return to his native town, and was placed under Samuel Collins, a miniature painter of Bath, whom he succeeded in that city, till 1764, when he removed to London, under the auspices of Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1773 he went to Italy with Romney, and resided at and near Rome for about four years. On his return to England he began to practise painting in oil, and continued to do so till 1785, when he went to India, where he adopted miniature again, and painted the portraits of several of the native princes, and was chosen one of the first members of the Asiatic Society, and was held in much esteem by Mr. Hastings and Sir William Jones; but in 1788, the state of his health compelled him to return to England, and he was employed by the duke of Dorset in reducing to a miniature size the portraits in his collection at Knowle. By this labour he greatly injured his sight, on which he devoted himself chiefly to crayons. He died in 1810.

HUNAULD, (Francis Joseph,) an eminent anatomist and physician, was born at Chateau-Briant in 1701, and educated at Rennes, Angers, and Paris. He received the degree of M.D. at Rheims in 1722. On his return to Paris he studied anatomy and surgery under Winslow and Du Verney, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1724. He was appointed physician to the duke of Richelieu, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Vienna, and ever afterwards retained his entire confidence. On the death of Du Verney, in 1730, Hunauld was appointed his successor, as professor of anatomy in the king's garden, where he soon acquired a reputation little short of that of his predecessor, and found the spacious theatre overflowing with pupils. Having been admitted a member of the faculty of medicine at Paris, he practised with great success, and attracted the notice of the court. He took a journey into Holland, where he became acquainted with Boerhaave, and in 1735 he visited London, where he was elected a member of the Royal Society, at one of the meetings of which he read some Reflections on the Operation for Fistula Lacrymalis, which were printed in the Transactions. He was cut off in the vigour of life by a putrid fever in 1742. The greater part of his writings consists of papers, which were published in various volumes of the Mémoires of the Academy of Sciences, between 1729 and 1742. Some of his most curious observations relate to the formation of the bones of the skull, and to the lymphatics of the lungs.

HUNIADES, (John Corvinus,) waivode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Uladislaus, king of Hungary, was one of the greatest commanders of his time. He fought bravely against the Turks, and, in 1442 and 1443, gained important battles against the generals of Amurath II., and obliged that prince to retire from Belgrade, after besieging it seven months. In the battle of Varnes (1444), so fatal to the Christian cause, and in which Uladislaus fell, Corvinus was not less distinguished than in his more fortunate contests; and, being appointed governor of Hungary, he became formidable to the Turks. In 1448, however, he suffered a defeat from them. He was more fortunate afterwards, and in 1456, obliged Mahomet II. to relinquish the siege of Belgrade. He died of a fever on the 10th of September in the same year. The pope is said to have shed tears on the news of his death; and Christians in general lamented Huniades as their ablest defender against the infidels.

HUNNIS, (William,) chapel-master to queen Elizabeth, and a voluminous writer of moral and religious poetry. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

HUNNIUS, (Giles,) a celebrated Lutheran divine, noted for his intolerance, was born at Winende, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, in 1550, and educated at the schools in that vicinity, and at Tübingen. In 1576 he was made professor of divinity at Marburg. He was a vehement opponent of the Calvinists, and in 1592 he was sent for into Saxony to reform that electorate, was made divinity professor at Wittemberg, and a member of the ecclesiastical consistory. In these offices his zeal against Calvinism led him to persecute those who adhered to it. In 1595 he was appointed pastor of the church of Wittemberg, and in the same year published his most celebrated pole-

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mical work, entitled, Calvinus Judaizans. At the same time he carried on a controversy with Samuel Huber, about predestination and election. He was present at the conference at Ratisbon in 1601, between the Lutherans and Roman Catholics. He died in 1603. His works have been collected in 5 vols, fol.; and contain, Funeral Orations, a Catechism, Prayers, Colloquies, Notes on St. Matthew and St. John, and on most of the canonical Epistles, and, Homilies on six of the Prophets.

HUNNIUS, (Nicholas,) son of the preceding, was born at Marburg in 1585, and educated at Wittemberg, where he was appointed professor of philosophy. Afterwards he was made superintendent of Eilenburg, and one of the theological professors at Wittemberg. In 1623 he filled the same post at Lubeck, where, in the following year, he was created superintendent of the churches. He died in 1643. He wrote, Harmonia Evangeliorum Dominicalium cum Historiis Vet. Test.; Epitome Credendorum; Examen Errorum Photinianorum; and a variety of treatises in controversy with the Romanists and Calvinists.

HUNNOLD, (Francis,) a German Jesuit, and celebrated preacher in the former part of the eighteenth century, was a native of the principality of Nassau. His sermons are represented to be some of the best that appeared in Germany at the period when he flourished, and fill six folio volumes, which were first published at Cologne and Augsburg.

HUNT, (Walter,) an English Carmelite, who attended at the council of Florence, where he warmly opposed in his speeches and in his writings the meditated union between the Greek and Latin churches. He died in 1470.

HUNT, (Jeremiah,) a dissenting divine, was born in London in 1678, and educated under Mr. Thomas Rowe at Edinburgh, and at Leyden; at the latter place he applied himself to the study of Hebrew, and the Jewish antiquities. He officiated for some time at Tunstead, in Norfolk, whence he removed to London about 1710, and was appointed pastor of the congregation at Pinners' Hall, in which office he continued for thirty-seven years. In 1729 the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died in 1744. He published, An Essay towards explaining the History and Revelations of Scripture in their several periods; to which is annexed a dissertation on the Fall of Man. After his death his Sermons, with tracts, were published in 4 vols.

HUNT, (Stephen,) a physician and antiquary, was born at Canterbury, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He practised physic at Canterbury, and became a collector of Roman coins, vessels, and utensils, particularly of those about Reculver and Richborough, all of which, together with his books and MSS., he bequeathed to the library of Canterbury cathedral. The date of his death is not known.

HUNT, (Thomas,) regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford, was born in 1696, and educated at Hart hall, and was one of the first four senior fellows or tutors, when the society was made a body corporate and politic, under the name of Hertford college. He published, A Fragment of Hippolytus, taken out of two Arabic MSS. in the Bodleian Library, printed in the fourth volume of Parker's Bibliotheca. Biblica, 1728, 4to. In 1738 he was elected Laudian professor of Arabic, and in the following year he delivered a Latin speech, De Antiquitate, Elegantia, Utilitate, Linguæ Arabicæ, and another, De Usu Dialectorum Orientalium, ac præcipue Arabicæ, in Hebraico Codice interpretando. In 1746 he issued proposals for printing Abdollatiphi Historiæ Ægypti Compendium, with a full account of that work, which, however, he never published. The subscribers were recompensed by receiving in lieu of it his posthumous Observations on the Book of Proverbs, edited by Dr. Kennicott. In 1747 he was appointed regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of the sixth stall in Christ Church. He had in 1740 been elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was also a fellow of that of Antiquaries. In 1757 he published the works of bishop Hooper.

HUNT, (Henry,) a noted mob orator, of the Radical school, born about 1773 at Uphaven, in Wiltshire, where he was for several years an opulent farmer. In early life he was a staunch loyalist, and received the thanks of the lord-lieutenant of the county for the proffer of his services in 1801, when the kingdom was menaced with invasion. He joined the Marlborough troop of cavalry; but, owing to some misunderstanding between lord Bruce, its commander, and himself, he challenged his lordship; for which he was indicted in the court of King's Bench, found guilty, fined 100*l.*, and imprisoned six weeks. He then became a radical reformer, associated with the most disaf-

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fected, and was looked up to by many of them as the fearless champion of their party. He long tried for a seat in parliament, but was unsuccessful at Bristol, Westminster, and for the county of Somerset. He was, however, twice elected for Preston, 1830-1; but the year after his second return, his constituents declined his future services. A meeting at Manchester, where he presided and declaimed, having ended with loss of life and limb to many of the assembled multitude, he was indicted as the ringleader of an unlawful assembly of the people, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Ilchester gaol. He died of paralysis in 1835.

HUNTER, (Christopher,) a physician and antiquary, was born in 1675 at Medomsley, in the county of Durham, and educated at the free-school of Houghton-le-Spring, (founded by the celebrated Bernard Gilpin,) and at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1701 he received a faculty or licence from Dr. John Brookbank, spiritual chancellor at Durham, to practise physic through the whole diocese of Durham. He published, The Ancient Rites and Monuments of the Church of Durham, and An Illustration of Mr. Daniel Neale's History of the Puritans, in the article of Peter Smart, M.A., from Original Papers, with Remarks. He died in 1757.

HUNTER, (William,) a distinguished anatomist and physician, was born in 1718 at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, where his father was a farmer, with a family of ten children, of whom William was the seventh. From his youth he evinced a sedate and studious disposition, and he was sent at the age of fourteen to the university of Glasgow as a student of divinity; but after a residence there of five years, while he was hesitating on the subject of subscription to the articles of the Scotch Church, he willingly listened to a proposal from Cullen, afterwards the celebrated medical professor, to become a domestic pupil of medicine with him at Hamilton, where he had just settled. This took place in 1737; and Hunter passed nearly three years, which he often declared to be the happiest of his life, in the house of his friend. It has been mentioned, in the life of Cullen, that the partnership which afterwards took place between them contained the stipulation, that each of them should alternately pursue further improvement in some medical school. Hunter, in consequence, repaired to Edinburgh in November 1740, where he attended the winter course of lectures. In the summer of 1741 he arrived in London, with a recommendation to Dr. James Douglas, then an eminent teacher of anatomy in the metropolis, and a practitioner in midwifery. The favourable opinion of his talents and character with which he inspired this physician, led to an invitation from him to reside in his family as an assistant in his dissections, and as a private tutor to his only son. This offer he gladly embraced; and he also entered as a surgeon's pupil at St. George's Hospital, and as a dissecting pupil under the able anatomist Dr. Frank Nicholls. In 1742 Dr. Douglas died; and in the following year Hunter, now become his own master, communicated to the Royal Society a paper, On the Structure and Diseases of articulating Cartilages, which was printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. lxii. About this time a society of navy-surgeons had engaged Mr. Samuel Sharpe to deliver to them a course of lectures; and on Sharpe's declining the office, Hunter was solicited to continue it; and he gave so much satisfaction, that he was requested to add to it a course of anatomical lectures, which he commenced in 1746. In 1747 he became a member of the Corporation of Surgeons; but he found the practice of surgery so unpleasant to his feelings, that he soon relinquished it, and confined his professional exertions to midwifery. His progress in the latter capacity was accelerated by his being elected surgeon-accoucheur, first to the Middlesex Hospital, and afterwards to the British Lying-in-Hospital. In 1750 he obtained the degree of M.D. from Glasgow. In 1762 he was consulted in the pregnancy of the queen; and in 1764 he was appointed physician-extraordinary to her majesty. His practice now became so extensive, that he engaged Hewson as his assistant lecturer and partner; but in 1770 this connexion was dissolved, and Hewson gave way to Cruickshank, a man of great and acknowledged abilities. In 1767 he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and in the next year he communicated to that body a curious memoir relative to the bones found near the Ohio, in America, which, principally from the structure of the teeth, he proved to have belonged to some large quadruped distinct from the elephant, to which they had been commonly ascribed: this paper was printed in the fifty-eighth volume of the Philosophical

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Transactions; and he enriched the sixtieth and sixty-first volumes of the same collection with remarks on fossil bones found at Gibraltar, and a description of the nylghau, an Indian species of antelope. The Society of Antiquaries also admitted him as a member; and in 1768, on the institution of the Royal Academy of Arts, he was appointed to the professorship of anatomy. He was also elected a foreign associate of the Royal Medical Society, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris. In 1775 he completed his great work—on which he had been engaged for nearly thirty years—his Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus, illustrated with thirty-four large plates made from capital drawings of subjects and preparations, and engraved by the first masters. He made considerable progress in a detailed anatomical description of the figures, which he did not live to finish. It was completed and published by his nephew, Dr. Matthew Baillie, in a thin 4to volume, in 1794, under the title of, Anatomical Description of the Gravid Uterus and its Contents. In 1778 he published, Reflections on the Section of the Symphysis Pubis. Two Introductory Lectures to his Anatomical Course, which he had prepared for the press, appeared after his death, in 1785, 4to. In 1781 he succeeded Dr. J. Fothergill as president of the College of Physicians. When success placed him in the road to fortune, his first object was to accumulate such a sum as might secure to him ease and independence. His industry and frugality soon accomplished this purpose; and his next design was, to employ his superfluous wealth in some scheme of public utility. The foundation of an anatomical school in the metropolis naturally suggested itself to him; and about 1765 he presented a memorial to the minister, requesting a grant of ground in the King's Mews, on which he offered to construct a suitable edifice, and to endow a professorship in perpetuity, both at his own cost. The offer was declined, and he at length purchased some ground in Great Windmill-street, on which he built a private house, anatomical theatre, and museum; and he removed thither from Jermyn-street in 1770. A very extensive and valuable collection of anatomical preparations, in which no labour or cost was spared, was first deposited in his museum. To these he added fossils and other subjects of natural history, a noble collection of Greek and Latin books, and a cabinet of ancient medals, progressively formed at an expense exceeding 20,000*l*. The great interest he took in his museum was the cause of his continuing his professional labours to the last, notwithstanding an impaired state of health had warned him to retire. A design he had entertained of purchasing an estate for his own residence in Scotland was thwarted, and was at last given up, and he determined never to remove from London. He had the satisfaction of seeing part of his numismatical treasures made known to the learned world in a publication by his friend Dr. Combe, which was entitled, Nummorum Veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Museo Gulielmi Hunter asservantur Descriptio, Figuris illustrata, 4to, 1783. A few weeks before his death an attack of gout, to which he was subject, obliged him to keep the house for some days. An apparent recovery induced him, contrary to the advice of his friends, to deliver a lecture; but the effort so much exhausted him, that he fainted away, and a paralytic seizure shortly followed. His intellects remained clear to the last, and he expired on the 30th of March, 1783, and was buried in St. James's church, Westminster. By his will he bequeathed his museum to his nephew, Dr. Matthew Baillie, for a term of thirty years; after that period it was to be transmitted entire to the university of Glasgow, to which he left 8,000*l*. for its maintenance and augmentation. William Hunter was a man of extensive learning, of ready and perspicuous utterance, and of polished manners. Less remarkable than his brother John for originality of genius and powers of investigation, he was free from many of his faults. He was the most scientific man that ever practised as an accoucheur; and midwifery is as much indebted to him, as surgery is to his brother. The two brothers had been unhappily estranged for many years before Dr. Hunter's death, in consequence of a dispute relative to their mutual claims to the discovery of the structure of the placenta: which was most in fault is still unknown; but their hostility, which was at first very warm, did not cease till William was on his death-bed. Even then the reconciliation was only partial, for he left nearly the whole of his large property to those who were distantly connected with him, although his brother was at the time in embarrassed circumstances. In person Dr. Hunter was well formed, but of a slender make, and rather below the middle stature. There are several good por-

traits of him extant. One of these is an unfinished painting by Zoffany, who has represented him in the attitude of giving a lecture on the muscles at the Royal Academy, surrounded by a group of academicians. His manner of living was extremely simple and abstemious. He was an early riser; and, when business was over, he was constantly engaged in his anatomical pursuits, or in his museum. There was something very engaging in his manner and address; and he had such an appearance of attention to his patients when he was making his inquiries, as could hardly fail to conciliate their confidence and esteem. In consultation with his medical brethren he delivered his opinions with diffidence and candour. He died unmarried.

HUNTER, (John,) younger brother of the preceding, and one of the ablest anatomists, sagacious and expert surgeons, and acute observers of nature, that any age has produced, was born at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, on the 14th of July, 1728. At the age of ten years he lost his father, and, being the youngest of ten children, he was suffered to employ himself in amusement rather than study, though sent occasionally to a grammar-school. When he was seventeen he went to reside with his brother-in-law, a cabinet-maker at Glasgow, and worked at the trade for nearly three years. He had reached the age of twenty when, hearing of the reputation his brother William had acquired in London, he made a proposal to go up to him as an assistant. His proposal was accepted, and in September 1748 he arrived in London. In the summer of 1749 he attended Mr. Cheselden at Chelsea Hospital, and in 1751 he became a pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and attended the practice of Mr. Pott. In 1753, after having paid a visit to Scotland, he entered as a gentleman commoner at St. Mary's hall, Oxford, with the view of practising as a physician. His professional studies, however, were not interrupted, for in 1754 he became a pupil at St. George's Hospital, where in 1756 he was appointed house-surgeon. In the winter of 1755 his brother admitted him to a partnership in his lectures. But by excessive attention to his studies his health was so much impaired, that he was advised to resort to a milder climate; he accordingly obtained the appointment of a surgeon on the staff, and went with the army to Belle-isle, leaving Mr. Hewson to assist his brother. He continued in this service till the close of the war in 1763, when, his health being completely restored, he returned to London, and commenced practice, to which, however, he gave less attention than to the study of comparative anatomy, which he pursued with unexampled ardour. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1768 his brother, having finished his house in Windmill-street, gave up to him that which he had occupied in Jermyn-street. In the same year he was elected one of the surgeons to St. George's Hospital. In 1771 he married Miss Home, the eldest sister of Sir Everard Home, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. His time was now assiduously devoted to study, and no sacrifice by which he could promote it was deemed too great. The best rooms in his house were filled with his preparations; and his mornings, from sunrise to eight o'clock, were constantly employed in anatomical and philosophical pursuits. At the same time the volumes of the Philosophical Transactions bear testimony to his success in comparative anatomy, which was his favourite, and may be called almost his principal pursuit. When he met with natural appearances which could not be preserved in actual preparations, he employed able draughtsmen to represent them on paper; and for several years he even kept one in his family expressly for this purpose. In January 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the king. In the autumn of the same year he had an illness of so severe a nature as to turn his mind to the care of a provision for his family in case of his decease; when, considering that the chief part of his property was vested in his collection, he determined immediately to put it into such a state of arrangement as might make it capable of being disposed of to advantage at his death. In 1781 he was elected into the Royal Society of Sciences and Belles-Lettres at Göttenburg; and in 1783 into the Royal Society of Medicine, and the Royal Academy of Surgery, at Paris. In the same year he removed from Jermyn-street to Leicester-square, and, with more spirit than consideration, expended a very large sum in buildings adapted to his pursuits. On the death of Mr. Middleton, surgeon-general, in 1786, he obtained the appointment of deputy surgeon-general to the army; but in the spring of the year he had a violent attack of illness, which left him for the rest of his life subject to peculiar and

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violent spasmodic affections of the heart. In July 1787 he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society. In 1790, finding that his lectures occupied too much of his time, he relinquished them to his brother-in-law, Mr. Home; and in that year, on the death of Mr. Adair, he was appointed inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general to the army. He was also elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. His death, which was sudden, and the consequence of one of those spasmodic seizures in the heart to which he had now for several years been subject, happened on the 16th of October, 1793. Irritation of mind had long been found to bring on this complaint; and on that day, meeting with some vexatious circumstances at St. George's Hospital, he put a degree of constraint upon himself to conceal his resentment, and in that state went into another room, where he immediately fell dead in the arms of Dr. Robertson, one of the physicians of the hospital. Mr. Hunter was short in stature, but remarkably strong, active, and capable of great bodily exertion. The prints of him by Sharp, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, give an accurate idea of his countenance. His temper was warm and impetuous; but his disposition was candid, and free from reserve. His mind was uncommonly active; it was naturally formed for investigation, and so attached to truth and fact, that he despised all unfounded speculation, and proceeded always with caution upon the solid ground of experiment. It has been supposed, very falsely, that he was fond of hypothesis; on the contrary, if he was defective in any talent, it was in that of imagination; he pursued truth on all occasions with mathematical precision, but he made no fanciful excursions. Conversation in a mixed company, where no subject could be connectedly pursued, fatigued instead of amusing him; particularly towards the latter part of his life. He slept little; seldom more than four hours in the night, and about an hour after dinner. But his occupations, laborious as they would have been to others, were far from being fatiguing to him, being so perfectly congenial to his mind. He spoke freely, and sometimes harshly, of his contemporaries; but he considered surgery as in its infancy, and, being very anxious for its advancement, thought meanly of those professors whose exertions to promote it were unequal to his own. Money he valued no otherwise than as it enabled him to pursue his researches; and in his zeal to benefit mankind, he attended too little to the interests of his own family. Besides his numerous contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society, he wrote, A Treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth; A Treatise on the Venereal Disease; Observations on certain Parts of the Animal Œconomy; A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds: this was a posthumous work, published in 1794. There are also some papers of his in the Transactions of the Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, which were published in 1793. The collection of comparative anatomy which Mr. Hunter left behind him, must be considered as a proof of talents, assiduity, and labour, which cannot be contemplated without admiration. His attempt in this collection has been to exhibit the gradations of nature, from the most simple state in which life is found to exist, up to the most perfect and complex of the animal creation,—to man himself. By his art and care he has been able so to expose and preserve in a dried state, or in spirits, the corresponding parts of animal bodies, that the various links in the chain of perfectness may be readily followed and clearly understood. They are classed in the following order: first, the parts constructed for motion; secondly, the parts essential to animals as respecting their own internal economy; thirdly, parts superadded for purposes concerned with external objects; fourthly, parts designed for the propagation of the species, and the maintenance and preservation of the young. By his will he directed that his museum should be offered to the purchase of government; and, after some negotiation, it was bought for the public use for the sum of 15,000*l.*, and given to the College of Surgeons in London.

HUNTER, (Anne,) widow of the preceding, born in 1742. She was the sister of Sir Everard Home, and was the intimate friend of the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and wrote several beautiful poems, chiefly of the lyric kind, some of which were set to music by Haydn. A volume of her productions was printed in 1802. She died in 1821.

HUNTER, (Robert,) author of the famous Letter on Enthusiasm, attributed by some to Swift, and by others to Shaftesbury. He was made governor of Virginia in 1708, but was taken prisoner by the French on his voyage; and in

1710 he was sent as governor to New York and the Jerseys, at the head of a colony of Palatines. He was in 1728 appointed governor of Jamaica, and died there in 1734. He wrote also a farce, called Androboros, according to Coxeter.

HUNTER, (Alexander,) an eminent physician, descended from a respectable family in Scotland, was born in 1729, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he settled at York, and became one of the founders and principal supporters of the Lunatic Asylum in that city. He died in 1809. He published an edition of Evelyn's Sylva, 2 vols, 4to; Georgical Essays, &c. 6 vols, 8vo.

HUNTER, (Henry,) a popular divine of the Scotch Kirk, and a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1741 at Culross, in Perthshire, educated at Edinburgh, and made minister of Dumfermline in 1764. Two years after he removed to South Leith, and in 1771 he was invited to the care of the Scotch church, London Wall, where he continued till his death. He was respected for his learning, his piety, his eloquence, the mildness of his manners, and the liberality of his principles. A consumptive habit obliged him to retire to Bristol for the benefit of the air and the waters, and he died there in 1802. He published, Sacred Biography, or the Characters of Scripture, 6 vols, 8vo; Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity; Miscellaneous Sermons, 2 vols, 8vo; and he translated besides various works from the French, Lavater's Physiognomy; Saurin's Sermons; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature; Letters of Euler to a German Princess, on different subjects in Physics and Philosophy: he also translated Sonnini's Travels.

HUNTER, (John,) a naval officer, born at Leith in 1738. In May 1754 he entered on board the *Grampus* sloop-of-war, which formed part of the escort of George II. the last time he went to the continent. In the following year he was removed to the *Centaur*, of 24 guns, and was made a midshipman. In 1757 he was removed to the *Neptune*, 90, in which he served in the expedition against Rochefort; and in 1759 was at the memorable reduction of Quebec. In February 1760 he passed his examination for a lieutenant, and was removed into the *Princess Amelia*. In 1776 he served in America, under lord Howe, and distinguished himself greatly at the attack upon Philadelphia, in which he was severely wounded. In 1780 he went in the *Berwick* to reinforce admiral Rowley's squadron in the West Indies. In the following year he joined the fleet under admiral Parker in the North Sea, and was present in the action with the Dutch fleet under admiral Zoutman, on the Dogger Bank, August 5. In 1782, when lord Howe took the command of the Channel fleet, Hunter was appointed the admiral's third lieutenant; and at the time his lordship sailed to the relief of Gibraltar, he had risen to be his first lieutenant in the *Victory*. Soon after this event he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to command the *Spitfire* fire-ship. In 1786 he was sent, in the *Sircies*, of 20 guns, to escort the first draught of convicts that were sent to the new penal colony at Botany Bay, New South Wales. In 1795 he was appointed governor of that colony, from which he returned in 1801. In October 1807 he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral; and in July 1810 he was made vice-admiral. He died in 1821.

HUNTER, (John,) an eminent classical scholar, born at Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, in 1747. He was principal of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; and for more than half a century previous to his obtaining that appointment, he was professor of polite literature in the university of St. Andrew's. He is well known for his editions of Virgil, Livy, Horace, and other Latin authors. He died in 1837.

HUNTER, (William,) a Scotch physician and Orientalist, was born at Montrose about the middle of the last century, and educated at Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1777. After an apprenticeship of four years he got a situation as a physician on board an East Indiaman, from which service he was transferred in 1781 to the Company's medical establishment at Bengal. From 1794 to 1806 he was surgeon of the marines, and for some years inspector-general of hospitals in the island of Java. As secretary to the Asiatic Society, and professor and examiner at the college of Calcutta, and in his previous post of surgeon to major Palmer's embassy with Dowlat Raj Scindia, from 1784 to 1794, he had good opportunities of studying the languages and literature of India. He wrote, A Concise Account of the Kingdom of Pegu, with a Description of the Caves of Elephanta, Amboola, and Canara; Account of some Artificial Caverns near Bombay;

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An Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Seamen, or Lascars, on Long Voyages; besides papers on medicine, natural history, &c., in the Asiatic Researches, and other periodical works. He died of a fever in the beginning of 1815.

HUNTINGDON, (Henry of,) an ancient English historian, was born about the beginning of the twelfth, or end of the eleventh century, and was educated by Albinus of Anjou, a learned canon of the church of Lincoln. At the request of Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, who was his patron, he composed a general History of England, from the earliest accounts to the death of king Stephen, 1154, in eight books, published by Sir Henry Savile. Wharton has published a long letter of this author to his friend Walter, abbot of Ramsay, On the Contempt of the World, which contains many curious anecdotes of the kings, nobles, prelates, and other great men, who were his contemporaries. The date of his death is not known.

HUNTINGDON, (Selina, countess of,) second daughter of Washington Shirley, earl Ferrers, was born in 1707, and married, in 1728, Theophilus Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. From indulging in habits of gaiety, and frequenting scenes of fashionable dissipation, she became all at once, after a serious illness, grave, reserved, and melancholy. Her thoughts were wholly absorbed by religion, and she employed the ample resources which she possessed in disseminating the principles of Whitefield, and other Calvinistic Methodists. Not only was her house thrown open for the preaching of those reformers, but chapels were built by her in various parts of the kingdom, and a college was erected at her expense at Trevecca, in Wales, for the education of young men designed for the ministry. At the time of her death, which took place in 1791, the number of her chapels is stated to have been sixty-four, the principal of which was at Bath, where she herself frequently attended.

HUNTINGDON, (William,) a Calvinistic Methodist preacher, born in 1744, who attained some notoriety towards the end of the eighteenth century, was the son of a farmer's labourer in Kent. His early life was passed in menial service, and other low occupations, and, after indulging in dissipation for several years, according to his own account, he was converted, and became a preacher. His followers erected for him a chapel in Tichfield-street, and afterwards one of larger dimensions in Gray's-inn-road, where he officiated till near the time of his death, which took place at Tunbridge Wells, in August 1813, at the age of sixty-nine. Of his numerous publications, many of which were of a controversial cast, the best known are, The Arminian Skeleton, or the Arminians dissected and anatomized, and The Bank of Faith. After the death of his first wife he married the wealthy relict of Sir James Saunderson, a London alderman.

HUNTINGFORD, (George Isaac,) a learned prelate, was born at Winchester in 1748, and educated at Winchester college, and at New college, Oxford. In 1772 he succeeded his brother Thomas in the mastership of Warminster school, and continued there for some years. In 1781 he printed some Greek monostrophic odes, which were criticised with great severity by Porson, and by Charles Burney. In 1782 he published his Introduction to the Writing of Greek, in two parts. He also published in 1788, Ethic Sentences, and a Latin interpretation of Ælian. In 1785 he was chosen a fellow, and in 1789 he was appointed warden, of Winchester college. In 1795 and 1797 he published two volumes of sermons. In 1800 he published, A Call for Union with the Established Church, addressed to English Protestants, being a Compilation of Passages from various Authors; reprinted in 1808. It was dedicated to Mr. Speaker Addington, who had been his pupil at Winchester, and who, after becoming prime minister, in the following year, advanced him to the bishopric of Gloucester. In 1815 he was promoted to the see of Hereford. His other publications are, Thoughts on the Trinity; Preparation for the Holy Order of Deacons, or the first Questions proposed to Candidates for the Holy Order of Deacons elucidated, a Charge; Preparation for the Holy Order of Priests, or the Words of Ordination and Absolution explained, a Charge; The Petition of the English Roman Catholics considered, in a Charge delivered at his Triennial Visitation in 1810; A Protestant Letter, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Somers, 1813, 8vo. He died, unmarried, in 1832.

HUNTINGTON, (Robert,) a learned divine, was born, in 1636, at Deorhyrst, in Gloucestershire, where his father was minister, and educated at Bristol, and at Merton college, Oxford, of which he was

chosen fellow. He applied himself diligently to the study of the Oriental languages, his knowledge of which led to his being chosen chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, whither he sailed from England in September 1670. During his eleven years' residence in this place, he applied himself particularly to procure MSS.; and for this purpose he maintained a correspondence with the learned of every profession. He travelled also for his improvement, not only into the adjacent, but also into distant places; and after having visited Galilee and Samaria he went to Jerusalem. In 1677 he went to Cyprus, and the year after he undertook a journey of 150 miles for the sake of beholding the ruins of Palmyra; but, instead of having an opportunity of viewing the place, he and his companions were very near being taken by the Arabs. In 1680 he visited Egypt, where he collected several curiosities and MSS., and had the pleasure of conversing with John Lascaris, archbishop of mount Sinai. In 1682 he embarked for Italy; and, having visited Rome, Naples, and other places, taking Paris in his way, where he stayed a few weeks, he returned to England, and retired to his fellowship at Merton college, and in 1683 he took his degree of D.D. About the same time, through the recommendation of bishop Fell, he was appointed provost of Trinity college, Dublin; but the troubles that happened in Ireland at the Revolution forced him back for a time into England; and though he returned after the reduction of that kingdom, yet he resigned the provostship in 1691. In the mean time he sold his collection of MSS. to the curators of the Bodleian Library. In 1692 he was presented to the rectory of Great Hallingbury, in Essex. He was offered about that time the bishopric of Kilmore, but refused it; in 1701, however, he accepted that of Raphoe, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Dublin, on the 20th of August; but he died in twelve days after, and was buried in Trinity college chapel. He published, An Account of Porphyry Pillars in Egypt, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 161. Some of his Observations are printed in A Collection of Curious Travels and Voyages, in two vols, 8vo, by Mr. J. Ray; and thirty-nine of his letters, chiefly written while he was abroad, were published by Dr. T. Smith.

HUNTON, (Philip,) a nonconformist divine, and political writer, was born in Hampshire in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. Having entered into orders, he settled at Westbury, in Wiltshire. In 1657 Cromwell made him provost of his recently-erected college at Durham; with which office he held the living of Sedgefield, which, however, he lost on the return of the old incumbent in 1660; and on the dissolution of the collegiate establishment, he retired to his congregation at Westbury, where he died in 1682. He wrote, A Treatise of Monarchy: viz. concerning Monarchy in general, and the English Monarchy in particular; which was condemned by a decree of the convocation held July 21, 1683, and the book was ordered to be burnt in the school quadrangle at Oxford. This treatise provoked the animadversions of Dr. Henry Ferne, and of Sir Robert Filmer, the latter of whom composed his famous Patriarcha, in defence of the divine right of kings, against Hunton.

HURD, (Richard,) an English prelate, distinguished for his elegant scholarship, was born at Congreve, in Staffordshire, in 1720. He was the second son of John and Hannah Hurd, whom he describes as "plain, honest, and good people, farmers, but of a turn of mind that might have honoured any rank;" and they appear to have been solicitous to give their son the best and most liberal education. They rented a considerable farm at Congreve, but soon after removed to a larger one at Penford, about half-way between Brewood and Wolverhampton, in the same county. There being a good grammar-school at Brewood, Hurd was educated there under the Rev. Mr. Hilman, and upon his death under his successor the Rev. Mr. Budworth, whose memory Hurd affectionately honoured in a dedication, in 1757, to Sir Edward Littleton, who had also been educated at Brewood school. He continued under this master's care until 1733, when he was admitted of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1742. In June of that year he was ordained deacon in St. Paul's cathedral by bishop Butler; and in May 1744 he was ordained priest. In 1746 he published, anonymously, Remarks on a late Book, entitled, An Enquiry into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by the Heathens, by William Weston, B.D.; and in 1749 he published his Commentary on Horace's Ars Poetica, in the preface to which he took occasion to compliment Warburton in a manner which procured him the acquaintance of that author, with whom

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he contracted an intimacy which remained unbroken during the whole of their lives, and is supposed to have had a considerable effect on the opinions of Hurd, who was long considered as the first scholar in what has been called the Warburtonian school. In May 1750, by Warburton's recommendation to Dr. Sherlock, bishop of London, Hurd was appointed one of the Whitehall preachers. In the following year he published his Commentary on the Epistle to Augustus. Although Hurd's reputation as a polite scholar and critic had been now fully established, his merit had not attracted the notice of the great. He still continued to reside at Cambridge, in learned and unostentatious retirement. In December 1756 he became, on the death of Dr. Arnald, entitled to the rectory of Thurcaston, as senior fellow of Emmanuel college, and was instituted in February following. In 1757 he published, A Letter to Mr. Mason on the Marks of Imitation, and Remarks on Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion, in which Warburton appears to have been concerned: this piece occasioned Hume a great deal of uneasiness. In 1759 he published, without his name, Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government, 8vo. This was followed by his Letters on Chivalry and Romance, which, with his Dialogues on Foreign Travel, were republished in 1765, with a preface on the manner of writing dialogue, under the general title of, Dialogues, Moral and Political. In the year preceding he had published, A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Leland, in which his late Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence is criticised; and the Bishop of Gloucester's Idea of the Nature and Character of an Inspired Language, as delivered in his Lordship's Doctrine of Grace, is vindicated from all the Objections of the learned Author of the Dissertation. In 1762 he was promoted by lord-chancellor Northington to the rectory of Folkton, in Yorkshire, on the recommendation of Mr. Allen, of Prior Park; in 1765, on the recommendation of bishop Warburton and Mr. Charles Yorke, he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's-inn; and in August 1767 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Gloucester. On Commencement Sunday, July 5, 1768, he was admitted D.D. at Cambridge, and on the same day was appointed to open the lecture founded by his friend Warburton, for the illustration of the prophecies; and his Twelve Discourses were published in 1772, under the title of, An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome. In 1769 he published, The Select Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley, with a preface and notes, in 2 vols, 8vo. In 1775, on the recommendation of lord Mansfield, he was promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. In 1776 he published a volume of Sermons preached at Lincoln's-inn, which was followed afterwards by a second and third. In June of the same year he was appointed preceptor to the prince of Wales, and the duke of York. In 1781 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Göttingen. In 1781 he was translated to the see of Worcester. On his arrival at Hartlebury Castle, one of the episcopal seats of Worcester, he resolved to put the castle into complete order, and to build a library, which was finished in 1782, and furnished with a collection of books, the property of his lately deceased friend, bishop Warburton, which he had purchased. To these he afterwards made several considerable additions, and bequeathed the whole of his own collection. On the death of archbishop Cornwallis in 1783 he was offered by George III. the archiepiscopal see, which he declined. In 1788 he edited, in 7 vols, 4to, a complete edition of the Works of Bishop Warburton, but he did not publish the Life of that prelate until 1795. After a few days' confinement to his bed he expired in his sleep, on Saturday morning, May 28, 1808, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. After his death was published, A Collection of Warburton's Letters to himself, which he had directed to be published, for the benefit of the Worcester Infirmary. Of this only 250 copies were printed, to correspond with the 4to edition of Warburton's works, but it has since been reprinted in 8vo. Before his death Hurd had prepared for the press an edition of Addison's Works, which was published in 6 vols, 8vo, with philological notes, 1810. In the same year a new edition of the works of bishop Warburton appeared, according to Dr. Hurd's directions; and, for the first time, an edition of his own works, in 8 vols, 8vo, consisting of his critical works, moral and political dialogues, his sermons, and controversial tracts.

HURDIS, (James,) an ingenious poet,

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was born at Bishopstone, in Sussex, in 1763, and educated at Chichester school, and at St. Mary's hall, and Magdalen college, Oxford, where he attracted the notice of Dr. Horne, president of Magdalen, and his successor Dr. Routh, Dr. Sheppard, Dr. Rathbone, and others. About 1784 he went to Stanmer, in Sussex, where he resided as tutor to the earl of Chichester's youngest son, the Hon. George Pelham, afterwards bishop of Exeter. In May 1785 he retired to the curacy of Burwash, in Sussex, which he held for six years; but in the interim, in 1786, he was elected probationer fellow of Magdalen. In 1788 he published, The Village Curate, which was followed by his Adriano, or the First of June; Panthea; Elmer and Ophelia, and the Orphan Twins. These were followed by, A Short Critical Disquisition on the true Meaning of the word תנינים, found in Gen. i. 12, and Select Critical Remarks upon the English Version of the First Ten Chapters of Genesis. In 1791, through the interest of the earl of Chichester, he was appointed to the living of Bishopstone; and about the same time he wrote his tragedy of Sir Thomas More. Soon after he visited his friend Hayley at Eartham, where he was introduced to Cowper the poet. In 1792 he published his Cursory Remarks upon the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakspeare, occasioned by reading Mr. Malone's Essay on the Chronological Order of those celebrated Pieces. In November 1793 he was elected professor of poetry in the university of Oxford. In 1800 he published his Favourite Village, and the same year his Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy, 8vo. He died in 1801, after a short illness, in his thirty-eighth year. In 1808 an edition of his Poems, in 3 vols, was printed, by subscription, at the university press, Oxford.

HURE, (Charles,) a French divine, born in 1639, at Champigny-sur-Yonne, where his father was a labourer. He applied himself sedulously to letters, and to the Oriental languages, and was member of the Port Royal Society, professor of languages in the university of Paris, and at last principal of the college of Boncourt. In his religious opinions he was considered a Jansenist. He died in 1717. He wrote a Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols, fol.; an edition of the Latin New Testament; a French translation of the New Testament, with notes; A Commentary on the Catholic Epistles, and the Apocalypse; and, A Sacred Grammar.

HUSKISSON, (William,) an eminent statesman and financier, was born at Birch Moreton, in Worcestershire, in 1770. He was the eldest son of a private gentleman, who resided upon his patrimonial estate, called Oxley, near Wolverhampton. When he was in his fourth year his mother died; and his father having married again, he was taken, in 1783, to Paris by his mother's uncle, Dr. Gem, a physician, who, having accompanied the duke of Bedford on the embassy thither in 1763, had fixed his residence in that capital. It was his uncle's intention to make him a physician, with the view of introducing him as his own successor in the appointment attached to the embassy at Paris; but he declined that profession, and devoted himself to politics, to which the stirring events of the time in France strongly inclined him. With all the ardour natural to his years, he entered into the feelings of the Revolutionary party, and became a warm supporter of principles and theories, which subsequent experience taught him to regard as visionary and dangerous. He was a member of a Society called, La Société de 1789, or Le Club de Quatre-vingt-neuf, (which had been established by seceders from the Jacobin Club, and in opposition to it,) and of the London Corresponding Society. During his residence in France he had become a perfect master of the French language; and the interest he took in public affairs had made him familiar with the intricacies, condition, and general bearings, of the several parties in Paris. These qualifications for office, so well adapted to the times, did not escape the notice of lord Gower, afterwards marquis of Stafford, the British ambassador, to whom he had been introduced by Dr. Warner, chaplain to the embassy, and who appointed him his private secretary, with apartments in the ambassador's hotel. Upon the return of lord Gower to England, in 1792, Mr. Huskisson accompanied him, and was recommended by him to Mr. Dundas, who appointed him to assist in the projected arrangement of an office for the affairs of the French emigrants who had taken refuge in England. Here his talents won for him the esteem and approbation of Mr. Pitt, and of Mr. Canning in particular, with whom he ever after maintained the most intimate union. In 1795 he was appointed chief clerk in the office

of Mr. Dundas (afterwards lord Melville), then secretary of state for the War Department; and in the following year he succeeded Sir Evan Nepean in the office of under-secretary; and being found a valuable man of business, he was brought into Parliament, under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, for the borough of Morpeth, which place he continued to represent until the dissolution of Parliament in 1802. About this period he was successively appointed receiver-general of the duchy of Lancaster, and a commissioner of the Board of Trade. In 1799 he married Elizabeth Mary, younger daughter of admiral Mark Milbanke, by whom he had no issue. In 1800 he purchased of Mr. Hayley, the poet, and biographer of Cowper, his villa at Eartham, near Chichester. He remained in office as under-secretary of the War Department until the breaking up of Mr. Pitt's administration in 1801, when he resigned. On the 5th of May, 1804, he was elected, on a vacancy, for the borough of Liskeard. On the same day Mr. Pitt returned to power; and soon after Mr. Huskisson was appointed one of the joint secretaries to the Treasury. At the general election in 1806 he was re-elected for Liskeard. During Mr. Fox's short administration, Mr. Huskisson was in Opposition; but he returned with Mr. Perceval, and resumed his secretaryship, being elected to Parliament in 1807 for the borough of Harwich. Being placed on the Bullion Committee, he became one of its most active members; and he defended the principles in the Report of that Committee, in a pamphlet, entitled, The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined; which soon reached a third edition. About this period he obtained the lucrative appointment of colonial-agent for Ceylon; the salary of which was 4,000*l.* a year. This he retained until 1823. At the elections in 1812, 1818, and 1820, he was returned for Chichester. In July 1814 he was sworn a privy-counsellor; and in the following month he was appointed the first commissioner of woods and forests; a post which he retained until he was taken into the cabinet, in 1823. On Mr. Canning's being made secretary of state, in September, 1822, and his declining to be re-elected for Liverpool, the freemen of that town, solicitous to maintain their connexion with him, chose his friend Mr. Huskisson for his successor. On the 31st of January, 1823, he was appointed treasurer of the navy; to which office was added, on the 5th of April following, that of president of the Board of Trade. On the death of Mr. Canning, and the consequent formation of lord Goderich's short-lived ministry, Mr. Huskisson, on the 3d of September, 1827, succeeded his lordship as secretary of state for war and the colonies. In the following administration, at the head of which was the duke of Wellington, Mr. Huskisson retained his seat in the cabinet; but, in the debate of the 19th of May, 1828, on the proposed disfranchisement of East Retford, which took a most unexpected turn, Mr. Huskisson, being called on to redeem a pledge which he had incautiously given in a former discussion on the same subject, found himself compelled to divide against his colleagues; a step which led to his retirement from office. On the dissolution of Parliament at the end of the session, the state of his health prevented him from being present at Liverpool at his re-election for that place. A residence of some weeks in the Isle of Wight had, however, so restored him, that in the early part of September, 1830, he determined to visit his constituents, in order to assist at the ceremony of opening the Liverpool and Manchester railway. On Wednesday, the 15th of that month, the ceremony took place; and on that occasion Mr. Huskisson lost his life, in consequence of one of his legs having been crushed by the wheels of a steam-engine coming in contact with him. This melancholy accident, which threw a gloom over the proceedings, occurred at Parkfield, seventeen miles from Liverpool, about noon; and at nine o'clock in the evening, after enduring the severest agonies, Mr. Huskisson expired. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Liverpool. His speeches have been published in 3 vols, 8vo.

HUSS, (John,) the great Bohemian reformer, was born, of parents in humble life, in 1370, at Hussenitz, or Hussinatz, a village of Bohemia, and educated at the university of Prague. In 1400 he was chosen pastor of the church of Bethlehem in that city. He had adopted the opinions of Wickliffe, whose writings had been introduced into Bohemia by some attendants of the king's sister, Anne (queen of Richard II. of England, and daughter of the emperor Charles IV.), who died in 1394. She had patronized the English reformer, whose works had now begun to be much read by the students at Prague, and by none more

attentively than by Huss, who boldly denounced from the pulpit the errors of the Romish church, and the tyranny of the pontiff. This gave offence to Subinco, the archbishop of Prague, who condemned his tenets as heretical, and, in 1408, issued two mandates against him, which were followed up by a bull from Gregory XII. for the suppression of opinions so disagreeable to the holy see. Huss exclaimed against these proceedings, and, though summoned to Bologna by John XXIII. to answer for his conduct, yet, being supported by Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, and by his queen Sophia, to whom he was confessor, he disregarded the pope's authority, and was, in consequence, excommunicated; and his friends and adherents were included in the same interdict. He had also, before this, given additional edge to the resentment of the clergy, by adopting the opinions of the *Realists*, and by persecuting their adversaries, the *Nominalists;* and in consequence of this the German students, with Hoffman, the rector of the university, at their head, returned from Prague to Leipsic, leaving Huss master of the field. The strength of his party encouraged it to the commission of excesses, and several tumults occurred in the streets of Prague, whence Huss, unwilling to appear to countenance those disorders, retired to his native village, where he continued to preach and to expound the Scriptures. Soon after the death of the archbishop he returned, and, supported by his able disciple, Jerome of Prague, began to denounce, with earnest vehemence, the sale of indulgences, and papal crusades, especially one which had been proclaimed against Ladislaus, king of Naples. Fresh riots took place, whereupon some of the ringleaders among the Hussites were seized and imprisoned; this, however, was objected to by the people, who were prepared to resist, till the magistrate had promised that no harm should happen to the prisoners. But the Hussites, discovering that these persons had been executed in prison, took up arms, rescued their bodies, and interred them honourably, as martyrs, in the church of Bethlehem. "Huss," says Mr. Gilpin, "discovered on this occasion a true Christian spirit. The late riot had given him great concern; and he had now so much weight with the people as to restrain them from attempting any farther violence, whereas, at the sound of a bell, he could have been surrounded with thousands, who might have laughed at the police of the city." Matters were in this state at Prague and in Bohemia, when the council of Constance was called, where it was agreed between the pope and the emperor Sigismund that Huss should appear, and give an account of himself and his doctrine. The emperor promised him security against any danger, and that nothing should be attempted against his person; upon which he set out, and arrived at Constance on the 3d of November, 1414. Here he was accused in form, and a list of his heretical tenets was laid before the pope and the prelates of the council. He was summoned to appear the twenty-sixth day after his arrival. The cardinals soon after withdrew to deliberate upon the most proper method of proceeding against him; and the result of their deliberations was, that he should be imprisoned. This accordingly was done, notwithstanding the emperor's safe-conduct. Huss was removed from prison to prison for six months, suffering great hardships from those who had him in their custody; and at last he was condemned of heresy by the council in his absence, and without a hearing, for maintaining that the Eucharist ought to be administered to the people in both kinds. The emperor, in the mean time, affected to complain of the contempt that was shown to himself, and of the treatment that Huss had experienced, remarking, that he ought to be allowed a fair and public hearing. In pretended compliance with this, he was on the 5th and 7th of June, 1415, brought before the council, and permitted to say what he could in behalf of himself and his doctrines; but every thing was carried on with noise and tumult, and Huss was soon given to understand that they were not disposed to hear any thing from him but a recantation of his errors; this, however, he absolutely refused, and was ordered back to prison. On the 6th of July he was brought again before the council, was condemned of heresy, and ordered to be burnt on the following day. The ceremony of his execution was this: he was first stripped of his sacerdotal vestments by bishops nominated for that purpose; next he was formally deprived of his university degrees; then he had a paper crown put upon his head, with pictures of devils painted round it, and the word "heresiarch" inscribed in large letters; and lastly, he was delivered over to the magistrate, who burnt him alive, after having first burnt his books at the

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door of the church. He died with great firmness and resolution; and his ashes were afterwards gathered up and thrown into the Rhine. His writings were published in 1558, in 2 vols, fol., under the titles, Joannis Hussi Opera, quæ exstant. Huss, although a martyr for the opinions of Wickliffe, did not imbibe the whole of them. He was in most points a strenuous maintainer of the peculiar principles afterwards put forward by Calvin; but neither he nor Jerome of Prague denied the real presence in the Eucharist, or transubstantiation.

HUSSEY, (Giles,) a painter, was born at Marnhull, in Dorsetshire, in 1710, and educated at Douay and St. Omer. He was a pupil of Richardson, and afterwards of Damini, a Venetian artist, esteemed one of the best painters at that time in England, with whom he continued nearly four years, and whom he assisted in painting the ornaments of the cathedral of Lincoln. He next visited Italy, and, after studying for nearly four years at Bologna, he became a pupil of Ercole Letti, at Rome, where he adopted the ancient hypothesis of musical or harmonic proportions, as being the governing principle of beauty, in all forms produced by art, and even by nature. In 1737 he returned to England, but did not settle in London till 1742, when he devoted himself to portrait painting, in which he was very successful. In 1773, by the death of his eldest brother, he succeeded to the family estate. He died in 1788. The great merit of Hussey's pencil drawings from life lay in his preserving the characteristic likeness; and with respect to those of mere fancy, perhaps no man ever exceeded him in accuracy, elegance, and simple beauty. His academical drawings at Bologna are still shown there on account of their superior excellence. Hussey has had a zealous eulogist in Barry, who speaks of him with enthusiasm.

HUSSEY, (Sir Richard Hussey,) a British admiral, was born in 1776, and commenced his naval career in 1789, as midshipman on board the *Impregnable*, 98, then bearing the flag of his relative, Sir Richard Bickerton. He was made lieutenant in 1793, commander in 1794, and obtained a captain's commission in 1797. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1821, and that of vice-admiral in 1837. He was employed on constant service during the entire of the war with France. He commanded the *Active* at the passage of the Dardanelles, in 1807. At the reduction of St. Maura he commanded the *Montague*, and in 1813, when commanding the *Repulse*, he was employed, and frequently engaged with the batteries, &c., on the coast of Genoa. His services at the reduction of the Ionian Islands gained for him the honour of the grand cross of St. Michael and St. George; and he was nominated K C.B. in April 1833. He died in 18[illegible].

HUTCHESON, (Francis,) an ingenious philosophical writer of the Shaftesbury school, was the son of a Presbyterian minister in the north of Ireland, and was born there in 1694. After receiving a proper education at a grammar-school, he was sent to an academy, to begin his philosophical course, and in 1710 he entered at the university of Glasgow, where he renewed his application to the study of the Latin and Greek languages, and to the other branches of literature. When he had completed his philosophical course, he devoted himself to the study of divinity. After spending six years at Glasgow he returned to Ireland, where he was licensed to preach, and had it in contemplation to settle with a small congregation, when he was diverted from his purpose by an invitation to set up an academy *in* Dublin, which met with great encouragement and success. In 1725 he published, without his name, his Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue. But the great merit of the work would not suffer the author to remain long concealed. The reputation in which it was held raised so high the ideas of the literary world concerning the writer, that it procured him the friendship of lord Granville, the lord-lieutenant, archbishop King, and of primate Boulter. In 1728 he published, A Treatise of the Passions, &c., 8vo; and in the following year he was invited to fill the chair of professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow. About this time, most probably, he was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws. He published, as manuals for his class, Synopsis Metaphysicæ Ontologiam et Pneumatologiam complectens, and Philosophiæ Moralis Institutio Compendiaria Ethices et Jurisprudentiæ Naturalis Principia complectens. He died in 1747, in the fifty-third year of his age. Dr. Hutcheson was of that class of philosophers who deduce all our moral ideas from what they call a moral sense implanted in our natures, or an instinct, like that of self-preservation, which, independently of any arguments taken from the reasonableness and advantage of any action, leads us to perform

it ourselves, or to approve it when performed by others. This moral sense they maintain to be the very foundation of virtue. Dr. Hutcheson's sentiment on this point is of leading importance in his pieces already mentioned; and also in his great work, entitled, System of Moral Philosophy, which was published from his MSS. by his son, Dr. Francis Hutcheson, a physician, in 1775, in 2 vols, 4to. Some philosophical papers of his were inserted in the collection, entitled Hibernicus's Letters, 8vo, 1734. There is prefixed to the System of Moral Philosophy a Life of the author, by Dr. Leechman, which Sir James Mackintosh characterises as a fine piece of philosophical biography.

HUTCHINS, (John,) a topographical writer, was born in 1698 at Bradford-Peverell, in Dorsetshire, of which place his father was curate, and was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, and, taking orders, was presented successively to different livings, the last of which was the rectory of the church of the Holy Trinity at Wareham, where he died in 1773. He began in 1737 to collect materials for a history of his native county, which, however, did not appear till the year after his death, when, through the liberal patronage of the gentlemen of the county, and the aid of Dr. Cuming and Mr. Gough, it was published for the benefit of the author's widow and child. It is entitled, The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, 2 vols, fol., and is adorned with many plates contributed by the patrons of the work, and enriched with articles of natural history, communicated by Dr. Pulteney and others.

HUTCHINS, (Thomas,) geographer general of the United States of America, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, about 1730. He entered into the British army in the American war, and distinguished himself against the Indians in West Florida. After having obtained the command of a regiment he went to London, in 1775, to vindicate himself against the charge of having corresponded with Dr. Franklin, then American agent in France. After recovering his liberty, he joined the army of general Greene at Charleston. He died in 1789. He published, An Historical Sketch of the Expedition of Bouquet against the Indians of Ohio in 1764; A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Carolina, with maps, London, 1778; An Historical Account and Topographical Description of Louisiana, West Florida, and Philadelphia, 1784.

HUTCHINSON, (John,) the well-known founder of a sect of philosophical interpreters of the Hebrew Scriptures, was born at Spennythorn, in Yorkshire, in 1674, and received in the village school a plain education, which was improved by the friendly communication of a gentleman who lodged in the house of his father, and at the age of nineteen he became steward to Mr. Bathurst. He afterwards held a similar situation in the family of lord Scarborough; and in 1700 he undertook the same office under the duke of Somerset, with whom he travelled over various parts of England, and made a valuable collection of fossils, which, it is said, was afterwards presented to the university of Cambridge by Dr. Woodward, who had been confidentially entrusted with the arrangement and description of them. In relinquishing the service of the duke of Somerset he was liberally presented by him, as master of the horse to George I., with the sinecure of purveyor to the royal stables, and he was rewarded by his noble patron, besides, with the presentation of the living of Sutton, in Sussex, which he bestowed on his friend Julius Bate. In 1724 he published the first part of his Moses' Principia, in which he severely ridiculed Woodward's Natural History of the Earth, and attacked the doctrine of gravitation established by Newton. In 1727 the second part of Moses' Principia appeared, in which he asserted, against Newton, that a plenum and the air are the principles of Scripture philosophy. He also maintained that the mysteries of the Trinity may be drawn from the three grand agents in the system of nature—spirit, fire, and light; and so fascinating were his arguments, that, among others, Dr. Samuel Clarke declared himself an admirer of them. He imagined that all knowledge is contained in the Hebrew Scriptures, and, therefore, rejecting the points, he regarded every Hebrew root as containing some important meaning. This fanciful system was for a time defended with violence by the author, and supported zealously by his adherents, by bishop Horne, Jones of Nayland, Parkhurst, Julius Bate, Drs. Hodges and Wetherall, Romaine, and others: it gradually fell into disrepute, and is now exploded. All Hutchinson's works were collected and published in 1748. He was also eminent as a mechanic, and his time-piece for the discovery of the longitude at sea was approved by Newton,

Whiston, and other learned men. He died in 1737.

HUTCHINSON, (Thomas,) born in 1711 at Boston, in North America, and educated at Harvard college, became, in 1760, lord chief-justice of the province of Massachusetts. He was also lieutenant-governor from 1758 to 1770. He was afterwards governor, and was superseded by Gage in 1774, when he went to England. He died in 1780. He was the author of a History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from the first Settlement thereof in 1628 to the Year 1750, and of A Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts, 1769, 8vo.

HUTCHINSON, (John Hely,) a lawyer and statesman, born in Ireland in 1715. By the exertion of moderate abilities he rose to the offices of prime-sergeant, of secretary of state, and of provost of Trinity college, Dublin, with other lucrative employments. His avidity, however, was too great to escape the observation of political rivals, and lord North exclaimed, in speaking of him, "If this man had England and Ireland given him, he would still solicit the Isle of Man for a potato-garden." He died in 1794.

HUTCHINSON, (John Hely,) earl of Donoughmore, son of the preceding, was born in 1757, and educated at Eton, and at Trinity college, Dublin. In 1774 he was appointed cornet in the 18th dragoons; in 1775 a lieutenant; and in 1776 he was promoted to a company in the 67th regiment of foot. In 1777 he was elected a member of the Irish parliament for Cork, when he distinguished himself as a debater. In 1781 he obtained a majority; and in 1783 a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 77th. He had studied tactics at Strasburg; and at the commencement of hostilities with France in 1793 he raised a regiment, and, in 1794, obtained the rank of colonel. He served during the campaign in Flanders as extra aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and subsequently in Ireland during the rebellion; and he was second in command at the battle of Castlebar. In 1796 he obtained the rank of major-general; and in 1799 he served in the expedition to the Helder, on which occasion he greatly distinguished himself. In the expedition to Egypt in 1801 he was appointed second in command to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on whose death the command of the army devolved on major-general Hutchinson, who at length compelled the French to evacuate Egypt. For his services in this campaign he twice received the thanks of both houses of parliament, was nominated a knight of the Bath on the 30th of May, 1801, and raised to the peerage as baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, by patent, dated December 16th in the same year. In November 1806 he was despatched on an extraordinary mission to the Prussian and Russian armies, afterwards to the court of Petersburg, and, at a later period of his life, to meet queen Caroline at St. Omer, as the personal friend of George IV., who, many years before, when prince of Wales, had appointed him one of his council. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1803; in 1811 he was made colonel of the 18th regiment of foot; and in 1813 he became a full general. In August 1825 he succeeded his brother as earl of Donoughmore. He died in 1832.

HUTTEN, (Ulric de,) a man of letters, and one of the early reformers, was born of a respectable family at the castle of Staeckelberg, in Franconia, in 1488, and educated at the monastery of Fulda, at Cologne, and at the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he took the degree of M.A. at the age of eighteen. He entered into the army of the emperor in Italy, and was at the siege of Padua. On his return to Germany he was attacked with a fever, which reduced him to beg for a subsistence. He afterwards maintained himself for a time at Rostock by teaching, and made himself known by some publications, among which were poetical panegyrics upon the emperor Maximilian and prince Albert of Brandenburg. In obedience to his father's commands he studied jurisprudence at Pavia; but he soon enlisted again, and served in Italy. He displayed his courage on many occasions, both in the field and in private quarrels, to which last he seems to have been much inclined. In 1515, learning that his cousin, John Hutten, marshal to the court of the duke of Wirtemberg, had been killed by that prince, who, it is said, was enamoured of his wife, he drew his pen in his kinsman's cause, and published some very severe harangues against the duke, which have been compared for eloquence and bitterness to Cicero's Catilinarian orations. He was at Rome in 1516, where he defended the cause of Reuchlin against the Dominicans. He was also concerned in writing the satirical Epistolæ Obscuro-

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rum, which greatly incensed the monks against him. His services, and the recommendation of Conrad Peutinger, procured for him the poetical laurel from the emperor Maximilian in 1517, and thenceforth he indulged his vanity in causing himself to be painted in armour, with a garland on his head. After attacking the duke of Wirtemberg with his pen, he employed his arms against him in a war which drove him from his dominions. Having imbibed the opinions of Luther, he published the bull of pope Leo X. against that reformer, with interlineary and marginal remarks, in which he treated the pontiff with so little respect, that orders were transmitted from Rome to the elector of Mentz to send Hutten thither in irons. He was obliged to retire from Mentz; but such was his spirit that he is said to have written to the elector—"If you burn my books, I will burn your towns." From his retreat at the castle of Ebernberg he issued his remonstrances against the court of Rome, addressed to the emperor Charles V., the electors and states of the empire. He afterwards wandered from place to place, and was in 1523 at Basle, where the senate made him a considerable present. He received, however, the mortification of having his visit refused by Erasmus, then residing in that city, and who probably did not choose to countenance a man who had rendered himself so obnoxious to the papal court, and whose violence was disapproved of even by Luther and Melanchthon. This refusal of Erasmus provoked Hutten to attack him severely, and accordingly he published an Expostulatio in 1523, which Erasmus answered the same year in a very lively piece, entitled, Spongia Erasmi adversus Adspergines Hutteni. His book, De Guaiaci Medicina, et Morbo Gallico, 1521, obtained some reputation as a medical work. He finally took refuge in the Isle of Uffnau, in the Lake of Zurich, where he died of the relics of a loathsome disease in August 1523, in his thirty-sixth year. Ulric was a man of diminutive stature, and of a weak bodily frame, but fiery, and extremely courageous. He published various Latin works in prose and verse, chiefly satirical, and in the form of dialogue; and Thuanus has compared him to Lucian. His Latin Dialogues on Lutheranism, 1520, 4to, are now very scarce. He also edited two new books of Livy, and discovered new MSS. of Pliny, Quintilian, and Marcellinus.

HUTTEN, (Jacob,) a Silesian, in the sixteenth century, who founded the sect called the Bohemian, or Moravian Brethren. His tenets recommended equality among men, and he therefore brought trouble upon himself from the magistrates and constituted authorities. The time of his death is not mentioned, though it is said, perhaps falsely, that he was burnt as a heretic at Inspruck. His followers dispersed after his death, though the Moravians who adhered to Zinzendorff considered themselves as his true disciples.

HUTTER, (Elias,) a German Protestant divine, and celebrated linguist, born at Ulm, about 1554. He published an edition of the Hebrew Bible, entitled, Via Sancta, sive Biblia sacra Hebræa Veteris Testamenti, &c. in folio, with the following peculiarities: the radical letters are all printed in black, the servile in hollow types, and the quiescent in smaller characters above the line. At the end the cxviith Psalm is given in thirty languages. He also published two Polyglott Bibles, one at Hamburg, in 1596, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German, in 3 vols. fol.; and the other at Nuremberg, in 1599, with the addition of the Italian, French, Sclavonic, and Saxon versions, also in fol. In 1600 he published a Polyglott of the New Testament, in twelve languages, viz. the Syriac, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, Bohemian, Italian, Spanish, French, English, Danish, and Polish; which, in an edition printed in 1603, were reduced to the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German. He died at Nuremberg about 1603.

HUTTER, (Leonard,) a learned Lutheran divine and professor, was born in 1563 at Ulm, where his father was minister, and educated at his native city, and at Strasburg, where he pursued his studies, both general and theological, till 1591, when he removed to the university of Leipsic, whence, after two years, he went to Jena, where in 1594 he received the degree of D.D. In 1596 he was appointed professor of divinity at Wittemberg. He was a rigid Lutheran; and in his zeal against the Calvinists as well as the Roman Catholics, he frequently exposed himself to just reprehension for his intolerance. He died in 1616, when he was rector of the university for the fourth time. He wrote, Compendium Theologiæ, cum Notis D. Gotofriedi Cundisii; Loci Communes Theologici: Lectiones Evangeliorum et Epistolarum anniversariæ, Ebraicè, Græcè, Latinè,

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Germanicè, harmonicè, et symmetricè; Explicatio Epistolæ D. Pauli ad Galatas; Formulæ Concionandi; Explicatio Libri Concordiæ Christianæ; Meditatio Crucis Christi, sive Homiliæ in Historiam Passionis et Mortis Christi; Epitome Biblica; and a number of Disputations, Orations, and controversial treatises, in the Latin and German languages.

HUTTON, (Matthew,) an English bishop, was born, of poor parents, in Lancashire, in 1546, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, was made master of Pembroke hall, and in 1567 was preferred to the deanery of York. In 1589 he was made bishop of Durham, and in 1594 he was translated to York. He died in 1605.

HUTTON, (William,) a self-taught genius, was born at Derby in 1723. From the age of seven to fourteen he worked at the silk-mill; on leaving which he was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver. He then laboured as a journeyman, and employed his leisure hours in book binding. In 1750 he opened a book-shop and circulating library at Birmingham, where he embarked in the paper business, and at length arrived at opulence; but in 1791 his house at Birmingham, and seat near the town, were destroyed by the rioters. He died in 1815. He published, The History of Birmingham; Journey to London; History of the Court of Requests, and of the Hundred Court at Birmingham; History of Blackpool; History of the Battle of Bosworth Field; History of Derby; Description of the Roman Wall; Remarks upon North Wales; Tour to Scarborough; Poems; and, Trip to Coatham.

HUTTON, (James,) an ingenious chemist and mineralogist, author of the Plutonian theory of geology, was born at Edinburgh in 1726, and educated at the university there. He studied the mathematics under Maclaurin, and afterwards applied to chemistry. His philosophical career was, however, interrupted by his engaging, at the request of his friends, as an apprentice to a writer to the signet. But the law was quickly abandoned for medicine, and he went to Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1749. After his return from the continent, he resolved to apply himself to the study and practice of agriculture, and fixed his residence for some time with a farmer in Norfolk, from whom he received practical lessons in husbandry. During his stay in England he made many journeys on foot into different parts of the country, for the purpose of studying mineralogy and geology. He afterwards visited Flanders with the view of promoting both his mineralogical and agricultural studies. In 1754 he returned to Scotland, and settled on his own farm in Berwickshire, where he introduced an improved system of husbandry. About 1768 he went to reside in Edinburgh, where he gave his undivided attention to scientific pursuits, and made the acquaintance of Dr. Black, Mr. Russel, and professor Adam Ferguson. His first publication was entitled, Considerations on the Nature, Quality, and Distinctions of Coal and Culm, 1777. This was followed by a Theory of Rain, which appeared in the first volume of the Edinburgh Transactions, and was vigorously opposed by De Luc. In 1792 he published, Dissertations on different subjects in Natural Philosophy; and, An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, and of the Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy. In 1794 he published his Dissertation upon the Philosophy of Light, Heat, and Fire; and in 1796 his Theory of the Earth was republished in 2 vols, 8vo, from the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, with large additions, and a new mineralogical system. Many of his opinions in this work have been ably combated by Kirwan and others. He died in 1797.

HUTTON, (Charles,) a distinguished mathematician, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1737. At an early age he undertook the profession of a teacher, though almost self-taught himself, and afterwards settled at his native place, where he conducted a respectable seminary from 1760 to 1773; during which period he had the lord chancellor Eldon for a pupil. In 1773 he offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and, after a rigid examination, was elected. Soon after his settlement near the metropolis he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he contributed so many valuable papers, that he was fixed upon, in 1775, to conduct the observations on the Mean Density of the Earth. He was also appointed foreign secretary to the society, which office he held till Sir Joseph Banks became president, who contrived to get rid of Dr. Hutton, upon the ground that the

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situation ought to be filled by a resident of the metropolis. Thereupon a fierce dissension arose in the society, in which bishop Horsley took an active part in favour of Hutton. In 1806 he retired from the mastership of the academy at Woolwich upon a pension of 500*l.* per annum. He published, Mathematical Tables; Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects; Compendious Measurer; Elements of Conic Sections; Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary. In 1803 he undertook, with Drs. Pearson and Shaw, an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions. He also produced a translation of Montucla's Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and a Course of Mathematics, 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1823.

HUXHAM, (John,) a physician, was born at Halberton, in Devonshire, and studied, under Boerhaave, at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. He settled at Plymouth, where, by successful practice, he acquired a fortune. He wrote, Observationes de Aëre et Morbis Epidemicis, &c. in 3 vols, 8vo. He was a member of the Royal Society, and communicated several papers, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions. The work upon which his reputation principally rests, is his Essay on Fevers, published about 1739, of which a fifth edition appeared the year before his death, containing also, A Dissertation on the Malignant, Ulcerous Sore Throat. He also wrote, Observations on Antimony, 1756, 4to. His tincture of bark, with which his name is associated, still holds its place in the Pharmacopœia. He died in 1768.

HUYGENS, (Constantine,) author of fourteen books of Latin poems and miscellanies, called, Monumenta Desultoria, was born at the Hague in 1596, and became secretary to the prince of Orange, and president of his council. He died in 1687.

HUYGENS, (Christian,) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, second son of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1629. The early part of his education was undertaken by his father, under whose instruction he made a rapid progress, not only in classical learning, geography, and music, but also in the mathematics, towards which he soon discovered a decided inclination. In 1645 he was sent to the university of Leyden, to study law; but at the end of one year he removed to Breda, where an university had recently been founded, and placed under the direction of his father. After his return to the Hague in 1649, he went in the suite of Henry, count of Nassau, to Holstein and Denmark. In 1651 he published, Theoremata de Quadratura Hyperboles, Ellipsis, et Circuli, ex dato Portionum Gravitatis Centro, &c. 4to; and in 1654, De Circuli Magnitudine inventa: accedunt Problematum quorundam illustrium Constructiones, 4to. In the following year he visited France, and was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws at Angers. In 1658 he published a treatise, entitled, Horologium, 4to, in which he describes the application of the pendulum to the clock, of which improvement he was the inventor. He soon after discovered the ring, and one of the satellites of Saturn, and in 1659 he published his Systema Saturninum, sive de Causis mirandorum Saturni Phænomenôn, et Comite ejus Planetâ novo, 4to; which was followed by his Systema Saturninum; cum Assertione Systematis sui, 4to. He remained in Holland till 1660, when he took a second journey into France; and in the following year he passed over into England, where he communicated his art of polishing glasses for telescopes, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. He also made considerable improvements in the air-pump, then recently invented; and he discovered the laws of the collision of elastic bodies. In 1663 he visited France for the third time; where his merit became so conspicuous, that, in 1665, the minister Colbert was determined on attempting to fix him at Paris by the offer of a considerable pension, which he accepted; and he resided at Paris from 1666 to 1681, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1673 he published, Horologium Oscillatorium; sive de Motu Pendulorum ad Horologia aptato, Demonstrationes Geometricæ, fol.; discovering a method of rendering clocks exact, by applying the pendulum, and of rendering all its vibrations equal, by the cycloid. By his continual application, however, he gradually impaired his health, for the recovery of which he was obliged to visit his native country in 1670, and again in 1675; and in 1681 he found himself under the necessity of returning to it altogether. Moreri says that he was partly determined to take this step in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Accordingly, in the year last mentioned, he quitted Paris and returned to his native country, where he spent the

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remainder of his life, with the exception of another visit to England in 1689. The last work which Huygens committed to the press, was his ΚΟΣΜΟΘΕΩΡΟΣ; sive de Terris Cœlestibus, eorumque Ornatu, conjecturæ, 4to, concerning a plurality of worlds, and the probability that the planets are inhabited; but he died while it was in the press, in June 1695, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His éloge was written by Condorcet. By his will he left his MSS. to the university of Leyden, and requested De Volder and Fullenius, the former of whom was professor of philosophy and mathematics at Leyden, and the other at Franeker, to examine them, and publish such as they should think proper. Accordingly, in 1703, they published, Christiani Hugenii, &c. Opuscula Posthuma, 4to. In 1704 were published the author's Opera Varia, 4to, edited by s'Gravesande, who inserted several additions to the pieces contained in it, extracted from Huygens' MSS. In 1728 the same editor published a new collection of our author's pieces, entitled, Opera Reliqua, 2 vols, 4to. In 1833 Huygens' correspondence was published for the first time, under the following title: Christ. Hugenii aliorumque Exercitationes Mathematicæ et Philosophicæ, ex MSS. in Bibl. Acad. Lugd. Bat., edente P. J. Uylenbroek, Hag. Com. Huygens was distinguished as much for his virtues and the amenity of his temper, as for the depth and compass of his learning. He was never married.

HUYGHENS, (Gomarus,) a celebrated Romish divine, born in 1631 at Liere, or Lyre, in Brabant. He professed philosophy at Louvain, and in 1677 was made president of the college of pope Adrian VI., where he died in 1702, leaving several works in Latin; the principal are, The Method of remitting and retaining Sins; Theses on Grace; Theological Conferences; and a Course of Divinity, 15 vols, 12mo, &c. He refused to write against the four articles of the French clergy, which displeased the court of Rome and the Jesuits. Huyghens was the intimate friend of Quesnel, and zealously defended him.

HUYOT, (John Nicholas,) an architect, born in Paris in 1780. He studied at Rome, where in 1807 he obtained the prize, and was appointed to restore the temple of Fortune at Preneste. After visiting the Greek islands and the Levant, he returned to France in 1821, and was nominated professor of the School of Architecture, and was appointed to superintend the restoration of the Palais du Justice, but died in 1840, before he could commence his labours.

HUYSMAN, or HOUSEMAN, (Cornelius,) a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1648, but lived mostly at Mechlin, and studied under Gaspar de Witt and Artois. Vander Meulen endeavoured to draw him to Paris; but Huysman declined all his offers, and continued at Mechlin till his death, which happened in 1727. Huysman is considered as one of the best among the Flemish painters of landscape; his style is much in the Italian taste; his colouring is bold, and his touch free and excellent; and in most of his pictures he is fond of introducing a strong warm mass of light breaking on some part of his fore-ground, which is usually enriched with plants and herbage. He always painted the figures and animals in his own landscapes, and designed them so well, that he was frequently employed by Minderhout, Achtschellings, and Artois, to adorn their works in the same manner. He likewise painted the landscapes in the back-grounds of historical pictures for other eminent artists.

HUYSMAN, or HOUSEMAN, (James,) a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1656, and studied under Giles Backereel. He afterwards came to England, and painted both history and portrait, in which last he was a successful rival of Lely. He painted a fine portrait of the duchess of Richmond; but the one which he most admired himself was that of Catherine of Portugal, queen of Charles II. Huysman also painted the altar-piece in the queen's chapel at St. James's. He died in London in 1696.

HUYSUM, (Justus van,) called the *Old*, a painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1659, and was a disciple of Nicholas Berchem. His landscapes are laboriously finished, and his scenery is pleasing and picturesque; but there is rather an appearance of stiffness in his manner, with too great a predominancy of a yellowish tint; and his trees and shrubs have often too pale or a bright verdure. He died in 1716, leaving three sons, who were very eminent artists; and a fourth, who taught the art of drawing and design.

HUYSUM, (Justus van,) called the *Young*. He was born at Amsterdam in 1684, and learnt the principles of painting from his father, the preceding artist. He painted battles, both in a large and small size, with astonishing facility, and without having recourse to any models,

composing his subjects merely by the power of his imagination, and disposing them with equal judgment and taste. He died at Amsterdam in 1706.

HUYSUM, (John van,) an eminent flower-painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1682, and was the disciple of Justus van Huysum, his father. His pictures are finished with wonderful truth; for he painted every thing after nature, and was so exact as to watch even the hour of the day in which his model appeared in its greatest perfection. He had greater freedom than Mignon or Breughel; more tenderness and nature than Mario da Fiori, Michael Angelo di Campidoglio, or Seghers; more mellowness than De Heem; and greater force of colouring than Baptist. Hence his reputation rose to such a height that he fixed immoderate prices on his works; so that none but persons of fortune could become purchasers. This encouragement made him redouble his endeavours: no person was admitted into his room while he was painting; and his method of mixing the tints, and preserving the lustre of his colours, he kept an impenetrable secret. From the same principle he would never take any pupils, except one lady, named Haverman; and he grew envious even of her merit. Domestic disquietude at last soured his temper; he grew morose and fretful, and withdrew himself from society. Yet he continued indefatigable in his profession, and excelled all who painted fruit and flowers before him, by the superiority of his touch, the delicacy of his pencil, and his exquisite manner of finishing. The care which he took to purify his oils and prepare his colours, and the various experiments he made to discover the most lustrous and durable, are proofs of his extraordinary diligence. His canvass was prepared with the greatest care, and primed with white with all possible purity, to prevent his colours from being obscured, as he laid them on very lightly. The greatest truth united with the greatest brilliancy, and a velvet softness on the surface of his subjects, are visible in every part of his compositions, and his touch looks like the pencil of nature. When he represented flowers placed in vases, he always painted the latter after some elegant model, and the bass-relief is as exquisitely finished as any of the other parts. In the grouping of his flowers, he generally designed those which were brightest in the centre, and gradually decreased the force of his colour from thence to the extremities. The birds' nests and their eggs, feathers, insects, and drops of dew, are expressed with the utmost exactness. Van Huysum also painted landscapes in a good taste. He died in 1749.

HYDE, (Edward,) earl of Clarendon, and lord high-chancellor of England, was the third son of Henry Hyde, of Dinton, in Wiltshire, where he was born on the 16th February, 1608. He received his early education in his father's house, under the tuition of the vicar of the parish, and at the age of thirteen he was sent to Oxford, where he remained for one year a student in Magdalen hall. In the following year his father resolved (as he was now become an only son) to bring him up to the law, and he was entered of the Middle Temple, whither, in his seventeenth year, he removed, under the protection of his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, afterwards chief-justice of the King's Bench. In his twenty-first year he married the daughter of Sir George Ayliffe, a beautiful young lady, whom he had the misfortune to lose by the small-pox within six months. After a widowhood of three years he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, master of requests to the king. He was early introduced to several of the most eminent persons in the kingdom for learning and talents,—as lord Falkland, Selden, Kenelm Digby, Carew, Waller, May, Sheldon, Morley, Hales of Eton, Chillingworth, &c., of whom he has given very characteristic and entertaining sketches in his memoirs. He has likewise paid a very affectionate tribute to the memory of his father, who died soon after the son's second marriage. A cause in which he was engaged on the part of the London merchants introduced him to the notice of archbishop Laud, then a commissioner of the treasury, who treated him with much regard, and favoured his professional advancement. The easiness of his fortune, and his other connexions, also contributed to bring him forward, so that his employment as a barrister became considerable. He did not, however, so far immerse himself in legal pursuits as to neglect polite literature; and in his manner of living, and the company he kept, he rather affected the gentleman than the mere lawyer. Such was his reputation, that in the parliament called by Charles I. in 1640, on occasion of the Scotch rebellion, he was returned both for Wootton Basset and Shaftesbury; for the former of which places he chose to serve. Public grievances being the topic

immediately entered upon by the house, Hyde brought forward a complaint of the illegal practices and oppressions of the earl-marshal's court; but the dissolution of the parliament in twenty-two days after its assembling prevented any proceedings upon it at that time. He was, however, returned to the Long Parliament (Nov. 1640) for the borough of Saltash, and renewed with so much effect his attack upon the marshal's court, that he procured its suppression. He now laid aside his gown, and gave himself up to public business; and being considered as enlisted in no party, he was frequently appointed chairman of committees in matters of the greatest importance. One of these was that which drew up the charges against the judges for their decision in the case of ship-money. He also attacked the despotic Court of the North, and took part in the proceedings against the earl of Strafford. After the fall of that nobleman a bill was passed for preventing the dissolution of parliament without its own authority and consent. This caused his secession from the popular party, and he thenceforth gave his support to the Church, and defended the prerogative of the crown. He was represented in so favourable a light to the king, that his majesty desired a private conference with him, in which he expressed his acknowledgments for what he had done in his service, and especially for his affection to the Church. When the Commons' Remonstrance on the state of the nation came out, Hyde drew up a reply to it, which he suffered to appear as, The King's Answer, with the Advice of his Council. He was soon after offered the place of solicitor-general, which he declined; but he agreed to be one of a private consultation on the king's affairs and their management in parliament, with lord Falkland and Sir John Colepepper. In this office he stood apart from the others, by opposing the king's assent to the bill for depriving the bishops of their seats in the House of Lords; which, however, Charles was prevailed on to give. In April 1642 Hyde was sent for by the king to York; and repairing thither, he assisted in drawing up many papers in the royal cause, and in private consultations. The parliament sent an order to recall him, with which he refused compliance till his majesty should give him permission; and, in return, he was excepted from pardon by a special vote. After the commencement of the civil war, when the king held his court at Oxford, Hyde was nominated to the chancellorship of the Exchequer, sworn of the privy council, and knighted. He remained with his majesty till the 5th March, 1644, when he saw him for the last time. He then repaired with prince Charles to Bristol; and on the 16th of April, 1646, he landed with him in the island of Jersey. After the prince's departure thence Sir Edward remained there two years longer, pursuing his studies, and attending to the composition of a history of the transactions in which he had borne a part. He also drew up and published an answer to the parliament's declaration of February 1647, against sending any more addresses to the king. In 1648 he was ordered to attend the prince at Paris; but as he had in the meantime proceeded to Holland, Sir Edward embarked for Dunkirk. He found the prince at the Hague, where news arrived of the king's execution. A resolution being then taken in the young king's council of sending an embassy to Spain, Hyde and lord Cottington were nominated the ambassadors, and arrived at Madrid towards the end of 1649. When their attendance in that capital was perceived to be of no avail, Hyde returned, in the deepest penury, to Paris, where he found great differences prevailing between the queen-mother and the duke of York. The king's court at the Hague was not in a better state of union; and he found so little good to be done by a personal attendance, that he obtained leave to retire to Antwerp, where his wife and children were, with whom he lived in a studious and domestic retreat suited to his reduced circumstances. The assignment of a house, rent free, at Breda by the princess of Orange, the late king's eldest daughter, induced him to remove to that city. That princess also manifested her kindness to his family by proposing to take his daughter for one of her maids of honour. The only further remarkable incident that occurred to him before the king's restoration was his appointment, in 1657, to the post of lord high-chancellor of England. At the Restoration it is agreed that he displayed great wisdom and integrity in settling the many difficult affairs, public and private, which this event brought for decision. He also moderated the forward zeal of the royalists, and checked their appetite for revenge. His honours naturally rose with his power: in 1660 he was created a peer, and elected chancellor of the university of Oxford; and in 1661 he

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was advanced to the titles of viscount Cornbury and earl of Clarendon. A short time after the king's return, in the autumn of 1660, a circumstance occurred of immediate personal interest to the chancellor. His daughter, in her situation with the princess of Orange, had attracted the notice of the duke of York, who, failing in an attempt to obtain her favours upon easy terms, had entered into a private contract of marriage with her. She returned to her father's house in a state of pregnancy, and having, with a proper spirit, insisted upon an avowal of her marriage from the duke, who meanly wished to keep it secret, it became necessary to inform the king of the affair. The chancellor was at the same time made acquainted with it. In his own account of the transaction, he says that "he looked upon himself as a ruined person," and expected "the king's indignation to fall upon him as the contriver of that indignity to the crown." It may be added, that his high notions of royalty were likely enough to make him regard with real dread the alliance of one of so inferior a rank with the presumptive heir to the crown. Charles behaved with great justice and propriety in the business; and though the duke basely denied his marriage, and even encouraged scandalous reports against his wife, she was at length acknowledged as duchess of York, and eventually gave two queens to England. In 1663 Hyde was attacked by the earl of Bristol, a bold, ambitious, intriguing man, who was politically embarrassed to such an extent that he could only extricate himself by some desperate effort; and thinking that Clarendon might be successfully assailed, he drew up articles of impeachment, and accused him of high treason in the House of Lords. The Lords referred the charges to the judges; the judges unanimously returned an answer, that the charge had not been regularly and legally brought in, inasmuch as a charge of high treason cannot be originally exhibited to the House of Peers by any one peer against another; and if the charges were admitted to be true, yet there is not any treason in them. The lords resolved unanimously that they concurred with the judges. Bristol absconded, and a proclamation was issued for his apprehension; and thus ridiculously and utterly failed this rash attempt to assail the character and power of Clarendon. But, notwithstanding the general integrity and ability of his public conduct, several things occurred soon after, which rendered him unpopular, and at length made him odious to the king. The sale of Dunkirk to the French, however it might be justified in policy and economy, was regarded by the nation as highly dishonourable. The marriage of the king with Catharine of Portugal, and, above all, his suffering his royal master to become a dependent borrower from the king of France, were faults which rendered Clarendon exceedingly unpopular. The bad success of the Dutch war, though he had opposed it, was also made a charge against him; and he unwisely aggravated the public discontents by building a magnificent house during the most calamitous period. The stateliness of carriage which he assumed was prejudicial to him; nor did his conduct fail to alienate from him the regard of his fickle sovereign, whose inclination to Popery he strenuously opposed. The true dignity with which he refused all communication with the royal mistresses, and the freedom with which he admonished the king of his misconduct, did not fail to injure him with a master who was radically corrupt in his own principles, and had little esteem for virtue in others. Notwithstanding all his faithful services to the crown, he was, therefore, without reluctance, given up as a sacrifice to the national odium; and on the 30th of August, 1667, he was required to resign the great seal, and was removed from all offices of public trust. This was followed by an attack upon him in the House of Commons by Mr. Seymour, which produced an impeachment of high treason, consisting of seventeen articles, carried to the bar of the House of Lords. That house refused to commit him upon the charge; and during the debates upon this head he received the king's commands to withdraw from the kingdom, (Nov. 29, 1667.) The apology which he sent to the House of Lords upon his departure was voted a libel, and burnt by the common hangman; and a bill of banishment was passed against him as a fugitive from justice. He landed at Calais, and was proceeding to Rouen, when he was met by an order from the court of France instantly to quit its territories. A fit of sickness rendered this impossible, and he finally obtained permission to reside in that country. Being on his way from Rouen to Avignon, at the town of Evreux, he was very near losing his life through the outrage of some English seamen, who broke into

his lodgings, and gave him a wound in his head. They had been taught that it was the chancellor who had defrauded them of their pay, and they partook of the hatred against him on other accounts. He was with difficulty rescued out of their hands; but the French court apologized to him for the injury, and punished the perpetrators. He proceeded to Montpellier, where he was treated with much respect during a residence of four years, which he employed in a vindication of his conduct, and in other writings. He afterwards passed some time at Moulins, and finally removed to Rouen, where he died on the 9th December, 1674. His body was brought to England, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, on the north side of Henry VIIth's Chapel; but no inscription marks the place of his interment. By his second wife, who died in 1667, he had six children, four sons and two daughters. Henry, the second earl of Clarendon, died in 1709; Lawrence, created earl of Rochester, died in 1711; Edward and James died unmarried; Anne married James, duke of York, and was the mother of queen Mary and queen Anne; Frances was married to Thomas Keightly, of Hertingfordbury. Lord Clarendon, besides various occasional writings upon public topics, was the author of, Contemplations and Reflections on the Psalms; Animadversions on a Book of Mr. Cressy's in the Roman Catholic Controversy; A brief View of the Errors in Hobbes's Leviathan; The History of the Grand Rebellion, 3 vols, fol., 6 vols, 8vo, to which was added his Life, and a Continuation of his History, 2 vols, 8vo, published in 1759 by the university of Oxford. His style is not without beauty, but the construction of his sentences is often extremely perplexed, and great ambiguity results from his unskilful use of the relative pronoun. His peculiar excellence is in drawing characters, and few have ever exceeded him in the truth and animation of his portraitures. An edition of the genuine text of the History of the Rebellion was published at Oxford in 1839, in 8vo, and in 7 vols, 12mo, printed from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library: in this edition the suppressed passages have been restored, and the interpolations made by the first editor have been expunged.

HYDE, (Henry,) earl of Clarendon, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1638. He entered early into business; for his father, apprehending of what fatal consequence it would be to the king's affairs, if his correspondence should be discovered by unfaithful secretaries, engaged him, when very young, to write all his letters in cypher. After the Restoration he was created M.A. at Oxford, in 1660; and, upon settling the queen's household, he was appointed chamberlain to her majesty. He so highly resented the ill treatment his father met with, that he joined the party which opposed the court, and made no inconsiderable figure as a speaker. On his father's death, in 1674, he took his seat in the House of Lords, on the side of the opposition. He still, however, held his post of chamberlain to the queen; and afterwards, in consequence of his zealous exertions against the bill of exclusion, he was taken into favour, and made a privy-counsellor (1680). On the accession of James II. he was first made lord privy-seal, and then lord-lieutenant of Ireland: but being too firmly attached to the Protestant religion for those times, he was recalled from his government to make room for lord Tyrconnel; and soon after he was removed from the privy-seal, to make way for lord Arundel, another Papist. About this time he was made high-steward of the university of Oxford. After the landing of the prince of Orange, he refused to take the oaths to William III.; on which account he was sent to the Tower. After some months he was released, and spent the remainder of his days at his own house in the country, where he died in 1709. His State Letters, during his government of Ireland, and his Diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690, were printed in 2 vols, 4to, 1763, at the Clarendon Press. Besides the above, lord Clarendon drew up, Some Account of the Tombs and Monuments in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, 1683, which was continued and printed with Gale's history of that church; and there are three tracts attributed to him, printed in Gutch's Collectanea.

HYDE, (Henry,) lord Hyde and Cornbury, eldest son of Henry earl of Clarendon and Rochester, was the author of a few pamphlets published without his name, of some tragedies still in manuscript, and of a comedy called, The Mistakes, or the Happy Resentment, printed in 1758 at Strawberry Hill, with a preface by lord Orford. He was killed by a fall from his horse, in France, in 1753. He wrote, A Letter to the Vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1751; and, a Letter to David Mallet, on the intended publication of lord Bolingbroke's Manuscripts

which was printed in Hawkesworth's edition of Swift's works. Pope's allusion to the magnanimity of this nobleman is said by Ruffhead to have arisen from the following circumstance:—when lord Cornbury returned from his travels, the earl of Essex, his brother-in-law, told him he had got a handsome pension for him; to which lord Cornbury answered with a composed dignity, "How could you tell, my lord, that I was to be sold; or, at least, how came you to know my price so exactly?"

HYDE, (Thomas,) a learned divine and orientalist, born in 1636 at Billingsley, near Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, where his father was minister. After studying the Oriental languages under his father, he went to King's college, Cambridge, and was soon after, when only in his eighteenth year, recommended by Abraham Wheelock, the Arabic professor, to Brian Walton, afterwards bishop of Chester, whom he assisted in the completion of his Polyglott Bible. His services were such, in the transcribing of the characters, in the correction, and also in the setting forth of the Persian Pentateuch, that the editor acknowledged them in the handsomest terms. In 1658 he entered at Queen's college, Oxford, and the year after, by the direction of Richard Cromwell, chancellor of the university, he was admitted M.A. Soon after the Restoration he was elected under-librarian, and then head-librarian, to the Bodleian; and in 1665 he published a Latin translation of Uleigh Beig's Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Stars. In 1666 he was made prebendary of Sarum, in 1678 archdeacon of Gloucester, in 1682 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1691 he was elected Laudian professor of Arabic, on Dr. Pocock's death. In 1697 he was made regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ Church; and in 1701 he resigned the librarianship of the Bodleian. He died in 1703. He was interpreter and secretary for Oriental languages to Charles II., James II., and William III.; and for learning, judgment, and extensive information, he was deservedly esteemed. The best known and most valuable of his works is, Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum, &c. published in 1700, 4to, dedicated to lord Somers, and abounding in most interesting and curious particulars concerning the theology, history, and learning, of Eastern nations. In addition to Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, Arabic, &c., Hyde was also acquainted with the Malay and Armenian languages; and he was one of the first Europeans who acquired a knowledge of Chinese, which he learned from a young Chinaman, called Chinfocoung, who had been brought to Europe by the Jesuits. Besides the works already mentioned, he published, Quatuor Evangelia et Acta Apostolorum Linguâ Malaicâ, Characteribus Europæis, Oxford, 1677, 4to. His Epistola de Mensuris et Ponderibus Serum sive Sinensium, &c. was printed at the end of Dr. Edward Bernard's book, entitled, De Mensuris et Ponderibus antiquis Libri tres. In 1767 Dr. Gregory Sharpe, master of the Temple, collected and republished some of Dr. Hyde's pieces that were formerly published, under the title of, Syntagma Dissertationum et Opuscula, 2 vols, 4to. This is accompanied by a life of the author.

HYDER ALI, a brave Asiatic prince, born in 1718 at Dinavelli, in Mysore. He served under his father, after whose death, in 1751, he joined his brother, who was in alliance with France. His intrepidity in the field, and a series of successful enterprises against the Mahrattas, and against the English power in the East, raised him not only to the rank of generalissimo of the rajah of Mysore's forces, which he obtained in 1759, but to the independent power of subah of Servia (1761). The sovereignty, which his valour had acquired, he maintained by wisdom and sound policy, and, only regarding the English as intruders, he formed the most artful and formidable plans for their complete expulsion from Asia. The treaty which he had made in 1769 was violated in 1780, when Hyder, bursting into the Carnatic with a vast army, ravaged the open country almost to the very walls of Madras. But his forces were unable to withstand the bravery of the English troops, and the military skill of Sir Eyre Coote. Hyder died in November 1782, just when he had brought the presidency of Madras to the verge of ruin, and was succeeded in his possessions by his son Tippoo Saib, who, without equal ability, was animated with the same hatred against the English name, but was forced to evacuate the Carnatic in 1783.

HYGINUS, pope, said to have been a native of Athens, succeeded Telesphorus about 140, and died about 143. He is honoured by the church of Rome among her martyrs; but none of the ancients give him that title. Two Decretal Letters attributed to him, and inserted in Gratian's

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Decretum, are believed to be supposititious.

HYGINUS, (Caius Julius,) an ancient grammarian, said by Suetonius to have been a native of Spain, though some supposed him an Alexandrian, became the freedman of Augustus, and was appointed keeper of the Palatine library. He was intimate with Ovid, and with Caius Licinius. He wrote lives of illustrious men, referred to by Aulus Gellius and others; and a copious treatise on the cities of Italy, quoted by Servius and Macrobius. All that remain of his works are, a piece entitled, Poeticon Astronomicon, de Mundi et Sphæræ, aç utriusque Partium, Declaratione, Lib. IV., and a book of Mythological Fables. These are transmitted in an imperfect and probably a corrupt state. The best edition of both in conjunction is contained in Munker's Mythographi Latini, 2 vols, 8vo.

HYLARET, (Maurice,) a celebrated French preacher in the time of the League, was born at Angoulême in 1539, entered early among the Cordeliers, and was educated at Paris, where he became professor of philosophy and theology. His great popularity occasioned his being invited to Orleans, in 1572, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where he died in 1591. During the troubles in his time he was one of the most furious opponents of the court. He was the author of a number of Homilies, in Latin, published at Paris and Lyons, in 5 vols, 8vo.

HYLL, (Albayn,) a physician in the sixteenth century, who studied at Oxford, and afterwards took a doctor's degree on the continent. He wrote a Commentary on Galen. He died in London in 1559. Some call him a native of Wales, others of Scotland.

HYPATIA, whose genius, learning, accomplishments, and tragical end, have rendered her name immortal, was the daughter of Theon, a mathematician of Alexandria, and flourished towards the close of the fourth, and in the early part of the fifth century. Besides being educated in all the qualifications belonging to her sex, she became intimately conversant in the sciences of geometry and astronomy. Afterwards she entered upon the study of philosophy, which she prosecuted with such uncommon success, that, according to the testimony of Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian, she excelled all the philosophers of her time. In the schools she discoursed upon philosophical topics, explaining, and endeavouring to reconcile, the systems of Plato, Aristotle, and other masters. Her fame soon became so extended, that persons who made philosophy their delight and study, crowded to Alexandria from all parts. Among other scholars who attended her lectures was Synesius, afterwards bishop of Ptolemais in Africa, and one of the most eminent Christian Platonists of the fifth century. But, unhappily, the qualifications and attainments to which she was indebted for her celebrity, proved in the issue the occasion of her destruction. Orestes, a man of a liberal education, and intimately acquainted with Hypatia, whom he frequently consulted, was governor of Alexandria; and Cyril, a bishop of great authority, but haughty, violent, and intolerant in the highest degree, filled the patriarchal chair of that city. Between these two a quarrel arose, which Hypatia was unjustly charged with fomenting; and she was calumniated on this account by the partisans of Cyril among the monks and Christian populace. Their resentment at length rose to such a height, that they entered into a conspiracy against her life. After watching for a favourable opportunity, they seized upon her as she was returning home from the schools, dragged her through the streets to the Cæsarean church, where they massacred her with extreme barbarity, and committed her mangled body to the flames, A.D. 415.

HYPERIDES, an eminent Athenian orator, son of Glaucippus, and a disciple of Plato and Isocrates. He gained much credit by his promptness in succouring the Byzantines when besieged by Philip of Macedon, and, in reward of his services, was appointed to the superintendence of the theatre. In the time of Alexander he was possessed of the chief influence at Athens, and moved distinguished honours to his great competitor in eloquence, Demosthenes; but when the latter was suspected of taking a bribe from Harpalus, he was chosen to conduct the prosecution against him. He was engaged in the Lamian war, which immediately followed the death of Alexander, B.C. 323, and he spoke a funeral oration over those who fell in the battle, which was highly commended by antiquity. A considerable fragment of this oration is preserved by Stobæus. He continued his opposition to the Macedonian power after the death of Alexander. He appeared as an accuser of Phocion, but was unable to substantiate his charge against him. The approach

of Antipater at length obliged Hyperides, with the other leading men of that party, to quit Athens, and he had an interview with Demosthenes, also a fugitive, at Ægina. He was put to death by Antipater, in the same year in which Demosthenes committed suicide. The oratory of Hyperides is characterised by Quintilian as being singularly sweet and acute, but fitter for little than for great causes. Photius says that in his time there were extant fifty-two orations of Hyperides, judged to be genuine, and twenty-five of dubious authenticity. None of them have reached modern times. Hyperides is one of the ten from whose writings the Lexicon of Harpocration was formed.

HYPERIUS, (Gerard Andrew,) a learned Lutheran divine, was born at Ypres, in Flanders, whence he took his surname, in 1511, and studied philosophy for three years in the college of Calvi, at Paris. He then entered on the study of divinity, which he prosecuted with diligence till 1535, when he went to the university of Louvain, and afterwards travelled through several provinces of the Low Countries, and visited the universities of Marburg, Erfurt, Leipsic, and Wittemberg; but, being suspected of entertaining the principles of the Reformers, he came over to England, and became acquainted with Charles lord Montjoy, in whose house he resided for four years. But in 1541, when Henry VIIIth's tyrannical and cruel proceedings, in maintenance of his supremacy, had alarmed those foreigners who might have scruples against subscribing to his pretensions, he returned again to the continent, and settled at Marburg, where he was appointed to the theological chair, which he held for twenty-two years. He died in 1564. He was the author of numerous works, some of which were published by himself, and the rest after his death. Two of them, entitled, De recte formando Theologiæ Studio, and, De formandis Concionibus Sacris, were published by Laurence de Villavicenza, without acknowledgment, in the books which he published on the same subject at Antwerp, in 1565.

HYPSICLES, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished in the second century, was a disciple of Isidorus, and wrote, Ἀναφορικος, sive de Ascensionibus, which was published at Paris, in Greek and Latin, by James Mentelius, together with the Optics of Heliodorus, in 1657, 4to. He is also supposed to have been the author of the fourteenth and fifteenth books of the Elements of Geometry, which are commonly attributed to Euclid.

HYRCANUS I. (John,) high-priest and prince of the Jews, was the son of Simon Maccabeus. On the invasion of Judæa by the Syrian governor Cendebeus, B.C. 139, he, with his brother Judas, led a body of troops, who entirely defeated the invaders. After his father's murder by his son-in-law, Ptolemy, he went to Jerusalem, where he was declared Simon's successor in the priesthood and sovereignty, B.C. 135. He afterwards made an alliance with Antiochus, and accompanied him in his war against Phraates, king of Parthia. After the death of Antiochus, he took advantage of the civil dissensions prevailing in Syria, and shook off all dependence on that crown. Then turning his arms against the Samaritans, he took Shechem and Garizim, and demolished the temple built by Sanballat. He next subdued Idumæa, and compelled the inhabitants to submit to circumcision, after which they became incorporated into the Jewish nation. He seized a pretext for again quarrelling with the Samaritans, and laid siege to Samaria, which he took, and razed to the ground. Under him the Jewish state appeared with greater lustre than under any of his predecessors since the captivity. He died B.C. 107, and was succeeded by Aristobulus.

HYRCANUS II., high-priest and king of the Jews, was eldest son of Alexander Jannæus. At the death of his father, B.C. 79, he was about thirty years of age; and being of an unenterprising disposition, his mother Alexandra allotted to him the succession to the high-priesthood. She, however, at her death, B.C. 70, declared Hyrcanus her successor; but he was soon reduced by his brother Aristobulus to the necessity of divesting himself of both the regal and pontifical dignities, and living as a private person. Aretas, king of Arabia, afterwards engaged to restore him; but the Romans, gained over by Aristobulus, defeated Aretas; and the two brothers at length pleaded their cause in person before Pompey. After that general had taken Jerusalem, B.C. 63, he restored Hyrcanus to the pontifical office, with the title of prince, but divested him of royalty, and made him tributary. On the elevation of Herod to the Jewish throne, Hyrcanus was beheaded by that tyrant, in the eightieth year of his age.

I.

IBARRA, (Joachimo,) a celebrated Spanish printer, was born at Saragossa in 1725, and exercised his profession at Madrid. The productions of his press are known throughout Europe, and are much esteemed for their beauty and accuracy. He printed two editions of Don Quixote; the Spanish translation of Sallust, by the Infant Don Gabriel; a fine edition of the Bible; a Mosarabic Missal; and, Mariana's History of Spain. He died in 1785.

IBAS, a native of Syria, promoted to the see of Edessa in 436, was accused of favouring the Nestorian heresy, and of abusing Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. After being acquitted, the same accusation of Nestorianism was brought against him the following year, and he was condemned and deposed by the council of Ephesus in 449. In 451 he was declared an orthodox divine, and reinstated in his see by the council of Chalcedon, which annulled the act of the council of Ephesus. After his death his opinions were condemned in the council of Constantinople in 553. A letter concerning the doctrine of Nestorius, written to Maris, a Persian, by Ibas, while he was a presbyter, formed a part of the celebrated Three Chapters, condemned by the latter council as heretical, but received as orthodox by the churches of Africa and Illyria, whence originated a schism which lasted 150 years.

IBBETSON, (James,) a divine, was born in 1717, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He became rector of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, and archdeacon of St. Albans, and died in 1781. He wrote, Epistola ad Phil-Hebræos Oxonienses; A Short History of the General Convocation of the Province of Canterbury; and several single sermons and charges, and tracts.—James Ibbetson, son of the preceding, studied the law, and became a barrister. He also paid much attention to the history and antiquities of his native country, and published, A Dissertation on the Judicial Customs of the Saxon and Norman Age; A Dissertation on the National Assemblies under the Saxon and Norman Governments; and a dissertation, On the Folkland and Boclande of the Saxons, 1782, 8vo. He died in 1790, aged thirty-five.

IBBETSON, (Julius Cæsar,) a landscape painter, born at Scarborough, in Yorkshire, was originally a ship painter. He imitated the works of Berghem with so much success, that he was termed by West the Berghem of England. His cattle are touched with great spirit, and the pictures in which they constitute a principal feature are by far the best of his productions. He died in 1817. He published, An Accidence, or Gamut of Oil Painting for Beginners, 1805, 8vo.

IBBETSON, (Agnes,) a lady distinguished for her botanical researches, born in London in 1757, was a daughter of Mr. Andrew Thompson, of that city, and married a barrister, whom she survived. She made some ingenious investigations and experiments respecting the structure of plants, the results of which she published in the Annals of Philosophy, and other scientific journals. She died in 1823.

IBBOT, (Benjamin,) a learned divine, was born in 1680 at Beachamwell, in the county of Norfolk, where his father was rector, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, whence he removed to Corpus Christi in 1700, and was made a scholar of that house. He commenced M.A. in 1703, and was elected into a Norfolk fellowship in 1706, but resigned it in the following year, on being appointed librarian to archbishop Tenison, who soon after nominated him his chaplain, and in 1708 collated him to the treasurership of the cathedral of Wells, and presented him to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, and St. Michael le Querne, in London. George I. appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary in 1716; and when his majesty visited Cambridge, in October 1717, Ibbot was by royal mandate created D.D. In 1713 and 1714, by the appointment of the archbishop, he preached the Boyle Lectures, in which he ably confutes the objections of Collins. Some time after he was appointed assistant-preacher to Dr. Samuel Clarke, and rector of St.

Paul's, Shadwell; and in 1724 he was made a prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1725, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His Boyle's Lectures were published in 1727, 8vo; and Thirty Discourses on Practical Subjects were selected from his MSS. by Dr. Clarke, and published for the benefit of his widow, 2 vols, 8vo. In 1719 Ibbot published a translation of Puffendorf's treatise, De Habitu Religionis Christianæ ad Vitam civilem. Some verses of his are in Dodsley's Collection.

IBEK, (Cooth ed deen,) a slave, who usurped the throne of India after the death of his master, Schehab ed deen. The history of his conquests have been published under the title of, Tage al Malher.

IBEK, (Az ed deen,) an officer in the Egyptian court of Malek al Saleh, the sultan. He ascended the throne in 1251, after marrying his master's widow, by whom he was assassinated in 1257.

IBEK, an Arabian author, who wrote a treatise on the duties and qualifications of a secretary. He died in 1348.

IBN DOREID, or DOREIDI, a celebrated Arabian philologist and poet, born in 838 at Bassora, whence he removed when young to Oman, where he resided with his uncle for twelve years, and then he returned to Bassora. He died at Bagdat in 933. His works are very numerous, comprising every species of poetical composition. An ode, entitled, Alcassydeh Almacsoureh, has been commented on by a multitude of Arabian critics; and it has also engaged the attention of modern Orientalists, and was published by Scheidius, at Harderwick, in 1768; and by Haitsma, at Franeker, in 1773, 4to, with a Latin translation. In the library at Leyden there is an Arabic Lexicon of Ibn Doreid, entitled, Eldsem Hereh.

IBN KHILCAN, (Schems ed deen Abou'l Abbas Ahmed,) a celebrated Arabian historian, was born at Arbel in 1211, and studied the poetry, history, jurisprudence, and general literature of Arabia. Early in life he visited Syria and Egypt, and in 1261, after having filled the office of cadi at Cairo, he was promoted to the station of grand cadi of Damascus, where he continued till 1270, when he became professor in one of the colleges at Cairo. In 1277 he was reinstated in his post at Damascus, where he died in 1282. His principal work is a biographical dictionary, an outline of which was published by Tydeman, at Leyden, in 1809, under the title of, Specimen Philologicum exhibens Conspectum Operis Ibn Chalicani de Vitis Illustrium Virorum, 4to.

IBN YOUNIS, (Ali Ben Abdelrahman,) an Arabian astronomer, born of a noble family in 979. He carried on his researches in an observatory near Cairo, and gave the result of his observations in a work called, Zydj Ibn Younis, in which he corrected many of the errors of preceding astronomers. He was also skilled in poetry and music. He died in 1008.

IBRAHIM, (Al-Merouzi,) a very celebrated Mussulman doctor, born in the province of Khorasan. He was the author of a commentary on the Mozní, consisting of an abridgment of Mussulman law. He resided at Bagdat, where he was consulted as an oracle in matters of jurisprudence; and so high was his reputation, that one of the gates of that city, which was not far from his house, was called after his name, Darbe Al Merouzi, or the gate of Merouzi. He died at Cairo in 951.

IBRAHIM, (Ben Ibrahim Meheran,) a native of a small town of Khorasan, called Esfarain, was one of the most celebrated doctors of the sect of Schafèi, from whom the most learned characters in Khorasan and Irak professed to derive their doctrine. He was the author of numerous works, the principal of which is a controversial treatise against unbelievers. He died in 1027.

IBRAHIM, sultan, succeeded his brother Amurath IV. on the Turkish throne in 1640, being then in his twenty-third year. He devolved all the cares of government upon his ministers, and devoted himself entirely to trifling amusements, and the grossest voluptuousness. Of the public events of his reign the first was the capture of Azof, (1641,) the principal post of the Cossack pirates who infested the Black Sea. The admission of some Maltese galleys with a Turkish prize into a port of Candia gave a pretext for a quarrel with the Venetians, to whom that island belonged; and in 1645 a Turkish army made a descent upon the island, and took possession of Canea and Retimo. A variety of actions ensued, but the entire conquest of Candia did not take place till the next reign. Ibrahim was at last strangled with the bow-string, in consequence of his debaucheries and cruelties, on the 18th August, 1649. He left several sons, of whom three successively came to the throne.

IBRAHIM, (Al-Shirazi,) a celebrated Mussulman doctor, who flourished at an unknown period, was a native of the city

of Shiraz, the capital of the province of Fars, or Persia properly so called. He lived in retirement, employed in study and devotional exercises. One of the principal of his works is entitled, Almo Hab, or the Good Man. He was also the author of the Tanbih Filfekh, or An Exhortation to the Study of Jurisprudence; and the Lamé, or The Exemplar, which is an illustration of the principal articles, or, as the Mahometans call them, the foundations of the law. He is also believed to have been the author of a work on the art of scholastic disputation, entitled, Al-Nakth fil Khelaf v Almaôunat filgedel, or The Search after Truth.

IBRAHIM-BEY, chief of the Egyptian Mamelukes, was born in Circassia about 1735. In 1776 he shared with Mourad Bey the government of Cairo. He was vanquished in 1799 by Kleber, and was despoiled of his power in 1805 by Mehemet Ali. He died in 1816.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a Turk, who was converted to Christianity in the seventeenth century. He was led by a perusal of the Gospel history to embrace Christianity, and was baptized at Pera in 1671. He retired to Venice, and assumed the habit of St. Dominic, and the name of Paul Anthony Effendi. He left to the library of St. John and St. Paul many Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., particularly the four Evangelists, translated into Arabic, with the Psalms, Canticles, and other books of the Old and New Testament. He died in 1697, at the age of fifty-six.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, raised by his courage and talents to the first dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing press in Turkey in 1728. The count de Bonneval furnished him with the characters. The first work which he produced was a treatise on the Military Art. He afterwards published, the Account of an Expedition against the Afghans; a Turkish Grammar; and a History of Turkey.

IBYCUS, a distinguished lyric poet, born at Rhegium, flourished about 540 B.C. He was murdered by some robbers, and in the moment of dying he observed cranes flying over his head, which he implored to be his avengers. Some time after, these murderers, walking in Rhegium, observed some cranes flying over head, whereupon one of them said to his companions, "Those are the witnesses of the death of Ibycus." These words being overheard, excited suspicion; the wretches were apprehended, and, being tortured, confessed their crime, for which they were put to death. All that remains of the compositions of Ibycus is an imperfect poem on the rape of Ganymede, printed by Henry Stephens.

ICTINUS, an Athenian architect, who flourished about A.C. 430, and rendered his name illustrious by the erection of several magnificent structures, among which were, the famous temple of Minerva—the Parthenon, in the Acropolis at Athens, (in the construction of which he is said by some to have been associated by Pericles with Calliantes; others say with Carpion;) the temple of Ceres and Proserpine, at Eleusis; and the temple of Apollo, in Peloponnesus.

IDACIUS, or ITACIUS, a Spanish bishop, born towards the end of the fourth century at Lamego, in Galicia. He wrote a Chronicle, beginning with the first year of Theodosius (381), where the Eusebian Chronicle of Jerome ceases, and bringing it down to Anthemius (468). To him also is attributed a table of Fasti Consulares, often published. Both of these were published by Sirmond, with notes, Paris, 1619, 8vo, and more fully by Labbe, Ducange, and Aguirra.

IDES, (Everard Ysbrantz,) an enterprising traveller, born at Glukstadt, in Holstein. In 1692 he was sent from Russia by Peter the Great to confirm a treaty which that monarch had concluded with the emperor of China, and arrived at Pekin in November in that year, and was received with great distinction, and lodged in the Jesuits' monastery. He returned in the beginning of the following year, and arrived at Moscow in January 1694. In 1704 he published in Dutch, at Amsterdam, an account of his travels, 4to, which has been translated into German, French, and English. The date of his death is not known.

IDRIS, (Gawr,) a Welsh astronomer, of whose birth and parentage no particulars are known. His merit was esteemed so great, that his name was given to, and is still borne by, one of the highest mountains in Wales.

IERMAK, chief of the Don Cossacks, who, towards the close of the sixteenth century, conquered the whole of Siberia. Being unable, however, to retain his conquest, he became a vassal of Ivan, czar of Russia. This brave man was drowned in 1583, in attempting to escape from a large body of Tartars who lay in ambush.

IFFLAND, (Augustus William,) a

celebrated German actor and writer, born at Hanover in 1759. He commenced his histrionic career in 1777 at Gotha, whence he went to Manheim, where he soon commenced writing for the stage, and produced his Albert of Thurneisen, which was speedily followed by a number of other dramatic pieces, besides translations from the French of Picard and Duval, and from the Italian of Goldoni. He was successively manager of the theatres of Manheim, Weimar, and Berlin, at which last-mentioned city he died in 1814. His works were published at Leipsic in 1798, in 17 vols, 8vo.

IGNARRA, (Nicolò,) a Neapolitan antiquary, was born at Pietrabianca in 1728, and educated at the college of Urbano, at Naples, where his abilities attracted the notice of the learned professor Mazzocchi. When Charles III. founded the Herculanean Academy in 1755, Ignarra was appointed one of the first members; and in 1763 he succeeded Mazzocchi as professor of sacred literature in the royal university; and in 1771 he became principal professor. In 1782 he was nominated director of the royal printing office; and two years after, tutor to the hereditary prince Francis of Bourbon. He was made a canon of the cathedral of Naples in 1794. He wrote, De Palæstra Neapolitana Commentarium; Doctissimi Mazzocchi Vita; and De Fratriis Neapolitanis. Towards the close of his life he was afflicted with a total loss of memory. He died in 1808.

IGNATIUS, surnamed Theophorus, one of the apostolic fathers of the Christian church, and a martyr in the early part of the second century, was, according to some, a native of Syria; others say, of Nora, in Asia Minor. He is said to have been early educated in the principles of the Christian religion, and to have been a disciple of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John. He was chosen bishop of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians; but it is difficult to fix the precise time and order of his election to that office. Eusebius says that he was the successor of Euodius, the first bishop of Antioch after St. Peter; and St. Jerome concurs in that statement. In his Chronicle Eusebius dates the episcopate of Ignatius from the year 69, after the death of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome. Some think, however, that Ignatius was appointed by St. Peter, in 67, and suppose that Euodius and Ignatius were both bishops of Antioch at one and the same time; the former of the Jewish, and the latter of the Gentile Christians; and that after the death of Euodius, when the Jewish converts were become better reconciled to the Gentiles, they all united under Ignatius as their bishop. He presided over the church of Antioch for forty-five years, with admirable diligence, prudence, and constancy, till he was condemned to a cruel death in the persecution under Trajan. Dupin, Tillemont, and Cave, place his martyrdom in the year 107; while bishop Pearson, bishop Lloyd, Pagi, Le Clerc, and Fabricius, place it in 116. According to the commonly received account, about the year 107 Trajan arrived at Antioch, elated with his victories over the Scythians and the Daci, to prepare for a war against the Parthians and Armenians. Having entered the city with all the pomp and solemnities of a triumph, one of the first objects of his inquiries was concerning the state of religion in that place. Finding that the Christians were numerous there, he ordered that the laws should be put in force against them, in the same manner as in the other parts of the empire; and though he forbad the Christians to be sought after, yet he directed that they should be punished if convicted. In these circumstances Ignatius could not expect that he should be overlooked, and thought it more prudent voluntarily to present himself before the emperor, than to stay till he was sent for; and after modestly avowing his principles, leave the event to Providence. When the emperor saw him, he reproached him for daring to transgress his laws; and a long conversation is said to have passed between them, in which the bishop defended the innocence and inoffensiveness of himself and his fellow-believers, and explained the principles of his religion, maintaining the superiority of the God of the Christians over the objects of Pagan worship, and his belief of the ultimate triumph of the cause of Jesus Christ. The freedom with which he avowed his sentiments, and the resolution which he expressed of adhering to them, determined Trajan to make him a signal example, in order to deter others from renouncing the Gentile religion. He therefore gave orders for his imprisonment, and sentenced him to be conducted in bonds by soldiers to Rome, and there thrown as a prey to wild beasts in the Amphitheatre. This cruel sentence created joy, instead of terror, in the mind of Ignatius, who fervently exclaimed, "I thank

thee, O Lord, that thou hast condescended thus perfectly to honour me with thy love, and hast thought me worthy, with the apostle Paul, to be bound with iron chains." Ignatius's guard consisted of ten soldiers, who conducted him on foot to Seleucia, a sea-port in Syria, about sixteen miles from Antioch, whence Paul and Barnabas had embarked for Cyprus. From this place they went by sea to Smyrna, where, for the fees which were bestowed upon them, his brutal keepers permitted him to visit Polycarp, the bishop of that place, to receive himself the visits of the clergy of the Asiatic churches in that country, who encouraged him to a firm and final perseverance in his glorious cause, and also to write letters to different churches for their instruction and establishment in the faith. At length his guard became impatient of any longer stay at Smyrna, and proceeded with him by sea to Troas, where he had the satisfaction of hearing that the persecution had ceased in the Church of Antioch. At this place his conductors, for the sake of the money which they received from him and his visitors, permitted messengers who were deputed by different churches to pay their respects to him, and allowed of his further epistolary correspondence with his friends; but notwithstanding this dearly-purchased indulgence, they treated him at the same time with barbarous cruelty. Of this behaviour he complains in his epistle to the Romans. "From Syria even to Rome," says he, "both by sea and land, I fight with beasts; night and day I am chained to ten leopards, forming my military guard, who, the kinder I am to them, are the more cruel and fierce to me." From Troas they sailed to Neapolis, a maritime town of Macedonia, and thence to Philippi, whence they proceeded on foot through Macedonia and Epirus, till they came to Epidamnum, a city of Dalmatia; where they again embarked, and, sailing through the Adriatic, and touching at Rhegium and Puteoli, they arrived at the station for the Roman navy near Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, about sixteen miles from Rome. The Christians of that city, who had been daily expecting the arrival of Ignatius, came out to meet him, with affectionate respect mingled with the deepest sorrow, on account of the cruel death which awaited him; but he was firm and undaunted, and rejoiced that he was now approaching to the end of his race, and to the moment when he should bear testimony to the truth of the religion of Christ with his blood. That his punishment might be the more public, it was appointed to take place on one of their solemn festivals—the Saturnalia. Accordingly, on the 20th of December, 107, or, as some think, 116, he was brought out into the Amphitheatre, and the hungry lions being let loose upon him, quickly made him their prey, leaving no remains but a few of the hardest of his bones. These were afterwards collected by two deacons, who had been the companions of his journey, and were transported by them to Antioch, where they were honourably interred. There are some spurious writings attributed to Ignatius, which are accurately examined by Dupin and others. Of the genuine Epistles the best editions are, that of Isaac Vossius, Amsterdam, 1640, 4to; that of Usher, London, 1647, 4to; that of Cotelier, in his Patres Apostolici, Greek and Latin, Paris, 1672, fol.; and those of Oxford, 1708, 8vo, and 1709, 4to, the former by Aldrich, the latter by Pearson and Smith. The seven Epistles are addressed to the Smyrneans, St. Polycarp, the Ephesians, Magnesians, Philadelphians, Trallians, and Romans. There is also a relation of the martyrdom of Ignatius, written by a contemporary, which has been published by Usher, Cotelier, and Smith; but the most correct edition is that of Ruinart, printed after a MS. in Colbert's Library. There is an English translation both of this and of the Epistles in archbishop Wake's Genuine Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers, London, 1693, and 1737, 8vo.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, son of the emperor Michael I., surnamed Curopalata. On his deposition he embraced the monastic order, and devoted himself to the study of theology. In 846 he succeeded Methodius in the see of Constantinople, but was exiled in 857 for his boldness in rebuking the incestuous conduct of Bardas, brother of the empress Theodora, and was replaced by Photius. He was reinstated, however, in 867 by the emperor Basil, and was present at the general council at Constantinople, 869. He died on the 23d October, 877, and was succeeded by Photius.

IGNATIUS. (See Loyola.)

IGOR, third grand duke of Russia, took the resolution of invading Constantinople in 941, and in his course spread desolation over Asia Minor, ravaged the Bosphorus, and at Kief, in 945, dictated to the Grecian emperor humiliating conditions of peace. He was slain in battle

in the same year. Though himself a Pagan, he tolerated the profession of Christianity; and his wife Olga, who succeeded him, embraced the true religion.

IHRE, (John,) professor of rhetoric and politics in the university of Upsal, was born at Lund in 1707, and educated at Upsal. After he had completed his academic studies he set out, in 1730, on his travels, and visited Germany, England, France, the Low Countries, and Denmark; and in 1733 he returned to Upsal, where he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. Two years after he was appointed sub-librarian, and in 1737 public professor of poetry. In 1748 he was appointed professor of rhetoric and politics, the duties of which office he discharged for forty years with great reputation. In 1766 he published a Lexicon Dialectorum, in which he explained and illustrated obsolete words still used in the provinces; and in 1769 he published his valuable Glossarium Sueo-Gothicum, in 2 vols, fol. He wrote also some learned remarks to illustrate the remains of the Mæso-Gothic translation of the New Testament by Ulphilas, which may be found in the collection published by Busching, under the title of, Ivan Ihre Scripta Versionem Ulphilanam et Linguam Mæso-Gothicam illustrantia, Berlin, 1773, 4to. Ihre examined also the old Icelandic writings, and showed in a letter, addressed to Sueno Lagerbring, counsellor of the chancery, published in Sweden in 1772, that the Icelandic Edda is not, as had been supposed, a short system of the Pagan theology, but an introduction to the Icelandic poetry. This letter was translated into German the following year by Schlözer. In his four dissertations, De Runorum Antiquitate, Patria, Origine, et Occasu, he asserts that the Runic writing was formerly used in the greater part of Europe, was introduced into Sweden about the sixth century, and became entirely extinct in the beginning of the fifteenth. He wrote also a critical examination of the fragment of Livy found at Rome by Bruns; edited with notes Scheffer's MS. observations on Old Upsal; and in a preface to the Laplandic Dictionary rendered it probable that the Laplandic was the language spoken in Sweden before the arrival of Odin. In 1756 he was made a counsellor of the chancery; two years after he received letters of nobility; and in 1759 he was decorated with the order of the Polar Star. He died in 1780.

IKEN, (Conrad,) a learned German divine, was born at Bremen in 1689, and, after receiving his earlier education at the public school of his native place, he was sent to the Gymnasium in 1705, and in 1711 he repaired to Utrecht. In 1714 he became preacher at Lopik, and in 1716 he removed to Zutphen. In 1719 he was appointed preacher in Stephen's church at Bremen. In 1723 he was nominated public professor of theology and of the Oriental languages in the Gymnasium. He died in 1753. His works are, Antiquitates Hebraicæ, (this is an able treatise;) Thesaurus novus Theologico-Philologicus, sive Sylloge Dissertationum Exegeticarum ad Selectiora atque Insigniora Veteris et Novi Testamenti Loca; Tractatus Talmudicus de Cultu quotidiano Templi Versione Latina Donatus et Notis illustratus; Symbolæ Literariæ ad Incrementum Scientiarum omne Genus a variis Amice collatæ; Dissertationes Philologico-Theologicæ in diversa Sacri Codicis utriusque Testamenti Loca.

ILDEFONSE, (St.) was born at Toledo in 607, and studied under St. Isidore, at Seville. On the death of his tutor he entered into a religious house at Toledo, of which he became the superior; and on the death of his uncle, Eugenius III., archbishop of Toledo, he was chosen to succeed him. He wrote, De illibatâ ac perpetuâ Virginitate sanctæ ac gloriosæ Genitricis Dei Mariæ; De Pane Eucharistico; and, De Ordine Baptismi. He died in 669.

ILIVE, (Jacob,) a printer, who applied himself to letter-cutting in 1730, and carried on a foundry and a printing-house together. In 1751 he published a pretended translation of The Book of Jasher, said by him to have been made by one Alcuin of Britain; but the publication was, in fact, secretly written by Ilive himself, and printed off by night. He published, in 1733, an Oration, intended to prove the plurality of worlds, and asserting that this earth is hell, that the souls of men are apostate angels, and that the fire to punish those confined to this world at the day of judgment will be immaterial. This was written in 1729, and spoken afterwards at Joiners' Hall In 1733 he hired the use of Carpenters' Hall, where he delivered orations, which consisted chiefly of scraps from Tindal, and other infidel writers. In the course of the same year appeared a second pamphlet, called, A Dialogue between a Doctor of the Church of England and

Mr. Jacob Ilive, upon the subject of the Oration. For publishing Modest Remarks on bishop Sherlock's Sermons, Ilive was confined for two years in Clerkenwell Bridewell, during which period he published, Reasons offered for the Reformation of the House of Correction in Clerkenwell. He was commonly regarded as a man of unsound mind: he died in 1763.

ILLESCAS, (Gonsalvo,) a Spanish monk of the sixteenth century, who wrote a History of the Lives of the Popes, in 2 vols, fol. 1570. The work was continued by Louis de Babia; and Marcos de Guadalaxara added another volume. He died about 1580.

ILLYRICUS, (Matthias Flacius, or Francowitz,) Lat. *Flacius Illyricus*, a Lutheran divine, was born in 1520 at Albona, in Istria, and was instructed in grammar and the classics by Egnatius at Venice. Not being able, however, to meet the expenses of a university education, he intended to enter a monastery; but happening to confer with a relation of his mother, who was provincial of the Cordeliers, and who had begun to see through the errors of Popery, he was induced to go to Basle in 1539, whence, after a few months' stay, he went to Tübingen, where he remained until 1541, and then removed to Wittemberg, to complete his studies under Luther and Melancthon, the latter of whom found him some employment in the university, and was the means of relieving his mind from anxious doubts respecting some of the fundamental principles of the reformed religion. He was thus employed when all the schools of Saxony were dispersed by the war, on which he went to Brunswick, where he acquired great reputation by his lectures. In 1547 he returned to his former employment at Wittemberg, and here first began his differences with his brethren on the subject of the Interim, which he opposed with great vehemence. This involved him also in a dispute with Melancthon, against whom he wrote with so much asperity, that the latter called him, Echidna Illyrica. Flacius, however, that he might be at liberty to oppose Popery in his own way, retired in 1549 to Magdeburg, where he published several books, and began that ecclesiastical history which is called The Centuries of Magdeburg, of which he had the chief direction. Of this work the first four centuries, and part of the fifth, were composed at Magdeburg; the fifth was finished at Jena; the sixth was written in the place to which the authors had retired on account of the persecution of their two coadjutors, Gallus and Faber; the seventh was composed in the country of Mecklenburgh, and the remainder in the city of Wismar, in the same country. The best edition of this work is that of Basle, 1624, 3 vols, fol. In 1557 Flacius was made Hebrew and divinity professor in the new university of Jena, where he had read lectures for five years, and where he engaged in a dispute with his colleague, Strigelius, on the nature of original sin. This dispute was held before the duke of Saxony, at Weimar, and carried on to thirteen meetings, the acts of which were published, with a preface by Musæus, one of Flacius's followers. His opinion on this subject, however, was so unpalatable, that he was obliged to retire successively to Ratisbon, Antwerp, Strasburg, and finally to Frankfort, where he died in 1575. His works are numerous: the principal are, his Clavis Scripturæ, 2 vols, fol., of which there have been seven editions, the last at Leipsic in 1695; Catalogus testium Veritatis; an edition of the Ancient Latin Mass, (this is now very scarce;) Appendix to the Latin Mass; and Varia doctorum piorumque Virorum de Corrupto Ecclesiæ Statu, Poemata.

IMBERT, (John,) an advocate of Rochelle, who published, Enchiridion Juris Scripti Galliæ, and Institutiones Forenses, 8vo, 1541. He died about 1598.

IMBERT, (Joseph Gabriel,) a painter, born at Marseilles in 1654. He was a pupil of Vander Meulen, and of Lebrun. At the age of thirty-four he entered into the Carthusian order; but he was permitted by his brethren to exercise his pencil on religious subjects. He died in 1749, at the advanced age of ninety-five. His chef-d'œuvre is a picture of the Crucifixion, which was placed over the grand altar in the church de la Chartreuse, at Marseilles.

IMBERT, (Bartholomew,) a French poet, born at Nismes in 1747. He became a member of the Academy in his native city, and went early to Paris, where his talents procured for him admission into the best society. He cultivated literature, particularly poetry, with success. His poem, entitled, Le Jugement de Paris, has been much admired. He also published, Fables, and a novel entitled, Les Egarements de l'Amour, and some dramatic pieces. He died in 1790.

IMHOFF, (John, or, according to Saxius, James William,) an eminent genea-

logist, born, of a noble family, in 1651, at Nuremberg, of which city he was a senator. He was considered as having a profound knowledge of the interests of princes, the revolutions of states, and the history of the principal families in Europe. His works are, Genealogiæ excellentium in Galliâ Familiarum; Genealogiæ Familiarum Bellomaneriæ; Historia Genealogica Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britanniæ; Notitia Procerum S. R. Imperii; Historia Italiæ et Hispaniæ Genealogica; Corpus Historiæ Genealogicæ Italiæ et Hispaniæ; Recherches Historiques et Généalogiques des Grands d'Espagne; Stemma Regium Lusitanicum; and Genealogiæ xx. illustrium in Hispaniâ Familiarum. He died in 1728.

IMOLA, (Innocenzio Francucci da,) a painter, who obtained the name by which he is commonly known, from Imola, where he was born. He resided, however, at Bologna, where he was the pupil of Francesco Francia, though afterwards he studied for some time under Manitto Albertinelli, at Florence. He painted a great number of pictures for the churches of Bologna, the principal of which are the frescoes and altar-piece in St. Michael in Bosco. Some of his paintings appear to have been executed from the designs of Raffaelle. He painted the dome at Faenza in a magnificent style; and the small pictures which he placed under his large ones are designed with elegance. He died about 1550.

IMPERIALI, (Giovanni Battista,) a physician and man of letters, was born of a noble Genoese family at Vicenza, in 1588, and educated at Verona, Bologna, and Padua, at which last place he took his degrees in medicine. He died in his native city in 1623. His Latin poetry has all the sweetness of Catullus, whom he took for his model. His principal work is entitled, Exotericarum Exercitationum libri duo.—His son, Giovanni, born at Venice in 1602, studied medicine at Padua, and became eminent as a physician. He died in 1670. He wrote, Musæum Historicum et Physicum, and Le Notte Barberine overo de Quesiti e Discorsi Fisici, Medici, &c.

IMPERIALI, (Giuseppe Renato,) born, of an illustrious family, at Genoa in 1651. He was appointed general of the mint, then treasurer of the apostolical chamber, next cardinal in 1690, and shortly after governor of Ferrara. He was within one vote of being elected pope in the conclave held in 1730, after the death of Innocent XI. His exclusion was owing to the formal opposition of the court of Spain. His probity, talents, and love of learning, made him universally esteemed. He died at Rome in 1737, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He ordered, by will, that his noble library should be thrown open to the public, of which a catalogue was printed at Rome in 1711, fol., by Justus Fontanini. This library, said to be one of the noblest ever formed by a private person, is highly spoken of by Montfaucon in his Diarium Italicum, and was long one of the ornaments of Rome.

INA, king of Wessex, one of the most illustrious princes in the Saxon heptarchy, succeeded his cousin Ceodwalla in 689. He invaded Kent in 694, but was induced by a large sum of money to desist from the enterprise. He then turned his arms against Gerwint, king of Wales, and obtained a great victory, which gave him the full possession of Cornwall and Somersetshire, which he annexed to his kingdom, treating the vanquished with a humanity not usually practised by the Saxon conquerors. He drew up a code of laws, which places him as a legislator at the head of the Saxon kings previous to Alfred. He afterwards sustained a war with Ceolred king of Mercia, which was terminated by a bloody battle in 715, in which both parties suffered great loss. The latter part of his reign was spent in the useful works of peace. In 728 he made a pilgrimage, with his queen, Ethelburga, to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his days in a monastery. Having no children, he bequeathed his kingdom to Adolard, brother to Ethelburga.

INCHBALD, (Elizabeth,) an actress and dramatic writer, born in 1756 at Stanningfield, in Suffolk, where her father, named Simpson, followed the occupation of a farmer. On his death, in 1772, she came to London, with the view of obtaining an engagement for the stage, when she married Mr. Inchbald, an actor, whom she then accompanied on several provincial tours. Becoming a widow in 1779 she returned to London, and acted at Covent-garden theatre for about eight years, and from her great personal attractions, which she retained till a late period of her life, as well as from her natural talents, was a popular performer. After her retirement from the stage, in 1789, she published several dramatic and miscellaneous pieces; they consist of, A Mogul Tale; I'll tell you what; Appearance is against them; The Widow's

Vow; The Child of Nature; the Midnight Hour; Such Things are; The Married Man; Next-door Neighbours; Every one has his Fault, a comedy; Wedding Day; Wives as they were, and Maids as they are; Lovers' Vows, from the German of Kotzebue; Wise Man of the East; and, To Marry and not to Marry, 1805. Besides those dramatic pieces she wrote two novels, one entitled, Nature and Art, 2 vols, 12mo; and the other, A Simple Story, 4 vols, 12mo, which soon became very popular. She also edited a collection of dramas, entitled, the British Theatre, with biographical and critical remarks, in 25 vols, 12mo; a similar collection of the most popular farces, in 7 vols, 12mo; and, The Modern Theatre, in 10 vols. She died in 1821.

INCHOFER, (Melchior,) a learned Jesuit, was born at Ginsin, in Hungary, in 1584. At the commencement of his academic studies he devoted his principal attention to jurisprudence, in which he became a distinguished proficient at the age of twenty-three. He then determined to enter into the society of the Jesuits, and for that purpose went to Rome, where he was admitted to his noviciate in 1607, and, relinquishing his legal pursuits, devoted himself to the study of philosophy, theology, and the mathematics. Afterwards he filled the chair of professor in those faculties at Messina, where he published, in 1630, Epistolæ B. Mariæ Virginis ad Messanenses Veritas vindicata, fol., which, in consequence of complaints preferred against him by the congregation of the Index at Rome, he was obliged to alter, and to publish with a change of the title into, Conjectatio ad Epist. B. Mar., &c. "This gives us to understand," says Bayle, "that provided one does not affirm too positively that the Virgin Mary wrote to the inhabitants of Messina the letter which passes under her name, it is not unlawful to believe it, and to make others believe it also." Inchofer afterwards retired to Macerata, and next to Milan, where he spent his time in collecting, at the Ambrosian Library, materials for a Roman Martyrology, till his death in 1648. He was the author of, Tractatus Syllepticus, in quo quid de Terræ Solisque Motu vel Statione secundum Sacram Scripturam et SS. Patrum sentiendum, &c., ostenditur; De Sacra Latinitate, de Variis Linguæ Latinæ Mysteriis, ex Origine, Progressu, Fine, &c.; Historia trium Magorum; Annalium Ecclesiasticorum Regni Hungariæ, Tomus I.; this is an able, but unfinished work. He is also thought to have been the author of a severe satire against the Jesuits, entitled, Lucii Cornelii Europæi Monarchia Solipsorum, which was first published at Venice, and afterwards in Holland in 1648. The Biographie Universelle, however, on the authority of Oudin, ascribes that work to Julius Clement Scotti, an ex-Jesuit.

INCLEDON, (Benjamin Charles,) an eminent vocalist, born about 1764 at St. Keveran, in Cornwall. When only eight years old he was articled to the celebrated Jackson, of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained as a chorister in Exeter cathedral until he had attained his fifteenth year, when he decamped (1779), and entered as a common sailor on board the *Formidable*, 98. He remained in the navy about five years, during which period he sailed to the West Indies. He afterwards tried his vocal powers on the stage at Southampton, and at Bath, where he was introduced to the acquaintance and friendship of Rauzzini. In October 1790 he commenced a career of great popularity at Covent-garden theatre. He died in 1826.

INEZ DE CASTRO, celebrated by the pen of Camoens for her personal charms, her virtues, and her tragical fate, was descended from an illustrious family of Castile, which was allied to the kings of Spain and Portugal. She waited, when young, in quality of maid of honour, upon Constance, wife of the Infant don Pedro, son of Alphonso IV. king of Portugal; and on the death of that princess she was secretly married to Pedro. The circumstance, however, transpired; and, urged by his courtiers, Alphonso caused Inez to be assassinated in the convent of Santa Clara, at Coimbra, whither she had retired with her children (1335). After the death of Alphonso, the assassins were seized and put to death by order of Pedro, who caused the remains of his beloved Inez to be buried with great magnificence at the royal monastery of Alcobaça, where a superb monument of white marble was erected to her memory.

INGELO, (Nathaniel,) a divine of the seventeenth century, was a fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and admitted fellow of Queen's college by the parliamentary visitors, by whose interest likewise he probably became a fellow of Eton in 1650, and he was re-admitted to the same in 1660. He wrote a religious romance, in fol., entitled, Bentivolio and Urania, London, 1660. He died in 1683,

and was buried in Eton college chapel. In 1739 were published, Nineteen Letters from Henry Hammond, D.D., to Mr. Peter Stannynought and Dr. Nathaniel Ingelo, many of them on very curious subjects.

INGENHOUSZ, (John,) an eminent Dutch naturalist and chemist, was born at Breda in 1730. In 1767 he came to England with a view of obtaining information on the Suttonian method of inoculation for the small-pox, and in the following year he went, on the recommendation of Sir John Pringle, to Vienna, to inoculate the archduchess Theresa Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph II., and the archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, brothers of the emperor. For these services he obtained rewards and honours: he was made physician and counsellor of state to their imperial majesties, with a pension of 600*l.* per annum. In the following spring he went to Italy, and inoculated the grand duke of Tuscany. After this he returned to England, where he spent his time in scientific pursuits. He published, Experiments on Vegetables, discovering their great power of purifying the common air in sunshine, but injuring it in the shade or night; this work was first published in 1779, and was translated into French and German. Several of his papers were printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which body he was an active and useful member. He was highly esteemed for the amenity and simplicity of his manners, as well as for his ingenuity and sagacity. He died in 1799. Some of his letters are in Franklin's correspondence.

INGHEN, (William van,) a painter, was born at Utrecht in 1651, and was instructed by Anthony Grebber; after which he went for improvement to Rome, in the retinue of the vicar-general of the Netherlands, who, on his arrival at that city, recommended him to the care of Carlo Maratti, under whom he studied for one year. He executed several grand works in the churches at Rome. His drawing is firm; his design has great elegance; and the tone of his colouring is pleasing; yet Descamps speaks in less favourable terms of his merit as an artist, and Lanzi does not even mention his name. He died at Amsterdam in 1709.

INGHIRAMI, (Tomaso Fedra,) an eminent Italian poet and orator, born of an ancient family, at Volterra, in Tuscany, in 1470. In the commotions which took place in 1472, his father lost his life; and the surviving members of the family, among whom was Tomaso, then only two years of age, sought a shelter in Florence, where he was received under the protection of Lorenzo de Medici, by whose advice he went to Rome in his thirteenth year, where he made such rapid progress as to obtain great celebrity. He obtained the name of Fedra, or Phædra, by a singular exertion of talents and promptitude. Having undertaken, with some of his learned friends, to perform Seneca's Hyppolytus, in which he acted the part of Phædra, and some of the machinery having by accident been broken, which interrupted the performance, he alone entertained the audience, whilst the injury was repairing, by the recital of extemporary Latin verse; on which account he was saluted, amidst the applauses of his hearers, with the name of Phædra, which he ever afterwards retained. Soon after the accession of Alexander VI. he was nominated by that pontiff a canon of St. Peter's, and dignified with the rank of a prelate. In 1495 he was sent as papal nuncio into the Milanese, to treat with the emperor elect, Maximilian; on which embassy he obtained the favour of the emperor, who, soon after the return of Inghirami to Rome, transmitted to him from Inspruck an imperial diploma, by which, after enumerating his various accomplishments, and particularly his excellence in poetry and Latin literature, he created him count palatine and poet-laureat, and conceded to him the privilege of adding the Austrian eagle to his family arms. Nor was he less favoured by Julius II., who, besides appointing him librarian of the Vatican, conferred on him the important office of pontifical secretary, which he afterwards quitted for that of secretary to the college of cardinals. Leo X. also enriched him with many ecclesiastical preferments, and continued him in his office of librarian until his death, which was occasioned by an accident in the streets of Rome, on the 6th of September, 1516, when he had not yet completed the forty-sixth year of his age. He wrote, a Defence of Cicero; Compendium of the History of Rome; Commentary on the Poetics of Horace; and, Remarks on the Comedies of Plautus. Erasmus speaks of him as the Cicero of his age; and Sadolet has chosen him for one of his interlocutors in his Dialogue on the Study of Philosophy.

INGLIS, (Hester,) a lady celebrated for her skill in calligraphy, in queen

Elizabeth's and king James's time. In the library of Christ Church, Oxford, are the Psalms of David written by her in French, and presented by her to queen Elizabeth, by whom they were given to the library. Two MSS., written by her, are in the Bodleian library: one of them is entitled, Les six cents vingt-et-six Quatrains de Guy de Tour, Sieur de Pybrac; this is dedicated to Dr. Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich; the other MS. is entitled, Les Proverbes de Salomon, escrites en diverses Sortes de Lettres; this is dedicated to the earl of Essex.

INGLIS, (Sir James,) descended from an ancient family in Fifeshire, was born in the reign of James IV. of Scotland. He joined the French faction against the English, and in some skirmishes preceding the battle of Pinkey so distinguished himself, that he was knighted on the field. In 1548 he published at St. Andrew's his noted Complaint of Scotland. He died in 1554.

INGLIS, (Henry David,) a miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland in 1795. After travelling on the continent he visited Ireland, and on his return published, in 1834, an account of his tour in that kingdom, which became very popular. He also wrote, The Tales of Ardennes; Solitary Walks through many Lands; Travels in Norway and Sweden; Spain in 1830; and, The New Gil Blas. He died in 1835.

INGRAM, (Robert,) a divine, was born in 1727, at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and educated at Beverley School, and at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. His first preferment was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, in Kent, to which he was presented in 1759, by Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, after which he obtained successively the vicarage of Orston, in Nottinghamshire, and the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted, in Essex. He died in 1804. He was author of, A View of the great events of the Seventh Plague, or Period, when the Mystery of God shall be finished; Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, originally published by Manasseh Ben Israel, &c.; A complete and uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath, or Seven last Plagues contained in the Revelation of St. John, &c.

INGRASSIAS, (Giovanni Filippo,) an eminent physician and anatomist, was born in Sicily in 1510, and studied medicine at Padua, where he graduated in 1537. He was then invited to the professorship of anatomy and physic at Naples, which he occupied for a number of years, attended by a crowd of students, drawn by his fame from all parts of Italy. He afterwards settled at Palermo, where the right of citizenship was conferred upon him; and in 1563 he was nominated by Philip II. of Spain, first physician for Sicily and the adjacent isles. When the plague raged at Palermo in 1575 he adopted such excellent regulations in quality of deputy of health and first-consultant, as arrested that dreadful scourge. He died in 1580. Ingrassias ranks among the improvers of anatomy, by his discovery of the bone called stapes in the ear, which, though claimed by others, is ascribed to him by Fallopius. He wrote, In Galeni Librum de Ossibus Commentaria, fol., Messina, 1603, and An Account of the Plague in Palermo; this is written in Italian, and it was translated into Latin by Joachim Camerarius.

INGUIMBERT, (Joseph Dominic d',) a learned prelate, born at Carpentras in 1683. He was first a Dominican, but, thinking the rule of the Cistercians more strict and perfect, he took the habit of that order at Buon Solazzo, where he assumed the name of Malachi. His merit attracted the notice of Clement XII., by whom he was named archbishop of Theodosia *in partibus*, and bishop of Carpentras in 1733. In this situation he was distinguished by all the virtues that characterize a Christian bishop; his life was that of a simple monk; and his wealth was all employed to relieve the poor, or serve the public. He built a magnificent hospital, and established a noble library, consisting of 25,000 volumes, which he gave for public use. He died in 1757, of an apoplectic attack, in his seventy-fifth year. The principal of his publications are, Genuinus Character reverendi admodùm in Christo Patris D. Armandi Johannis Butilierii Rancæi; an Italian translation of a book entitled, Théologie Religieuse; an Italian translation of a French treatise, by father Didier, on the Infallibility of the Pope; an edition of the works of Bartholomew of the Martyrs, with his Life; and, La Vie separée.

INGULPHUS, a monastic historian, the son of a courtier of Edward the Confessor, whose queen Edgitha, or Egitha, was his early patroness, was born in London about 1030, and educated at Westminster, and at Oxford, where he distinguished himself as an adept in the Peripatetic philosophy. He went to Nor-

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mandy in 1051, and was appointed secretary to duke William. By his permission he visited the Holy Land and Constantinople in 1064; and upon his return he entered into the order of Benedictines, at the abbey of Fontenelle, in Normandy, of which he became prior. On William's accession to the throne of England, Ingulphus was created abbot of the rich monastery of Croyland, or Crowland, in Lincolnshire, in 1076. He was in great favour with the king and archbishop Lanfranc, and was enabled to rebuild his monastery, for which he obtained many privileges. He died in 1109. He wrote a work on the life and miracles of St. Guthlac, and a History of the Monastery of Croyland. This last work is interspersed with many particulars of the English kings, and places the author among the historians of his country. It was published by Sir Henry Savile among the Quinque Scriptores, London, 1596, under the title of, Descriptio compilata per Dom. Ingulphum, Abbatem Monasterii Croiland, Natione Anglicum, quondam Monachum Fontanissensem. The History of Croyland, which embraces the period between 664 and 1091, has been reprinted at Frankfort, and at Oxford; the latter, in 1684, is the most complete edition, and contains the continuation by Peter of Blois. [The authenticity of the History has been questioned by Sir Francis Palgrave: see Quarterly Review for June 1826.]

INNES, (Louis,) a Romish priest, descended from a noble family in Scotland, was born about 1650, and was principal of the Scottish college at Paris, when James II. sought an asylum there. The dethroned monarch made him his secretary, and almoner to his queen. He is said to have written the Memoirs of James II., which were published in London in 1816, by Dr. J. S. Clarke, in 2 vols, 8vo.—His brother Thomas, born in 1662, studied at the College of Navarre at Paris, and succeeded him as principal of the Scottish college in that city. He died in 1744. He wrote, A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain, London, 1729, 2 vols, 8vo; in which he refutes the assertion respecting the antiquities of Scotland contained in the Chronique of Fordun.

INNOCENT I., pope, and a saint in the Roman calendar, was a native of Albano, and was elected, on the death of Anastasius, in 402. Two years afterwards, at the instance of Augustine and the other orthodox African bishops, he persuaded the emperor Honorius to enact new laws against the Donatists; and about the same time he obtained the intercession of Honorius with his brother Arcadius, emperor of the East, on behalf of Chrysostom, who had been deposed from the see of Constantinople. He was the first who persecuted the Novatians at Rome, by depriving them of their churches. In 408 the Goths, under Alaric, advanced to Rome, and laid close siege to that city, which they afterwards took and plundered. Innocent, it is true, was now personally safe at Ravenna; but after the departure of the Goths he returned to Rome, and renewed his persecution of the Novatians, and of the Pelagians. He died in 417, after having presided over the Roman church about fifteen years. The dignity of the apostolic see was the constant theme of his correspondence; and his Decretals sufficiently attest his imperious spirit. Thirty-four Letters, which have been attributed to him, are inserted in the first volume of the Letters of the Popes, published by Coustant, and the subjects of them may be seen in Dupin; but the greater part of them are now believed to be supposititious. He was succeeded by Zosimus.

INNOCENT II., cardinal Gregorio Papi, a native of Rome, was elected pope after the death of Honorius II., in 1130, though several of the cardinals protested against his elevation to the papal chair, by appointing the son of a Jew, named Peter de Leo, who assumed the appellation of Anacletus II. Innocent, though supported by the princes of Europe (except the kings of Scotland and Sicily, who acknowledged the authority of his rival,) was at last driven from Rome by the opposition of Arnaldo da Brescia, and retired to France, where his claims were supported by St. Bernard. After the death of Anacletus, and the abdication of his successor, Victor IV., Innocent returned to Rome, where he held the second Lateran council in 1139, attended by more than a thousand bishops, and crowned Lotharius emperor. He afterwards made war against Roger, king of Sicily, by whom he was taken prisoner. He died, in the midst of troubles, at Rome, on the 24th of September, 1143, and was succeeded by Celestine II.

INNOCENT III., pope, originally called Cardinal Lotario, was unanimously chosen successor to Celestine III. on the 8th of January, 1198, when he was only in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

From the moment of his exaltation he resolved to follow the example of Gregory VII.; and with equal arrogance, intrepidity, and address, pursued his plans of ambition, till he arrived at a height of despotism, which all Europe beheld with astonishment. He began with entirely subjecting the city of Rome to his see, the very next day after his consecration. He then sent two legates into the marche of Ancona, to claim that country as belonging to the apostolic see; and they succeeded in engaging the cities in that territory, as well as the dukedom of Spoleto, and many cities in Tuscany, to withdraw from all subjection to the emperor, and to submit to Innocent as their lawful lord. He next subjected the episcopal authority in Sicily to papal domination. He excommunicated Alphonsus X., king of Galicia and Leon, for refusing to dismiss Tarsia, the daughter of Sanctius, king of Portugal, whom he had married within the forbidden degrees; and he also excommunicated Philip Augustus, king of France, for having dissolved his marriage with Ingeburga, a princess of Denmark; nor did he cease to pursue him with his anathemas, until he had engaged him to receive back the divorced queen. In the beginning of 1199, Innocent undertook the regency of the kingdom of Sicily, to which he was appointed by the will of the empress Constance, during the minority of her son Frederic II. In 1202, Leo, the king of Armenia, submitted his dominions to the papal authority. In the same year Johannitius, duke of Bulgaria and Wallachia, swore perpetual obedience to Innocent and his successors. In 1204 the pontiff usurped the privilege of bestowing the regal dignity on Premislaus, duke of Bohemia; and soon after Peter II., king of Arragon, arrived at Rome, with a grand and numerous retinue, to receive his crown from the hands of Innocent. In the following year, after the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins, the pope received the patriarch whom they had raised to that station, and confirmed him in his dignity, upon the acknowledgment of his dependence on the apostolic see. About this time commenced the differences between Innocent, and John king of England. Innocent had ordered the monks of Canterbury to choose Stephen Langton, a Roman cardinal of English descent, archbishop of that see, notwithstanding that, upon the king's recommendation, they had already elected to that dignity John Grey, bishop of Norwich, whose election had been confirmed by royal authority. The election of the latter Innocent declared null, and soon afterwards consecrated Langton. No sooner was John informed of what had taken place at Rome, than he sent a body of troops to expel all the monks from Canterbury, and confiscated their lands and effects: at the same time he wrote to the pontiff, declaring, that if he persisted in attempting to impose a prelate upon the see of Canterbury, in opposition to the regular election already made, the issue would prove fatal to the papal authority in England. Innocent thereupon issued orders to the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester, to lay the kingdom under an interdict, which was accordingly proclaimed in 1208; in consequence of which a stop was immediately put to divine service; the churches were shut; the administration of all the sacraments was suspended, excepting that of baptism; and the dead were buried in the highways, without the usual rites or any funeral solemnity. In the same year, Philip, king of Germany, having been treacherously murdered, Otho was invited by the papal legates to Rome, where he was received by the pope with every mark of friendship and esteem, and was crowned by him at St. Peter's with the usual ceremonies. The harmony between them, however, was but of short duration, owing to the spirited measures which Otho took to recover territories in Italy, which had been usurped from the empire by the church, or by the Normans. Exasperated at Otho's ingratitude, Innocent (1210) pronounced a sentence of excommunication against him, declared him an enemy to the church, and proposed to his subjects his own ward, Frederic of Sicily, who was chosen emperor in Otho's stead. In 1211, Innocent, finding that the interdict had not produced the expected effect in England, issued a bull, by which he absolved all king John's subjects from their allegiance, and ordered all persons to avoid him, on pain of excommunication. In the following year he formally deposed the English monarch, directed Philip Augustus, king of France, to put the sentence into execution, and to unite the kingdom of England to his own dominions for ever. The French monarch, tempted by the promise of so great a reward, made immense preparations for the invasion of England, and John, on the other hand, drew together a numerous army, with which he marched to Dover, where he had assembled a fleet for the

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purpose of disputing the passage of the French. While he was disposing in order his means of defence, Pandulph, the pope's legate, arrived at Dover, and proposed a conference, in order to prevent the approaching rupture. In the interview between them, the artful legate terrified the king with an exaggerated account of Philip's armament on the one hand, and of the disaffection of the English barons on the other, many of whom, Pandulph declared, had promised to join Philip on his landing. Finding that his representations had produced their designed effect on the king's mind, Pandulph intimated, that there was no possible way left of saving his dominions, but that of putting them under the protection of the Roman see; and John, conceiving himself reduced only to a choice of evils, resolved on submission to the hard terms which the pope might propose, rather than run the risk of losing his kingdom. He, therefore, complied with the humiliating terms imposed upon him, while the proud legate received his homage with a degree of arrogance and insolence which fired every spectator with resentment and indignation. In 1214, Innocent's tyranny was displayed in a still more insulting manner towards Raymond, count of Toulouse. As the Albigenses were numerous, and daily increasing in the count's territories, the pope had sent several missionaries to convert them. But these missionaries had little success, and one of them was murdered, according to common report, by the count's order. Without deigning to institute any inquiry into the truth of that report, Innocent immediately excommunicated the count, and proclaimed a crusade against the Albigenses in general, ordering them to be pursued with fire and sword. A vast army was soon raised, which so alarmed count Raymond, that he submitted to the hard conditions which were offered to him by the legates of the pontiff. Afterwards, under the command of Simon, count of Montfort, those legates carried fire and sword into the territories of different Catholic princes, who had refused to join in their persecuting warfare. The king of Arragon, shocked at the barbarities which they committed in the dominions of Catholic princes, appealed on their behalf to the pope; but finding that his holiness countenanced them in their proceedings, he raised a large army, and, being joined by the count of Toulouse, and other noblemen, he besieged the count of Montfort in a castle near Toulouse, but was killed in a sally of the besieged; upon which event his army dispersed, and the count of Toulouse was excommunicated anew, for having joined him, and his dominions were granted to the count of Montfort. In 1215 the fourth general Lateran council was held at Rome. In this council, besides many sanguinary laws passed against heretics, the doctrine of transubstantiation was first heard of, and declared an article of faith; auricular confession, submission to the priest's penance, and communion, at least once a year, were enjoined; and the pope's deposing power, as well as his absolute supremacy in temporals as well as spirituals, was recognised. In the following year (1216) Innocent undertook a journey to Pisa, with the design of bringing about a reconciliation between the Pisans and Genoese, who were then at war, and of persuading both republics to join the other Christian powers against the Saracens. But on his arrival at Perugia he was attacked with a violent fever, which carried him off on the 16th of July, after a pontificate of eighteen years and six months, and when he was about fifty-five years old. His principal works are, Sermones de Tempore et Sanctis, per totum Anni Curriculum; In septem Psalmos pœnitentiales Commentaria; and, De Contemptu Mundi, seu Miseriâ Hominis, Lib. III. He was succeeded by Honorius III.

INNOCENT IV., Sinibaldo Fieschi, chancellor of the Roman church, and cardinal, was elected pope on the 24th of June, 1243, after the death of Celestine IV. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Frederic II., emperor of Germany, who had been excommunicated by Gregory IX. for invading the rights of the Church; and he held a council at Lyons (1245), in which he excommunicated and deposed the imperial delinquent. This severe measure was displeasing to several princes; but Louis, king of France, interfered in vain with the inexorable pontiff, and the dispute was terminated only by the death of the emperor, who was succeeded by his son Conrad. Innocent died soon after his return from France, at Naples, on the 7th of December, 1254, and was succeeded by Alexander IV. He wrote, Apparatus super Decretales, fol., and was the first who invested the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of their dignity.

INNOCENT V., Pietro di Tarentasia, a Dominican, archbishop of Lyons, and

a cardinal, was made pope on the 21st of January, 1276, after the death of Gregory X. He died on the 26th of June following. He wrote, Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul; Commentarius in IV. Lib. Sententiarum; and, Compendium Theologiæ. He was succeeded by Adrian V.

INNOCENT VI., Stephen Albert, a native of Pompadour, in the diocese of Limoges, was cardinal bishop of Ostia, and in 1352 was elected pope, after the death of Clement VI. He was of a peaceful disposition, and laboured earnestly to repress the disorders and scandals of his court at Avignon. He died on the 12th of September, 1362, and was succeeded by Urban V. Some of his letters are extant.

INNOCENT VII., Cardinal Cosimo Meliorati, of Sulmona, in the Abruzzo, was elected at Rome, after the death of Boniface IX., on the 17th of October, 1404. This was the period of what is called "the Great Western Schism," when there were two, and sometimes three, rival popes, each acknowledged by a part of Europe. Innocent's rival was Benedict XIII., who held his court at Avignon. After his election a tumult broke out in Rome, excited by the Colonna, and by Ladislaus, king of Naples, which obliged the pope to escape to Viterbo. Innocent died suddenly, after his return to Rome, on the 6th of November, 1406, after having made peace with Ladislaus, and was succeeded by Gregory XII.

INNOCENT VIII., Giovanni Battista Cibo, a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, bishop of Melfi, was elected pope on the 24th of August, 1484. He laboured earnestly to re-establish union among Christian princes, and showed himself particularly attentive to the interests of his family, and of his children, whom he had had before he was admitted into the Church. He was a benevolent pontiff, and died of apoplexy, on the 25th of July, 1492, and was succeeded by Alexander VI. It was during this pontificate that Giovanni de' Medici, son of Lorenzo, and afterwards Leo X., was made cardinal when only fourteen years of age.

INNOCENT IX., Antonio Fachinetti, a native of Bologna, made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. for his services at the council of Trent, was elected pope on the 29th of October, 1591, and died two months after.

INNOCENT X., cardinal Giovanni Battista Panfili, born at Rome about 1575, was elected pope on the 15th of September, 1644, after the death of Urban VIII. Before his elevation to the pontificate, Innocent had carried on an illicit commerce with his brother's widow, Donna Olimpia, a woman of insatiable avarice and unbounded ambition; and that commerce he not only continued after he had obtained the tiara, but he entirely abandoned to her absolute sway his dignity, the administration of his temporal affairs, and the government of the Church. He also persecuted the Barberini, to whom he was indebted for his elevation. When the treaty of Westphalia was in agitation, he vehemently opposed it; and, after it was signed, he issued a bull against it. The most remarkable transaction of his pontificate, however, was his condemning, by a bull, in 1653, the five propositions selected by the Jesuits from Jansenius's Augustinus. Innocent died on the 7th of January, 1655, aged about eighty-one, and was succeeded by Alexander VII.

INNOCENT XI., Benedetto Odescalchi, born at Como, in the Milanese, in 1611, was elected pope, after the death of Clement X., on the 10th of September, 1676. He earnestly applied himself to suppress some of the gross superstitions which reigned in the Romish church, and endeavoured, by wise institutions, and judicious regulations, to reform the manners of the clergy, and to stem the torrent of licentious morals among the laity. He also adopted measures for the suppression of the "quartieri," or places which gave the right of asylum to such as chose to enter them. In these measures the Imperial and Spanish ambassadors, and even queen Christina, readily acquiesced; but marshal d'Estrees, the French ambassador, refusing to submit to it, the pope, willing if possible to avoid a quarrel with Louis XIV., who was then formidable to all Europe, allowed him to enjoy his ancient right during the remainder of his embassy. In 1678, Innocent and the king of France became embroiled in a controversy respecting the right called in France *the regale*, by which the king claimed the collation to all benefices which became vacant in the diocese of a deceased bishop before the nomination of his successor, and likewise, the granting of the investiture to every new bishop, and requiring him on that occasion to swear allegiance to him as his liege lord. These claims were vigorously opposed by the pope, and maintained with no less vigour by the

king. The obstinacy of Innocent, however, only increased the indignation and resentment of Louis, who summoned the famous assembly of bishops, which met at Paris in 1682, and drew up the four celebrated propositions, declaring the power of the pope to be merely spiritual, and also inferior to that of a general council, and maintaining the inviolability of the rules, institutions, and observances of the Gallican church. Innocent contented himself with declaring all the transactions of the assembly null and void, reprimanding the bishops for abandoning the cause of the Church, and employing learned champions to defend the papal claims. While this contest was going on, the death of the marshal d'Estrees, in 1686, gave occasion to a new cause of quarrel. It has already been stated that the marshal d'Estrees had been suffered to enjoy the right of asylum for the remainder of the term of his embassy. When in 1687 the marquis de Lavardin was sent to succeed him, he received positive orders not to give up, but to assert, if necessary, even by force, the disputed privilege; and in compliance with his instructions, the new ambassador entered Rome surrounded with two hundred armed gentlemen, and four hundred of the French marine guards. This the pope highly resented, and when the ambassador sent to demand an audience, he refused to receive him. On the other hand, the king, exasperated at the pope's behaviour towards his ambassador, arrested his nuncio at Paris, caused his parliament to appeal to a general council against any measures which he might be induced by the enemies of France to pursue, and seized upon Avignon. Still, however, Innocent continued inflexible; and the contest was carried on with increasing animosity during the remainder of his pontificate. Levardin, after remaining for eighteen months at Rome without being permitted to see the pope, was obliged to return to France with his credentials unopened. Innocent was much more favourable to the Jansenists than to the Jesuits; which Burnet, in the History of his own Times, attributes to the higher degree of favour in which the latter stood with Louis XIV. than the former. It was during this pontificate that Molinos advanced his mystical notions, which drew down on his head the cruel persecutions of the Jesuits and the Inquisition. Innocent died on the 12th of August, 1689, after presiding over the Roman see for twelve years and six months, and was succeeded by Alexander VIII.

INNOCENT XII., called Antonio Pignatelli, descended from an illustrious family at Naples, and born there in 1615, was elected pope, after the death of Alexander VIII., on the 12th of July, 1692. He applied himself, at the commencement of his government, to the reformation of the church and court of Rome. The wealth which many of his predecessors had been accustomed to accumulate, or to bestow on their worthless relatives, he devoted to the public benefit, employing it in the erection of hospitals, and other useful institutions. He built the harbour of Porto d'Anzo, on the ruins of the ancient Antium; he constructed the aqueduct of Civitavecchia, the palace of the Monte Citorio at Rome for the courts of justice, and the fine line of buildings at Ripagrande, on the north bank of the Tiber, below the town, where vessels which ascend the river load and unload. He also built the asylum, schools, and penitentiary of San Michele, and other useful works. In 1693 he condemned the four propositions subscribed by the Gallican church in the pontificate of Innocent XI.; when the king, from motives of temporary policy, was induced to leave the Gallican clergy to his mercy. In 1697 he had a serious dispute with the emperor Leopold I. In 1699 he issued a public brief of censure against Fenelon's treatise, entitled, Explication des Maximes des Saints sur la Vie intérieure; in which that prelate acquiesced. Innocent was a man of regular habits, attentive to business, a lover of justice, and averse to nepotism. He died on the 7th of September, 1700, at the advanced age of eighty-six, and was succeeded by Clement XI.

INNOCENT XIII., cardinal Michel Angelo Conti, born at Rome in 1655, was unanimously elected successor to Clement XI., in May 1721, when he took the name of Innocent XIII. out of respect to the memory of Innocent III., the most illustrious of the seven popes who had before been chosen from different branches of the Conti family. He was a man eminent for wisdom, virtue, and learning, and had distinguished himself, when a cardinal, above most of the members of the sacred college. Innocent obtained from the emperor the restitution of Comacchio. He died on the 7th of March, 1724, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was succeeded by Benedict XIII.

INTERIANO DE AYALA, (Juan,) a Spanish monk of the order of Mercy, was born in 1656, and educated at Salamanca, where he was made professor of theology. He was also appointed preacher to the king. He published a work on the errors of painters in representing religious subjects, entitled, Pictor Christianus eruditus, fol. 1720. He also wrote some poems. He died at Madrid in 1730.

INVEGES, (Agostino,) a learned Jesuit, born at Sciacca, in Sicily, in 1595. He quitted his order, after professing philosophy and theology. He wrote, The History of Palermo, 3 vols, fol.; Historia Paradisi Terrestris, 4to; La Cartagine Siciliana, 4to; and the History of Carcamo, in Sicily, 4to; in this work he celebrates the Sicilian Vespers as an act of national glory. He died in 1677.

IPHICRATES, a celebrated Athenian general, born of obscure parents, but ennobled by his military genius, which prompted him to introduce into the ancient tactics of his countrymen an improvement, which was employed with great effect in the course of that general war which was ended B.C. 387 by the peace of Antalcidas. Iphicrates laid aside the weighty panoply which the regular infantry, composed of Greek citizens, had always worn, and substituted a light target for the large buckler, and a quilted jacket for the coat of mail; at the same time he doubled the length of the sword, usually worn thick and short, and increased in the same, or, by some accounts, in a greater proportion, the length of the spear. It appears that the mercenaries, whom he thus armed and disciplined, also carried missile javelins; and that their favourite mode of attack was, to venture within throw of the heavy column, the weight of whose charge they could not have resisted, trusting in their individual alertness to baffle pursuit. In this way Iphicrates and his targetiers gained many successes, especially one in B.C. 392, when he cut off nearly the whole of a Lacedæmonian battalion. This action raised the credit of Iphicrates extremely high. He commanded afterwards in the Hellespont, B.C. 389; in Egypt, at the request of the Persians, B.C. 374; at Corcyra in 373; and in 368 relieved Sparta, when invaded by the Thebans, under Epaminondas. He was joined with Timotheus and Chares in the command of the Athenian fleet fitted out (357) for the subjugation of Byzantium; the failure of which expedition led to his being brought to trial for treachery; but he was acquitted, and died some time after at a very advanced age.

IRAILH, (Augustin Simon,) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Puy, in Velay, in 1719, and made canon of Monistrol. He wrote, Henri IV. et la Marquise de Verneuil, a tragedy in prose; Querelles Littéraires, ou Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Révolutions de la République des Lettres; Histoire de la Réunion de la Bretagne à la France. He died in 1794.

IRBY, (Frederic Paul,) a brave naval officer, born in 1779. He entered the service in 1791, and, as midshipman of the *Montague*, was in lord Howe's action of the 1st of June, 1794; and at Camperdown, under lord Duncan, he was lieutenant of the *Circe*. In 1809, being appointed captain of the *Amelia*, 38, he assisted at the destruction of three French frigates off Sable d'Olonne. In 1811 he assisted at the destruction of *L'Amazone* French frigate off Cherbourg. On the 6th of February, 1813, he signalized himself by his gallantry in a long and sanguinary action off the Isle of Los, on the coast of Guinea, with a French frigate, *L'Aréthuse*, 40, commanded by commodore Bouvet. The engagement lasted three hours and fifty minutes—it was nearly calm as they lay close to each other, and, when the *Aréthuse* sheered away, the *Amelia* was unable to follow; her three lieutenants lay dead upon her decks, with forty-seven of her men. Captain Irby was severely wounded, as were all his surviving officers, and about ninety-five men; making a total of 145 killed and wounded. The carnage on board the *Aréthuse* was equally great: the report sent to the French minister of Marine stated the number at 150 in killed and wounded. Captain Irby was afterwards made rear-admiral. He died in 1844.

IRELAND, (John), was born near Wem, in Shropshire, in a house which had been rendered remarkable by having been the birth-place and country residence of Wycherley the poet, whose widow is said to have adopted Mr. Ireland when a child. In his youth he discovered a strong predilection for the arts, and such literature as is immediately connected with them; but his parents were unable to give him a regular education, and he was brought up to the business of a watchmaker, in which, however, he was not successful, and he chiefly supported himself by trafficking in pic-

tures and prints. In 1786 he published, the Life of Henderson, the actor, which was followed by his Illustrations of Hogarth, 3 vols, 8vo, a work in which he displays a correct knowledge of the arts, and a vein of humorous remark and anecdote. He died in 1808.

IRELAND, (John,) a learned divine, was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in 1761, where his father was a butcher, and educated at the grammar-school of that place, where William Gifford, the translator of Juvenal, was his schoolfellow. In 1780 he matriculated at Oxford as Bible clerk of Oriel college, which he left after taking the degree of B.A. He then took orders, and was appointed to a curacy in the neighbourhood of Ashburton. He afterwards travelled on the continent in the capacity of tutor to the son of Sir James Wright. In 1793 he was collated by archbishop Moore to the vicarage of Croydon, in Surrey, which he held until 1816. In 1802 he was promoted to a prebendal stall in the collegiate church of Westminster; and in 1816, on the decease of Dr. Vincent, he was advanced to the deanery. He also succeeded dean Vincent in the rectory of Islip, which is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. He resigned this living some years before his death, which took place in 1842. In conjunction with his friend Mr. Canning, he was one of the principal writers who assisted Mr. Gifford in the early volumes of the Quarterly Review. He was the author of, Five Discourses, containing certain arguments for and against the reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks, 1796; Vindiciæ Regiæ, or a Defence of the Kingly Office, in two Letters to the Earl of Stanhope, 1797; Paganism and Christianity compared, in a Course of Lectures to the King's Scholars at Westminster, 1809; Nuptiæ Sacræ, or an Enquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce, addressed to the two Houses of Parliament, 1821. Dean Ireland was distinguished by his patronage of learning. The university of Oxford is indebted to him for the scholarships bearing his name—four in number, of 30*l.* per annum each, founded in 1825. He left 2,000*l.* to Oriel college for an exhibition, and 10,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for a professorship of The Exegesis of the Holy Scripture.

IRELAND, (Samuel,) was originally a mechanic in Spitalfields, but, taking advantage of the taste of the age for literary curiosities, commenced a speculator in scarce books, prints, and drawings. He published, A Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and part of France, made in the Autumn of 1789, 2 vols, 8vo, illustrated with prints, 1790; Picturesque Views on the River Thames, 2 vols, 8vo, 1792; Picturesque Views on the River Medway, 1793. In 1794 he published his Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, consisting of anecdotes of that artist. In 1796 he was an accomplice in that fraud which eventually proved fatal to his character and comfort. This was the production of a large quantity of MSS. pretended to be in the handwriting of Shakspeare, and consisting of poems, letters, and one entire play. These MSS. were published under the title of, Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakspeare, including the Tragedy of King Lear, &c. The detection of the fraud, of which, however, Ireland appears to have been rather the victim than the perpetrator, is said to have hastened his death, which took place in 1800.

IRENÆUS, (St.) bishop of Lyons, in France, was by birth a Greek, and born, it is believed, at or near Smyrna. The date of his birth is placed by Dodwell about 97; by Grabe about 108; by Du Pin about 140; and by Tillemont about 120. He was trained in the studies of philosophy, and was a pupil of Papias, and of Polycarp. The latter he is said to have accompanied in his journey about the Paschal controversy to Rome, where he was prevailed upon by Polycarp to visit France. He continued for several years at Lyons, in the station of a presbyter, under Pothinus, the bishop of that city; and, by his behaviour, he distinguished himself so much, that about the year 175 he was chosen to draw up the judgment and opinion of the churches of Lyons and Vienne, which were sent to those in Asia, in order to compose the differences lately raised by Montanus and his followers, who pretended to the prophetic spirit. The same churches therefore sent other letters about these controversies to Eleutherus, bishop of Rome, which were probably carried by Irenæus, who undertook that journey at their request. Two years after, in 177, upon the martyrdom of Pothinus at Lyons, Irenæus succeeded him. It is not easy to assign the date of his martyrdom; some say it was when the emperor Severus published his persecuting edict, about A.C. 202; or in his expedition to Britain A.C. 208, when he took

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Lyons in his way. Irenæus wrote several books, which are all lost except five, Against Heresies; and of the original Greek there is extant only the first book of these, and a few fragments of the four others. We possess an uncouth Latin translation, made, according to Dodwell's computation, about 385. They have been often published, particularly by Grabe, Oxford, 1702, fol. Tertullian calls Irenæus, "Omnium doctrinarum curiosissimus explorator." His religious opinions were nearly those of Justin Martyr, and he asserts the most extravagant opinions with regard to the Millennium.

IRENE, empress of Constantinople, was born of obscure parents, at Athens, towards the middle of the eighth century. In 769 she married Leo IV.; at whose death she became regent, with the title of Augusta, her son, Constantine VI., being then only in his tenth year. Her troops were signally defeated by Charlemagne in 788, and she afterwards concluded an ignominious treaty with Aaron al Raschid. This cruel and ambitious princess was at length supplanted, through the indignation of the populace, by Nicephorus, who banished her to the island of Lesbos, where she died in 803. Her life has been written by the abbé Mignot, Amsterdam, 1762, 12mo.

IRETON, (Henry,) eldest son of German Ireton, of Attenton, in Nottinghamshire, was born there in 1610, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple; but when the Rebellion broke out, he joined the parliament. Having married Bridget, the eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, he soon rose to preferments, and became commissary-general. He distinguished himself in the battle of Naseby (1645), was wounded, and taken prisoner by the royalists, but made his escape. Ireton was, perhaps, the main cause of Charles's death: by intercepting a letter, he is said to have discovered that it was the king's intention to destroy him and Cromwell; and from that time he rejected any accommodation: he attended most of the sittings of the regicide court, and signed the warrant for the king's execution. On the establishment of the commonwealth (1649) he was sent to Ireland, next in command to Cromwell, was made president of Munster, and afterwards lord-deputy of Ireland. The greater part of the country submitted to him from fear of his cruelty, without striking a blow. While in the height of his successes he was seized, before Limerick, with the plague, of which he died on the 15th of November, 1651. His body was landed at Bristol, and, after lying in state at Somerset House, was buried in Henry VIIth's chapel in Westminster Abbey; but his remains were exhumed after the Restoration, gibbeted, and burnt at Tyburn, and thrown into a pit, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. He was a dark, treacherous, and hypocritical character. Ireton was called the "scribe," from his skill in drawing up declarations, petitions, and ordinances.

IRIARTE. See YRIARTE.

IRNERIUS, called also Warnerus, Wernerus, or Guarnerus, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Bologna about the middle of the eleventh century. After studying the law at Constantinople he taught it at Ravenna and at Bologna. He became the father of the Glossators, and had the title of Lucerna Juris; and he was the restorer of the Roman law, the authority of which had been destroyed by the barbarian invaders. It is also said, that he prevailed with Lotharius, whose chancellor he was, to introduce into the universities the creation of doctors, and that he drew up the form of that ceremony, which had its commencement at Bologna, and extended soon to all other universities, and passed from the faculty of law to that of divinity. The university of Paris having adopted these degrees, they were used for the first time in the person of Peter Lombard, Master of the Sentences, who was created in this form, D.D. Irnerius died some time before 1150, and was interred at Bologna.

IRVING, (Edward,) a minister of the Scotch church, was born in the burgh of Annan, in Dumfriesshire, in 1792, of a family originally from France, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he attracted the attention of Professor Leslie, who recommended him as the fittest person in his class to undertake the mathematical department in an academy at Haddington, which situation he occupied only one year, when he was invited to one more lucrative in a larger establishment at Kirkaldy, where he remained for six years. In 1819 he removed to Edinburgh, where he was introduced to Dr. Chalmers, who appointed him his assistant and colleague in St. John's church, Glasgow. In 1822 he removed to London, and was appointed minister to the Caledonian Asylum in Cross-street, Hatton-garden. At the time Mr.

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Irving commenced preaching in London he was so little known, that the attendance at the chapel in Cross-street, it has been said, did not muster more than fifty persons. He continued, however, to preach for four successive Sabbaths, during which he satisfied his friends, to whom the right of election belonged, of his suitableness for such a scene of labour. Here he soon attracted very large congregations, by the force and eloquence of his discourses, and the singularity of his appearance and gesticulation. The greatest orators and statesmen of the day hurried to hear him, and the seats of the chapel were crowded with the wealthy and the fashionable; and in three months after his appointment the applications for seats increased from fifty to fifteen hundred. In 1823 he published, For the Oracles of God, Four Orations—for Judgment to come, an Argument, in nine parts, 8vo, which soon reached a third edition. This was followed in 1825 by, For Missionaries after the Apostolic School, a Series of Orations, in four parts. I. The Doctrine. II. The Experiment. III. The Argument. IV. The Duty. In 1826 he published a treatise on the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse, entitled, Babylon and Infidelity foredoomed of God. About the same time he drew up an Introductory Essay to Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Book of Psalms. In 1827 he published, The Coming of the Messiah in Glory and Majesty, by Juan Josafat Ben Ezra, a converted Jew, translated from the Spanish. In 1828 he published his Sermons, Lectures, and occasional Discourses, 8vo, in which he developed certain heterodox notions, which led to his expulsion from the Scottish establishment in 1832. In 1829 his hearers erected for him a large church in Regent-square. Immediately after his ejectment from the pulpit of the National Scotch Church his friends purchased, for the purpose of holding public worship in it, the picture-gallery of Sir Benjamin West, late president of the Royal Academy, in Newman-street, and there, emancipated from the restraints of elders and managers, full scope was given to "the manifestations of the Spirit," particularly in the "unknown tongues;" and the novelty of the thing attracted very large congregations. Mr. Irving died of consumption, which carried him off, at Glasgow, on the 6th of December, 1834, in the forty-second year of his age.

IRWIN, (Eyles,) was born at Calcutta, of Irish parents, in 1748, and educated under Dr. Rose, at Chiswick; and in 1767 he returned to the East in a civil capacity, but was suspended in 1777 for his attachment to Lord Pigot; on which he came to Europe overland to seek redress, and he was restored to his former station at Madras. In 1785 he returned again to England; but in 1792 he went to China to superintend the Company's affairs; after which he revisited England, where he died in 1817. He wrote, St. Thomas's Mount, a poem; Bedakah, an Indian pastoral; Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert; Eastern Eclogues; Epistle to Mr. Hayley; Ode on the Death of Hyder Ali; Triumph of Innocence, an Ode on the Acquittal of Hastings; Inquiry into the feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition to the East; Buonaparte in Egypt; Nilus, an Elegy on the Victory of Admiral Nelson; The Failure of the French Crusade; The Bedouins; Ode to Iberia; Elegy on the Fall of Saragossa; and Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes.

ISAAC, (Karo,) a rabbi, was one of those Jews who left Spain on an edict of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, which obliged the Jews to quit their dominions within four months, or else to embrace Christianity. Karo went first to Portugal, and, travelling thence to Jerusalem, he lost his children and his books on the road. He afterwards lived in solitude; and to console himself, composed a book, entitled, Toledot Jiskach, the Generations of Isaac. It is a commentary upon the Pentateuch, partly literal and partly cabalistical, in which he examines the sentiments of other commentators. It has gone through several editions: the first was printed at Constantinople in 1518, afterwards at Mantua, and Amsterdam in 1708. Buxtorf ascribes to him a ritual, entitled, Eben Haheser, the Rock of Support.

ISAACSON, (Henry,) son of Richard Isaacson, sheriff of London, born in the parish of St. Catharine Cree, in 1581. became amanuensis to bishop Andrewes, and published, a Body of Chronology, fol. He died in 1654.

ISABELLA OF FRANCE, daughter of Philippe le Bel, was born in 1292, and in 1308 married Edward II. king of England. Cast off by her husband, who abandoned himself to unworthy favourites, she sought succour on the continent, returned to England, with 3,000 men, and took her husband prisoner. Her

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son, the prince of Wales, incensed at the dissolute manners of Isabella, hanged her favourite Mortimer, and caused her to be confined in a fortress, where she died in 1358. It was chiefly through his mother's connexion with that country, that Edward III. laid claim to the crown of France.

ISABELLA OF BAVARIA, daughter of the duke of Bavaria, born in 1371, married in 1385, Charles VI. of France. She was a princess of great personal attractions; and she had a criminal connexion with Louis of Orleans, her brother-in-law; after whose assassination, she joined the duke of Burgundy and the English, against the dauphin, her son. She died at Paris in 1435.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, queen of Spain, wife of Ferdinand V., king of Aragon, was born in 1450. Her reign was distinguished by the conquest of the kingdom of Granada, and by the discovery of America. She deserves the reputation of having encouraged Columbus, whom her husband refused to countenance; but her memory lies under the reproach of having established the Inquisition. She died in 1504.

ISABELLA OF AUSTRIA, (Clara Eugenia,) daughter of Philip II. of Spain, and of Elizabeth of France, disputed with the king of Navarre the succession to the crown of France, on the death of Henry III. She married Albert, son of the emperor Maximilian, and received as a dowry the sovereignty of the Low Countries. She declared war against Holland, was present at the siege of Ostend, and frustrated the attempts of the prince of Orange to draw over to his side the Roman Catholic provinces. She died in 1633.

ISÆUS, a celebrated Grecian orator, of Chalcis, or of Athens, the disciple of Lysias, and Isocrates, and master of Demosthenes, was born probably about 418 B. C. He taught rhetoric with reputation at Athens; and sixty-four orations are attributed to him, fifty of which are allowed to be genuine; and there are but eleven of them remaining in the Greek Orators of Stephens, 1575, fol. of which we have a translation by Sir William Jones, 1779, 4to; but it is deficient both in accuracy and vigour. Isæus, though he took Lysias for his model, is far inferior to that orator in simplicity and earnestness. His extant orations all treat of matters relating to wills and the succession to the property of testators, or persons intestate, or to disputes originating in such matters. They are valuable for the insight which they give us into the laws of Athens as to the disposition of property by will, and in cases of intestacy, and also as to many of the forms of procedure. The best edition of the text of Isæus is that of Bekker. The oration on the Inheritance of Menecles was first published by Tyrwhitt, London, 1785; and that on the Inheritance of Cleonymus first appeared in its complete form at Milan, 1815, by Ang. Mai.

ISCANUS, (Josephus,) or Joseph of Exeter, a distinguished writer of Latin poetry in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and called Iscanus, because he was educated at Isca, in Cornwall. He was patronized by his townsman Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine. He was the author of an epic poem on the Trojan war; and of another epic, entitled Antiocheis, on the deeds of king Richard, during his crusade, which the poet had himself witnessed. Warton styles Iscanus "the miracle of his age in classical composition;" and says that Italy had at that time produced no poet equal to him. The Antiocheis is unfortunately lost, with the exception of a few lines, sufficiently beautiful to make us regret what has perished. The poem on the Trojan war has been published in Germany, as the composition of the Roman biographer Cornelius Nepos. Fuller and other English writers have stated that Iscanus became archbishop of Bourdeaux; a mistake which is confuted in the Gallia Christiana of St. Marthe. He died about 1224.

ISDEGERDES. See YESDEGERD.

ISELIN, (James Christopher,) Lat. *Iselinus*, a learned divine, philologist, and oriental scholar, born at Basle, in 1681. He was made professor of history and eloquence at Marburg in 1705, but was recalled to Basle, to teach history and antiquity, in 1707, where he was also promoted to the divinity-chair in 1711. He went to Paris in 1717, intending to visit Holland and England; but being nominated rector of the university of Basle, he returned to his own country. Shortly after, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris made him an honorary foreign member, in the room of Cuper. He was also librarian at Basle, where he died in 1737. He published a great number of books, of which the principal are, De Gallis

Rhenum transeuntibus, Carmen Heroicum; De Historicis Latinis melioris Ævi Dissertatio; Dissertations and Orations upon various subjects. He supplied Cortius with numerous various readings, for his edition of Sallust, and L'Enfant with valuable materials for his History of the Councils of Basle and Constance.

ISELIN, (Isaac,) a learned German writer, was born at Basle in 1728, and educated at Göttingen. He published his History of the Human Race in 1764. He died in 1782.

ISEMBERT of Xaintes, a French architect of the twelfth century, who erected the bridges of Xaintes and Rochelle. These works had procured him great reputation, in consequence of which he was recommended by king John to the citizens of London, in 1201, to effect the completion of the bridge over the Thames then building. This structure was commenced under the direction of a priest called Peter of Colechurch, in 1176; and it was finished in 1209, probably by Isembert.

ISIDORE, of Charax, lived probably in the first century. He wrote an account of the Parthian empire, of which there is only a small part extant, entitled, Σταθμοι Παρθικοι. This work, which gives a list of the eighteen provinces into which the Parthian empire was divided, with the principal places in each province, and the distances between each town, has been printed in the second volume of Hudson's Geographiæ veteris Scriptores Græci Minores, with a Dissertation by Dodwell.

ISIDORE, (St.) of Alexandria, was born in Egypt about 318. He passed many years in solitude, but was ordained by Athanasius, and placed over a monastery, whence he was called Isidore the Hospitaller. He defended that father against the Arians, for which he was banished by the patriarch Theophilus. He then went to Palestine, and thence to Constantinople, where he died in 404.

ISIDORE, (St.) surnamed of Pelusium, from his retiring into a solitude near the Egyptian town which bears that name, was the most celebrated of the disciples of Chrysostom, and flourished in the fifth century. Suidas says that he wrote no fewer than 3000 epistles. He agrees with the orthodox in the leading doctrines of the gospel, but his great excellence is his practical rules. He died about the year 440. We have remaining 2012 of his letters, in five books: they are short; but there are important things in them about many passages of Scripture, as well as theological questions, and points concerning ecclesiastical discipline: they are written in good Greek, and in an agreeable florid style. The best edition of St. Isidore's works is that of Paris, 1638, fol., in Greek and Latin. In 1738, Christ. Aug. Heumann attacked the authenticity of some of his epistles, in a tract entitled, Epistolas Isidoræ Pelusiotæ maximam partem esse confictas.

ISIDORE, of Miletus, a Greek architect of the sixth century, who, together with Anthemius, was employed by Justinian to erect the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. This church is a square building, with a hemispherical cupola in the centre, 108 feet in diameter, and its summit, 400 feet above the pavement. This edifice was scarcely finished before the cupola was thrown down by an earthquake; but Justinian caused it to be rebuilt.

ISIDORE, (St.) of Seville, was born about 570 at Carthagena, and educated by his brother Leander, bishop of Seville, whom he succeeded in 601. He was the oracle of Spain during thirty-five years, and died in 636, leaving the following works: twenty books of Origines, or Etymologies, Paris, 1601, fol., or Cologne, 1617, fol.; a Chronicle, ending at the year 626, useful for the history of the Goths, Vandals, and Suevi; Commentaries on the historical books of the Old Testament; a treatise on Ecclesiastical Writers; a Rule for the Monastery of Honori; a Treatise on Ecclesiastical Offices. Isidore was the author of the Mosarabic mass, or ancient Spanish liturgy. The edition of the Missal, 1500, fol., and of the Breviary, 1502, fol., printed by cardinal Ximenes' order, are very scarce: a Treatise on this Liturgy was printed at Rome, 1740, fol. The Collection of Canons attributed to St. Isidore, was not made by him. He is frequently ranked among musical writers. In his treatise on the divine offices much curious information occurs concerning canto fermo, and music in general; but particularly its introduction into the church, the institution of the four tones by St. Ambrose, and the extension of that number to eight by St. Gregory. The works of Isidore have been published by Du Breul, Paris, 1601, and Cologne, 1617; Madrid, 1778; and by Arevali, Rome, 1797—1803, 7 vols, 4to.

ISIDORE MERCATOR, or PECCATOR, who lived towards the beginning

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of the eighth century, was the author of the spurious collection of canons attributed to Isidore of Seville, called the False Decretals, containing the pretended decretals of more than sixty popes, from St. Clement to Siricius, and the decrees and epistles from the latter pope to Zachary. They had been carried from Spain into France, about 811, by Riculphus, bishop of Mayence. The spuriousness of this collection has been ably shown by Blondel, in his Pseudo Isiodorus et Turrianus Vapulantes.

ISLA, (Juan,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Segovia in 1714, who, on the suppression of his order, went to Italy, and settled at Bologna, where he died in 1783. He is known chiefly as the author of the History of the famous preacher friar Gerund de Campazas; otherwise Gerund Zotes. This work was written with a view to correct the abuses of the Spanish pulpit, by turning bad preachers into ridicule. The first volume was published at Madrid, in 1758, under the assumed name of Francisco Lobon de Salazar, minister of the parish of St. Peter in Villagarcia. It was approved by the Inquisition; but the Dominican and Mendicant orders assailed it, and, supported by several of the bishops, obliged the council of Castile to take it into their serious consideration, which led to its suppression. The author had a second volume ready; but, finding it impossible to print it in Spain, he presented the copy to Mr. Baretti, by whose means both volumes were printed in English in 1771, with the omission of some tedious and irrelevant parts. In Spain this work was so highly approved, that the author was hailed as a second Cervantes. Isla is also the author of another satirical piece, entitled, El Dia grande de Navarra; and of Gil Blas de Santillana Buelto â su Patria, in which he claims a Spanish origin for the celebrated story of Le Sage.

ISLEIF, an Icelandic historian of the eleventh century, educated at Erfurdt, and at Rome, where he was ordained. Returning to his native country in 1057, he founded the see of Scalholt, of which he became the first bishop. He wrote Icelandic Annals, and the History of Norway; and the lives of Harold Fairfax, king of Norway, and his successors to Magnus the Good, who died in 1047.

ISOCRATES, one of the ten renowned orators of Attica, was born at Athens, in the 86th Olympiad, five years before the Peloponnesian war, and 436 B.C. His father, Theodorus, a dealer in musical instruments, sent him to study philosophy and rhetoric under Gorgias, Prodicus, and Theramenes, all of whom he soon surpassed. A desire of distinguishing himself, and of bearing a part in the public administration, animated all his proceedings. In order to this end, besides possessing information and a turn for business, it was necessary to excel in eloquence; but nature having denied him both voice and self-confidence, he directed his efforts to composition. Youth flocked from all parts to be his pupils, and to form themselves on his lessons. Some of them afterwards became orators, some great statesmen, and others polished and profound historians. Among them may be mentioned, Xenophon, Ephorus, Theopompus, Isæus, and Demosthenes. He died loaded with glory and wealth, at the age of ninety-nine years, a few days after receiving intelligence of the disastrous battle of Chæronea, B.C. 338. Whatever obstructs a smooth pronunciation, Isocrates rejects; he studies above all to measure and round his periods, and to give them a cadence like that of verse. All his discourses are delightful to peruse, and well adapted for panegyric; but they are unfit for the turbulent proceedings of the bar, and the tumult attending popular harangues. Yet there is sometimes too much affectation in his arrangement; his figures are either too far-fetched, or discordant, or extravagant, so that he becomes cold and mannered; besides, in order the better to tune his style, and frame his periods with nicety, he makes use of inefficient words, and unnecessarily lengthens out his discourses. There are extant eight orations of Isocrates of the class called judicial, or forensic, (λογοι δικανικοι,) which are valuable for the subject matter. The oration against Euthynous, which appears to be incomplete, and may possibly never have been spoken, is a most ingenious attempt to determine a dispute as to the restoration of a deposit of money where there was an absence of all direct testimony as to the main fact. The orator puts the probabilities on each side in two opposite scales, and weighs them with consummate skill. Three of the orations of Isocrates—to Demonicus, to Nicocles, and the oration entitled Nicocles, belong to the hortatory class, and the first two partake in some degree of the epistolary style. Isocrates' Panathenaicus is a panegyric of Athens, which he wrote when he was 94 years of age. Plutarch says that sixty orations went under the name

of Isocrates, of which only twenty-five, or, at most, twenty-eight were his; twenty-one of these have come down to us, together with a few epistles, probably not genuine. Isocratis Opera, Greek and Latin, were edited by the abbé Auger, 3 vols, 4to., Paris, 1782, with several biographies of Isocrates. The best edition of the Greek text is by Bekker; the edition of Koray, Paris, 1807, 2 vols, 8vo, is useful. Isocrates was translated into English by Richard Sadleir, London, fol.; by Dimsdale, London, 1752, 8vo; and by Gillies, together with the Orations of Lysias, London, 1778, 4to.

ISTHVANFIUS, (Nicholas,) a noble Hungarian, distinguished as an historical writer. He studied at Pavia and Bologna; after which he served in the army, under the celebrated count de Zrin, and obtained the favour of the emperor Maximilian II. and of his son Rodolph, king of Hungary, who employed him in a negotiation with the Turks, and gave him the office of vice palatine of Hungary. Towards the close of his life he undertook to write the history of the events which had occurred in his own age and country, which was published in 1622, and has been several times reprinted, under the title of, Historiarum de Rebus Hungaricis Lib. XXXIV. ab an.1490, quo Math. Corvinus Hung. fato functus est, ad Mathiam usque II. He died in 1615.

ITTIGIUS, (Thomas,) a learned divine, was born at Leipsic, in 1643, and educated there, and at Rostock, and at Strasburg. He was afterwards made professor in philosophy at Leipsic, and then became a minister. In 1680 he was made archdeacon, and licentiate in divinity; and in 1691 professor extraordinary in the same faculty; and ordinary professor in the ensuing year. Besides several papers in the Leipsic Acts, he wrote, De Hæresiarchis Ævi Apostolici et Apostolico proximi; Appendix de Hæresiarchis; Prolegomena ad Josephi Opera; Bibliotheca Patrum Apostolicorum Græco-Latina; Historia Synodorum Nationalium in Gallia a reformatis habitarum; Liber de Bibliothecis et Catenis Patrum; Exhortationes Theologicæ; Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ primi et secundi Seculi selecta Capita. He died in 1710.

ITURBIDE, or YTURBIDE, (Don Augustine de,) a Mexican officer, who raised himself for a short time to supreme authority, was born at Valladolid, in Mexico, in 1784, and bred a farmer. He entered into the militia of his native province, and in 1810 was made a lieutenant. The share he had in suppressing the insurrection of Morales induced the government of Mexico to give him the rank of colonel, and to appoint him commander of Bahia. He was afterwards invited to take the command of an army destined for the South, and he marched to Acapulco in 1819. There he matured a plan, the object of which was the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the independence of the country, and the extension of freedom to all orders of the people. In the summer of 1820 he was declared emperor of Mexico; but he was unable to maintain his authority against public distrust, and the conflicting claims of rival chiefs; and in the beginning of 1823 he abdicated the throne, and fled to Italy, and thence to England. In 1824 he secretly returned to Mexico, with the design of regaining the crown; but he was apprehended, tried as a traitor, and shot, on the 19th July in the same year.

IVES, or YVES, Lat. *Ivo*, a celebrated bishop of Chartres, born in the territory of Beauvais, in 1035. He was raised to the see of Chartres in 1092 or 1093, under the pontificate of Urban XI. who had deposed Geoffroy. Ives particularly signalized his zeal against Philip I. who had put away his wife Bertha, of Holland, and taken Bertrade of Montford, the wife of Fouques de Requin, count of Anjou. He died in 1115. He compiled, A Collection of Decrees; Exceptiones Ecclesiasticarum Regularum; besides twenty-two Sermons, and a Chronicon; all which were collected in 1647 by John Baptist Souciet, a canon of Chartres, in fol. The Decrees were printed in 1561, and there has been another edition since. A collection of canons called the Pannomia, or Panormia, and some other pieces printed in the Bibliotheca Patrum, are also ascribed to Ives.

IVES, (Edward,) an English surgeon and traveller, who in 1754 sailed for the East Indies with admiral Watson, after whose death, in 1757, he returned to England, taking his route chiefly overland, and published an account of his travels in 1773, 4to. He died in 1786.

IVES, (John,) an antiquary, was born at Yarmouth, in 1751, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. Returning to Yarmouth, he became acquainted with Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, and caught from him that taste for antiquities, which he pursued during the remainder of his life. He was elected F.S.A. 1771, and F.R.S. 1772; and, by favour of the earl

of Suffolk, in him the honour of Suffolk herald extraordinary was revived. He wrote, Remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans; the Site and Remains fixed and described, 1774, 12mo. He died in 1776.

IVETEAUX, (Nicholas Vanquelin, seigneur des,) a French poet and man of letters, was born in 1559 at La Fresnaye, near Falaise, and educated at Caen. At the recommendation of the maréchal d'Estrées, he went to Paris, and was received at court, and appointed tutor to M. de Vendome, son of Gabrielle d'Estrées, for whom he wrote his L'Institution du Prince. He was next made preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII.; but his licentious morals, which drew upon him the reprehension of Richelieu, caused him to be excluded from court, and he passed the rest of his life in the indulgence of voluptuous pleasures at his house in the fauxbourg St. Germain. He died in 1649. He is the author of various sonnets and poetical trifles inserted in the Délices de la Poésie Française, Paris, 1620, 8vo.

IWAN III., Basilowitz, (son of Basil IV.,) one of the most illustrious of the sovereigns of Russia, was born in 1438, and ascended the throne in 1462. He routed the Tartars, subdued the celebrated city of Novogorod, and defeated the vast army of Achmet Khan. He married the princess Sophia, granddaughter of Michael Paleologus; and he was the first to adopt the Black Eagle as the national symbol of Russia. He enlarged and embellished the city of Moscow, introduced discipline into the army, and, in 1486, took the title of sovereign of all the Russias. He died on the 18th of October, 1505.

IWAN IV., first Czar of Russia, surnamed the Terrible, born in 1530, was grandson of the preceding, and succeeded to the throne in 1533. Escaped from a long and disastrous minority, he at once evinced the force and decision of his character, and applied himself to the threefold object to which the remainder of his life was devoted—the total subversion of the Tartars, the humbling of Sweden and Poland, and the civilization of his barbarous subjects. He instituted the famous body of guards called Strelitzes, the first Russian corps formed after the European model. In accomplishing these ends, Iwan met with serious obstacles; but he had the good fortune to obtain the friendship of Elizabeth of England, who recognised his imperial title. This sanguinary tyrant put to death his own son, and caused torrents of blood to be shed, both by the sword of war and the axe of the executioner. Towards the close of his reign Siberia was discovered. He instituted a wise code of laws, and was the first to introduce the printing press into Russia. He died on the 19th March, 1584.

IZAACKE, (Richard,) a topographer, was born at Exeter in 1624, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He afterwards became town clerk and chamberlain of his native city, where he died in 1700. He compiled, The Antiquities, or Memorials of the City of Exeter, 1677, 8vo, reprinted, with additions, by his son in 1724.

IZIOCALT II., founder of the Mexican empire, was the fourth king of Mexico, and ascended the throne in 1433 after the murder of his nephew Chiluapopoca. He fortified his capital, and embellished it with noble buildings; drew up a code of laws for his subjects; and changed the political system of his kingdom. He was the first to construct bridges to connect the islands in the middle of the lake, on which the city of Mexico is built, with the circumjacent land. He died in 1445.

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JAACOB, a learned Jewish rabbi of the sixteenth century. He resided at Jerusalem, where he compiled, in 1517, a learned work, entitled, The Eye of Israel, a collection of the various expositions of the law contained in the Talmud. He did not live to finish his design, but left it to his son, Levi, who was no less learned than his father, and who completed the work, and published it in 1538. This work gave occasion to disputes among the comtemplative professors of the Jewish school of Sapheta, or Sephet, which was not terminated during Levi's life.

JAAPHAR EBN THOPHAIL, a learned Arabian philosopher and physician in the twelfth century, a native of Seville, and preceptor to Maimonides and Averroes. He employed the doctrine of Aristotle as an instrument of enthusiasm, in the elegant philosophical romance, entitled, The History of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, &c. This tale describes the life of a man, who, having been exposed when an infant, was nourished by a hind in an uninhabited island, and grew up in the woods, without any intercourse with human beings; and who, by the unaided exertion of his powers, attained to the knowledge of things natural and supernatural, and arrived at the felicity of an intuitive intercourse with the Divine Mind. This piece, which is well written, and exhibits great vigour of imagination, gives a very favourable specimen of the Peripatetic philosophy, as it was taught among the Saracens. It was translated into Hebrew, in the sixteenth century, by Rabbi Moses of Narbonnensis, and illustrated with a commentary. In 1671 it was published at Oxford, by Mr. Edward Pocock, son of Dr. Pocock, professor of the Oriental languages, with a Latin version, 8vo. In 1708, Simon Ockley, afterwards professor of Arabic at Cambridge, published a translation of it from the Arabic, entitled, The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, &c. 8vo, with notes and an appendix.

JABLONOWSKY, (Joseph Alexander von,) a Polish prince, born in 1712, who devoted himself chiefly to the sciences, and for the sake of improvement made several tours through Germany and France. When the troubles broke out in Poland, he retired to Leipsic, where he distinguished himself not only as the friend and protector of science, but as a man of considerable literary acquirements. He gave a proof of his attachment to philosophy by founding the Jablonowsky Society, to which he assigned a liberal sum for the purpose of distributing premiums to the authors of the best answers to questions proposed on historical and other subjects. This society, which meets once a-year, and holds its sittings at Leipsic, has published several volumes of papers, under the title of Transactions. It proposes annually three subjects,—one on history, another on the mathematics, and a third on political economy; and it awards to the best paper a prize of eighty ducats. This excellent prince died in 1777. His works are, The Lives of twelve Generals, in the Polish language; A Treatise on the Sclavonic Poetry; and several others of a similar nature; Vindiciæ Lechi et Czechi.

JABLONSKI, (Daniel Ernest,) a learned Protestant divine, was born at Dantzic in 1660, and educated at the college of Lissa, and at the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. In 1680 he went to Holland, and to England; and in the latter country prosecuted his studies for a year at Oxford. Upon his return in 1683 he was admitted to the ministry, and appointed pastor of the reformed church at Magdeburg. In 1686 he was promoted to the rectorship of the college of Lissa, with which was connected the office of Polish minister. In 1690 he accepted an invitation to be minister at Königsberg; and three years afterwards he was called to Berlin, to be minister to the court. He was engaged in an attempt to promote a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists, and to introduce into Prussia a constitution of church government resembling that of the English establishment. For this purpose he was sent to Hanover in 1698, to

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confer on the subject with the abbé Molanus; but his efforts proved ineffectual. In 1706 he received the diploma of D.D. from the university of Oxford. In 1718 the king of Prussia nominated him counsellor of the Consistory; in 1729, member of the Directory of the reformed churches; and in 1733, president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died in 1742. He was the author of, Biblia Hebraica, cum Notis Hebraicis et Lemmatibus Latinis, ex recensione, et cum Præfatione Latinâ; Jura et Libertates Dissidentium in Religione Christiana in Regno Poloniæ et Magno Ducatu Lithuaniæ, ex Legibus Regni et aliis Monumentis authenticis excerpta; Oppressorum in Poloniâ Evangelicorum Desideria, Fundamenta Desideriorum, Media quibus Juvari possunt; Meditationes de divina Origine Scripturæ Sacræ; a Latin translation of Bentley's Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, and of that part of bishop Burnet's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, which relates to the doctrine of predestination; A Catechism, in German and Rabbinical characters; Historia Consensus Sendomirensis; Homilies; an account, in German, of the tumult at Thorn in 1724, and the cruelties practised on the Protestants.

JABLONSKY, (John Theodore,) brother of the preceding, was born at Dantzic in 1665, and educated at Amsterdam, Berlin, Königsberg, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. From 1680 to 1682 he made a tour through Germany, Holland, and England. In 1700 he was appointed secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, then newly established. He was afterwards appointed a counsellor of state. Of his works the principal are, Nouveau Dictionnaire, François-Allemand et Allemand-François; he published this under the name of Pierre Rondeau; A French Grammar for the Germans; An Explanation of Gallicisms; A general Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, improved and enlarged by J. J. Schwabe, professor of philosophy at Leipsic, Königsberg, and Leipsic, 1767. Jablonsky, who was a man of great learning and singular modesty, died universally regretted in 1731.

JABLONSKY, (Paul Ernest,) son of Daniel Ernest, was born at Berlin in 1693, and studied at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and acquired, under La Croze, a knowledge of theology, and of Coptic. At the king's expense he made a literary tour through Germany, Holland, England, and France, during which he visited Leyden, Oxford, and Paris, where he examined the different Coptic works preserved in the public libraries. In the year 1720 he was appointed professor of philosophy, and preacher to the reformed congregation of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; in 1722 public professor of theology; and afterwards member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died in 1757. He left a great many theological and other works, the principal of which are, Exercitationes in Historiam Theologiam de Nestorianismo; Rhempha Ægyptiorum Deus ab Israelitis in Deserto cultus; Dissertationes octo de Terra Gosen; Pantheon Ægyptiorum, sive de Diis eorum Commentarius; De Memnone Græcorum et Ægyptiorum, hujusque celeberrimâ in Thebaïde Statuâ, Syntagmata III. cum fig.; Institutiones Historiæ Christianæ Antiquioris et Recentioris; Disquisitio de Lingua Lycaonica, (mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, xiv. 11,) 1724; De ultimis Pauli Apostoli Laboribus a Luca prætermissis, 8vo, 1754. Several of these works have been republished with many additions and corrections by Te Water, under the title of, Opuscula quibus Lingua et Antiquitates Ægyptiorum, difficilia Librorum Sacrorum Loca, et Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Capita illustrantur, &c. 4 vols, 8vo, Leyden, 1804-13.

JABLONSKY, (Charles Gustavus,) a naturalist, and private secretary to the queen of Prussia, born in 1756. He published, A System of all the known indigenous and foreign Insects, arranged according to the Linnæan system, and intended as a continuation of Buffon's Natural History. After his death, a continuation of the work was begun by Mr. Herbst, a minister at Berlin. Jablonsky, who was employed also on a continuation of Martini's General History of Nature, was prematurely cut off in 1787, in the thirty-first year of his age.

JACETIUS, (Francis Cataneus,) a philosophical writer, whose Italian name was Diaceto, born at Florence in 1466. He was the disciple of Marsilius Ficinus, and became one of the ablest Platonists of his time, and an excellent orator. He succeeded Ficinus in the chair of philosophy at Florence, which he retained till his death, in 1522. He wrote, De Pulcro, Lib. III.; De Amore, Lib. III.; Paraphrasis in Politicum et Theaginem Platonis, et in Aristotelem de Cœlo et Meteoris; Enarratio in Platonis Symposium; Oratio in Funere Laurentii Medices; Epistolæ Variæ, &c. A col-

lection of all his pieces was printed at Basle, in 1563, fol.

JACKSON, (Arthur,) a nonconformist divine, was born at Little Waldingfield, in Suffolk, in 1593, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. While at the university he was in the habit of rising every morning at three or four o'clock, both in summer and winter, and he studied from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. He continued at Cambridge until his marriage in 1619, and was soon after chosen lecturer of St. Michael, Wood-street, London, of which he subsequently became minister. During the plague in 1624 he remained at his post, and administered such aid to the sick and dying as he could, and was in other respects scrupulously diligent in preaching, catechising, &c. When the reading of the Book of Sports was enjoined, he refused to comply with that imprudent mandate; yet such was his character, that, when complained of to archbishop Laud for this omission, that prelate said, "Mr. Jackson is a quiet and peaceable man, and therefore I will not have him meddled with." He was not less respected by archbishop Sheldon, notwithstanding his very different opinion on church government and ceremonies. He afterwards accepted the living of St. Faith's under St. Paul's, whence he was ejected in 1662. He was no friend to the tyranny of Cromwell, and was imprisoned above four months for refusing to give evidence against Mr. Love, before what was called the high-court of justice, and was also fined 500*l*. On the Restoration, when Charles II. made his entry into London, Mr. Jackson was appointed by the London clergy to present to him a Bible, as his majesty passed through St. Paul's Churchyard. He died in 1666. His Annotations on the Bible, as far as the Book of Isaiah, were published in 4 vols, 4to, the last by his son, who prefixed to it a memoir of the author. He was one of the ministers who attended the Savoy Conference.

JACKSON, (Thomas,) a learned divine, was born at Witton, in the county of Durham, in 1579, and was entered of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1595. In the following year he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi college, of which he was chosen probationer-fellow in 1606. His proficiency in theology occasioned his being selected to read a divinity lecture in his college every Sunday morning. The master and fellows of Pembroke college, soon after its foundation, appointed him reader of a similar lecture on a week day in that house. He was chosen vice-president of his college several years successively. In 1610 he took the degree of B.D.; and in 1622 that of D.D. Two years afterwards he obtained a benefice in his native county, which he relinquished in a short time for the vicarage of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. At this time he was rigidly Calvinistic in his sentiments. Being afterwards, however, appointed chaplain to Dr. Neile, bishop of Durham, that prelate succeeded in making him a convert to Arminianism, at least with respect to the doctrine of absolute predestination. Through the joint interest of Dr. Neile and Dr. Laud, he was elected, in 1630, president of Corpus Christi college; whereupon he resigned his vicarage in Newcastle, and soon afterwards was nominated chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles I., and was collated to the vicarage of Witney, in Oxfordshire. In 1635 he was made a prebend of Winchester; and in 1638 he was promoted to the deanery of Peterborough. He died in 1640, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was intimately acquainted with all the learned languages, the arts, and the sciences, especially metaphysics, which he considered as a necessary handmaid to divinity. He was also profoundly read in the fathers. His piety was ardent; his life was blameless and exemplary; and his charity was warm and diffusive. His works are numerous, and entirely theological. The principal of them consist of, Commentaries on the Apostles' Creed, in twelve Books, which were published at different periods, from 1613 to 1627. The rest of his compositions are chiefly sermons. A collection of the whole was printed in 1672 and 1673, in 3 vols, fol., with the life of the author prefixed. Bishop Patrick frequently cites his writings in his Commentaries on the Old Testament; and they were much admired and studied by Horne, bishop of Norwich.

JACKSON, (John,) a controversial divine, philosophical writer, and chronologist, was born near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, in 1686, and educated at Doncaster School, and at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he studied Hebrew under the famous Simon Ockley. In 1708 he was admitted to deacon's orders; and two years afterwards he was ordained priest, when he was presented to the rectory of Rossington, on the death of his father. In 1714 he published three letters in

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defence of Dr. Samuel Clarke's Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, under the name of, A Country Clergyman. This controversy, in which Jackson had embarked, lasted, at intervals, almost during the whole of his life. In 1714 he entered the lists in the Bangorian controversy, in which he took part with bishop Hoadly, and published, The Grounds of Civil and Ecclesiastical Government briefly considered; to which is added, a Defence of the Bishop of Bangor against the Objections of Mr. Law. In 1716 he engaged in a correspondence with Dr. Clarke and Mr. Whiston on the subject of infant baptism, which he defended in opposition to the latter, as he also did the lawfulness and validity of lay-baptism. In 1716 he attacked Dr. Waterland, against whom he maintained the sentiments of Dr. Clarke. In 1718 he went to Cambridge, with the intention of taking his degree of M.A.; but he was rejected on account of his heretical notions. After his return home he received a consolatory letter from Dr. Clarke, who procured for him the confratership of Wigston's hospital, in Leicester, of which he had himself been appointed master about twelve months before. This is a patent place in the gift of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and was very acceptable to Jackson, as it did not require subscription to any articles of faith. With the confratership was connected the place of afternoon preacher, or lecturer, of St. Martin's church, in Leicester; to qualify himself for which Jackson took out a licence from his diocesan, Dr. Gibson, bishop of Lincoln. At Leicester, in 1721 and 1722, presentments were lodged against him in the bishop's and archdeacon's courts, for preaching erroneous doctrines, &c.; but he always contrived to defeat the prosecutions. After the appearance of Waterland's Case of Arian Subscription considered, &c. in 1721, Jackson engaged in a correspondence with Whiston on that subject, which led him finally to determine that he would never subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles any more. In consequence of this determination he lost, about the year 1724, the hopes which he had been led to entertain of a prebend of Salisbury, which bishop Hoadly refused to give him without subscription. Before this refusal Jackson had been presented, by Sir John Frier, to the private prebend of Wherwell, in Hampshire, on which occasion no such qualification had been required. In 1728 he published, Novatiani Presbyteri Romani Opera quæ supersunt omnia, Post Jacobi Pamelii Brugensis recersionem, ad Antiquiores Editiones castigata, &c. Premittitur Dissertatio de Filii Dei Homoousio, &c. 8vo; and also, The Duty of a Christian set forth and explained, in several practical Discourses; being an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer. To which is added, a Discourse on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 12mo. Upon the death of Dr. Clarke, in 1729, Jackson was presented to the mastership of Wigston's hospital by the duke of Rutland, who was then chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; which place he filled till his death. In 1730 he published, A Defence of human Liberty, in Answer to the principal Arguments which have been alleged against it, and particularly to Cato's Letters on the Subject. In which Defence, the Opinion of the Ancients concerning Taste is also distinctly and largely considered. To which is added, a Vindication of human Liberty, in answer to a Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, written by A. C. (Anthony Collins) Esquire, 8vo. In the same year he commenced a series of treatises in defence of human reason, occasioned by the doctrine advanced in bishop Gibson's second Pastoral Letter. The first was entitled, A Plea for human Reason, showing the Sufficiency of it in Matters of Religion, in a Letter to the Right Reverend the Bishop of London, 8vo; which was followed in the two succeeding years by two other treatises on the same subject. In 1731 Jackson entered the lists against Tindal, by publishing Remarks on a Book entitled, Christianity as old as the Creation; wherein the principal Objections of this Book against Religion are considered, 8vo; and in 1773 he published, An Answer to a Book, entitled, Things divine and supernatural, conceived by Analogy with Things natural and human, 8vo. The piece against which this treatise was written, is supposed to have been the production of Dr. Brown, bishop of Cork. Jackson's next publication appeared in 1734, and was entitled, The Existence and Unity of God, proved from his Nature and Attributes; being a Vindication of Dr. Clarke's Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God. To which is added, an Appendix, wherein is considered the Ground and Obligation of Morality, 8vo. This treatise involved him in a controversy with William Law, and other writers, on the argument *à priori*. In 1735 he published, A Dissertation on Matter and

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Spirit; with some remarks on a book, entitled, An Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul, written by Mr. Baxter, 8vo; and in the following year he printed, A Narrative of the Case of the Reverend Mr. Jackson being refused the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Bath, by Dr. Coney; with some Observations upon it worthy the Consideration of all Friends to Religion and Liberty of Conscience, 8vo. In 1742 he maintained an epistolary debate with his friend Whiston, concerning the order and times of the Jewish high-priests. In 1744 he published, An Address to Deists, being a Proof of revealed Religion from Miracles and Prophecies; in answer to a book entitled, The Resurrection of Jesus considered, by a Moral Philosopher, 18mo. In 1745 he took the field in opposition to Warburton, whose leading opinions, on which he endeavoured to establish The Divine Legation of Moses, he attacked in his Belief of a Future State proved to be a fundamental Article of the Religion of the Hebrews; and, the Doctrine of the ancient Philosophers concerning a future State shown to be consistent with Reason, &c. 8vo. This publication gave rise to a warm controversy. In 1749 he published, Remarks on Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry into the miraculous Powers, supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest Ages. In which is shown, that there is sufficient Reason to believe, that miraculous Powers continued in the Church after the Days of the Apostles, 8vo. From this time Jackson did not publish any thing before the year 1752, when he published his capital work, entitled, Chronological Antiquities, or the Antiquities and Chronology of the most ancient Kingdoms from the Creation of the World, for the Space of five thousand Years, &c. in 3 vols, 4to. This work was favourably received by the learned, both at home and abroad, and soon after its appearance was translated into German. He had projected an edition of the Greek Testament, with scholia in the same language, and various readings; but the infirmities of age, which came on him some years before his death, prevented him from completing his design. An account of the materials which he had collected for his intended edition of the New Testament is inserted in an appendix to the Memoirs of his Life and Writings, printed in 1764, by Dr. Sutton of Leicester. He died in 1763.

JACKSON, (William,) an eminent musical composer and a man of letters, born in 1730 at Exeter, where his father was a respectable tradesman. He received a liberal education, with a view to a learned profession; but he displayed so decided a taste for music, that he was placed as a pupil under the organist to the cathedral of Exeter. In 1748 he removed to London, and passed two years under the tuition of the celebrated Travers, organist to the Chapel Royal. He then returned to his native place, where he settled for life as a teacher, performer, and composer of music. He soon attained reputation and employment; but it was not till 1777 that he succeeded to the place of sub-chanter, organist, lay-vicar, and master of the choristers, in the cathedral. His talents in musical composition were first made known in 1755, when he printed a collection of Twelve Songs, set in a manner so simple, elegant, and original, as to render them exceedingly popular. As he joined to musical science a taste for poetry, he made choice of some of the most pleasing lyric pieces in the language as the vehicles for his notes, by which he is advantageously distinguished from the generality of composers, who seem to think no combinations of words too absurd for alliance with music. He next published a second and a third collection of songs; and it is by his vocal compositions that he has acquired the greatest reputation. Among his musical works are also anthems, hymns, odes, elegies, and canzonets, some of them of great merit and originality. Chasteness of conception, ingenuity of construction, and truth of expression, are their general characteristics. In instrumental music, some of his Sonatas for the Harpsichord are less admired. His Six Elegies for Three Voices completely established his reputation; they are, and will ever continue to be, admired by all who have a cultivated, unprejudiced love of the art. These were followed by his Opera IV., consisting of twelve more songs, among which is the very lovely air, "Go, gentle gales." His Twelve Canzonets for Two Voices, all of them more or less ingenious and pleasing, were once the delight of every musical circle. Of these, "Time has not thinned my flowing hair," has lost none of its charms; and "Love in thine eyes for ever plays," is a duet familiarly known to every person of taste Of his three dramatic compositions, The Lord of the Manor alone survives. The exquisitely tender air in this, "Encompassed in an angel's frame," is one among the many

admirable things in the opera: the words are by general Burgoyne. Jackson first appeared as a writer in 1782, when he published, Thirty Letters on various Subjects, 2 vols, 8vo. This miscellany contains many striking reflections upon men, manners, and opinions, sometimes singular and paradoxical, but generally lively and instructive. These letters were republished in a third edition, with additions and corrections, in 1795. In a pamphlet, entitled, Observations on the present State of Music in London, which he published in 1791, he was thought to betray some prejudice against the modern masters, and an undue preference of those under whom the writer's musical taste was formed, intermixed, however, with valuable and judicious observations. In 1798 he published, The Four Ages, together with Essays on various Subjects, 8vo. To his other tastes he added that for landscape painting, in which art he was no mean proficient, taking his friend Gainsborough for his model. He died of an asthmatic complaint in 1803.—One of his sons accompanied lord Macartney to China. The other son, Francis James, was successively secretary of legation at Berlin, minister plenipotentiary at Madrid, ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

JACKSON, (Joseph,) an ingenious letter-founder, was born in Old-street, London, in 1733, and educated at Fuller's school in that neighbourhood. At the usual age he was put apprentice to Mr. Caslon, the letter-founder, son to the first of that family, by whom he was discharged. He was afterwards so successful in making punches, as to attract the notice of Bowyer, the celebrated printer, who gave him employment. At this time he resided in a small house in Cock-lane; but, as his business rapidly increased, he removed to larger premises in Dorset-street, and he proceeded in raising the reputation of his foundry. Among other difficult tasks he undertook the formation of the fac-simile types for the Domesday-book and the Alexandrian Greek Testament, and the types for Macklin's Bible. He died in 1792.

JACKSON, (Cyril,) a divine, was born in 1742, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where his father practised as a physician, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1781. His connexion with Dr. Markham, archbishop of York, and other persons of interest and rank, paved the way for his acquaintance with the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., in the regulation and direction of whose studies he had a considerable share. Having been appointed sub-preceptor to his royal highness, be became much attached to him. By honourably filling this office, he opened to himself a speedy way to preferment; and, accordingly, he was almost immediately raised to a canonry of Christ Church, which he enjoyed till the removal of Dr. Bagot to the bishopric of Bristol, in 1783, when he was appointed dean of Christ Church, and performed the important duties of his office with judicious zeal. He was distinguished for his attainments as a theologian, mathematician, and classical scholar. Upon the death of archbishop Newcome, the primacy of Ireland was offered to him; but he refused it. He was also offered the bishopric of Oxford, on the death of Dr. Smallwell, but declined it in favour of his friend, Dr. Randolph, afterwards bishop of London. He resigned the deanery of Christ Church in 1809. He died in 1819.

JACKSON, (William,) brother of the preceding, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1750, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church college, Oxford. He became a prebendary of York, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn, canon of Christ Church, and, in 1811, bishop of Oxford. He translated a tract of Eratosthenes into Latin, and published some sermons. He died in 1815.

JACKSON, (William,) a native of Ireland, and a clergyman of the Established Church, notorious for his intrigues against the government, towards the close of the last century. In the early part of his life he was connected with the duchess of Kingston, who made him her chaplain, and to whom he rendered some literary services in the correspondence with Foote, relative to his comedy, A Trip to Calais, designed as a satire on that lady. He resided for some years in France, where he became acquainted with several of the revolutionary politicians, who sent him to England in 1794 to learn the state of the country preparatory to an invasion. Finding the people of England *not so* ripe for a revolution as he had expected, he went to Ireland, where he was detected in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with France. Being arraigned on this charge, April 23, 1795, he was convicted. On

the 30th of the same month, being brought up to receive judgment, he died in court, while his advocates, Curran and Ponsonby, were about to move an arrest of judgment. It appeared that he had taken poison.

JACKSON, (John,) a portrait painter, born in 1778 at Lastingham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where his father was a tailor, and he was apprenticed to the same trade. Very early in life he evinced a taste for drawing; and some of his sketches having attracted the notice of Sir George Beaumont, he was released by that gentleman's means from his apprenticeship, and encouraged to devote himself to painting. He afterwards removed to London, and studied at the Royal Academy; and he then commenced portrait painter. He was not at first distinguished as a painter in oil; but the excellence of his portraits in water colours obtained for him very great and general encouragement. Many of the heads engraved in Cadell's publication, Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Eighteenth Century, were from drawings by Jackson. He determined, however, to make himself master of painting in oil, and, relinquishing the practice of water colours, soon accomplished his object. On the 6th of November, 1815, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and on the 10th of February, 1817, a Royal Academician. In 1816 he accompanied general Phipps in a tour through Holland and Flanders; and in 1819 he travelled with Chantrey to Rome, where he was chosen a member of the academy of St. Luke. He may be regarded as a disciple of the school of Reynolds. He died in 1831.

JACKSON, (Robert,) a physician, born in 1751. In 1774 he went to Jamaica, where he employed with success cold affusion in the cure of fever. In 1778 he served as a regimental surgeon in North America, and on returning to England he settled as a physician at Stockton, in the county of Durham. On hostilities with France taking place in 1793, he again engaged in the army service, and was employed for many years on the continent and in the West Indies. He died in 1827. He wrote a treatise, On the Fevers of Jamaica, with Observations on the Intermittents of America; An Outline of the History and Cure of Fever, Endemic and Contagious; Remarks on the Constitution of the Medical Department of the British Army; and, An Exposition of the Practice of affusing Cold Water on the Body as a Cure of Fever.

JACOB, surnamed Al Bardi, or in Latin *Baradæus*, a celebrated champion of the Eutychian doctrine in the sixth century, after whom the Monophysites of the East are to this day called Jacobites, was a Syrian by nation, who became the disciple of Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch, and embraced the monastic life. He was ordained to the episcopal office by some bishops of his sect, who were in prison on account of their principles. With their approbation he travelled on foot through the East; established bishops and presbyters everywhere; revived the drooping spirits of the Monophysites; and produced such an astonishing change in their affairs by the power of his eloquence, and by his incredible activity and diligence, that at the time of his death, in 588, when, according to Mosheim, he was bishop of Edessa, he left the sect in a most flourishing state in Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, and other countries; and all the Monophysites of the East considered him as their second parent and founder. He was the author of, A Catechism, which is the grand rule of the Monophysite faith.—Cave maintains that he was not bishop of Edessa, but that the famous Jacob who filled that see, and was called The Doctor, by way of distinction by the Syrians, flourished nearly a century later than Al Bardi. The Hymns of this bishop are to be seen in the Syriac breviaries.—There was a third Jacob, bishop of Sarug, in Mesopotamia, who was orthodox in his creed, and lived about the same time with the bishop of Edessa. His Hymns are preserved in the monastery of St. Mary de Cannubin, in Mount Libanus; and, according to the testimony of Ludolf, his Liturgy is still extant among the Ethiopians.

JACOB, a Hungarian fanatic, a monk of the Cistercian order, born towards the middle of the twelfth century. He stirred up a multitude of the peasants of France and Germany to undertake a crusade to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels; and he gave out that he was commissioned by the Virgin to rescue St. Louis of France from the hands of the Saracens. But the government at last refused to countenance the undertaking, and the enthusiastic zealots were dispersed by queen Blanche. Jacob was soon after killed by a butcher.

JACOB, (Henry,) the founder of the first Independent, or Congregational

church in England, was a native of Kent, and was educated at St. Mary's hall, Oxford. Having entered into holy orders, he was made precentor of Corpus Christi college, and afterwards obtained the benefice of Cheriton, in Kent. In 1604 he published, Reasons taken out of God's Word, and the best of Human Testimonies, proving the necessity of reforming our Churches of England. The publication of this, and of another work, against what was falsely called "learned preaching," would have brought him under the censure of bishop Bancroft, if he had not fled to Holland. At Leyden he had frequent conferences with Robinson, which led to his becoming a convert to the Brownist principles, since known by the name of Independency. Upon his return he avowed a design of setting up a separate congregation upon the model of those in Holland; and this in a short time he carried into effect, and thus laid the foundation of the first Independent congregational church in England. He was elected pastor of the church, and held that office till 1624, when he went to Virginia, where he soon afterwards died. He was the author of many publications, which were highly esteemed in his day, particularly, A Treatise of the Sufferings and Victory of Christ in the work of our Redemption, &c., written against certain Errors in those Points publicly preached in London, 1597; Of the Church and Ministry of England, written in two Treatises against the Reasons and Objections of Mr. Francis Johnson; Defence of a Treatise touching the Sufferings and Victory of Christ in the work of our Redemption; The Divine Beginning and Institution of Christ's true, visible, and material Church; Plain and clear Exposition of the Second Commandment; and, Declaration and Opening of certain Points, with a sound confirmation of some others, in a treatise entitled, The Divine Beginning, &c. He published likewise several pieces, as the Counter-Poison, &c., which, being printed privately, or on the continent, are rarely to be met with.

JACOB, (Henry,) son of the preceding, was born in the diocese of London in 1606 or 1607. As his father was warmly attached to Puritanical principles, he was sent abroad for education; in the course of which he was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Erpenius, professor of Arabic in the university of Leyden, and he in a short time made a surprising progress in philological and Oriental literature. When he was about twenty-two years of age he returned to England, and was recommended by Mr. William Bedwell, a learned Orientalist, to the notice of William earl of Pembroke, chancellor of Oxford, at whose recommendation he was admitted to the degree of B.A. in 1629. Soon after he obtained the patronage of John Selden, Henry Briggs, and Peter Turner, and through their influence he was elected probationer fellow of Merton college in 1630. Bishop Laud, who succeeded the earl of Pembroke in the chancellorship of Oxford, found means to revive in Jacob's favour the office of socius grammaticus, that is, reader of philology to the juniors—a place which had fallen into desuetude for a hundred years. Being now settled in his fellowship, he occasionally resided with Mr. Selden, assisted him in his Mare Clausum, and, it is said, gave him instruction in the Hebrew language. In 1636 Jacob was created M.A., and in June 1641 he was elected superior beadle of divinity. At the beginning of November of the following year he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of physic; "but," says Anthony Wood, "he neglected his duty so much, that he was suspended once, if not twice, from his place, and had his beadle's staff taken from him." In consequence of the Rebellion, and of his attachment to archbishop Laud, he became exposed to other misfortunes. Sir Nathaniel Brent, the republican warden of Merton college, silenced him as philological lecturer; and at length he was totally deprived of his fellowship by the parliamentary visitors. He now retired to London, where Mr. Selden assisted him. He sold a small patrimony which he had at Godmersham, in Kent, to supply his necessities, and died before the money was spent, in 1652, having ruined his health by intense application. He wrote, Oratio inauguralis, sub Aditu Prælectionis Philologicæ publicè habita apud Collegium Oxonio-Merton; Græca et Latina Poemata; Description of Oakley-hole, near Wells; Annotationes in eam Partem Orationis inaug. in qua dicitur, Oratione soluta scripsit Aristæus Proconnesius; and, Delphi Phœnicizontes; of the credit of this work he is said to have been robbed by Dr. Dickinson. He also left in MS., Etymotechnia Catholica, containing four diatribes concerning the original of letters; Grammatica Ebræa; ΣΒΩ, vel Osiris inventus; de Coptiatis Originibus Commentatio — Geographumena; Pancarpia; Magnetologia; De Mari Rubro;

De Historiâ Beli et Draconis; and, Libri Ebræo-Rabbinici in Bib. Bodleiana recensiti.

JACOB, (Giles,) a poetical and dramatic writer, born at Romsey, in Hampshire, in 1686. He was bred to the law under an eminent attorney, and was afterwards steward and secretary to the Hon. William Blathwayt, Esq., a celebrated courtier in the reign of William III. He died in 1744. He wrote, Poetical Register, or Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets, 1723, 2 vols; and two dramatic pieces, Love in a Wood, and The Soldier's Last Stake; and several poems, A Journey to Bath and Bristol, The Lover's Miscellany, Essays relating to the Conduct of Life, and An Essay on Criticism, &c. He published, as a law-writer, The Accomplished Conveyancer; The Clerk's Remembrancer; A Catalogue of all Writs and Processes of the Courts at Westminster; Lex Mercatoria, or the Merchant's Companion; Lex Constitutionis, or the Gentleman's Law; The Modern Justice, containing the business of a Justice of the Peace, with Precedents; A Treatise of the Laws, or a general Introduction to the Common, Civil, and Canon Law; The Student's Companion, or Reason of the Law; The Common Law common-placed; The New Law Dictionary, 1729, reprinted in 1733, and often since, with the improvements of Ruffhead, Morgan, and Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlyns, in 1797; The Complete Chancery Practitioner; Tables to the Law; The Complete Attorney's Practice; The Statute Law common-placed; and Law Grammar.

JACOB, (Jehudah-Leon,) a learned Spanish Jew, who flourished in the seventeenth century. He removed into Holland in order to enjoy greater advantages for pursuing a design which he formed of drawing up a description of Solomon's temple. He constructed a wooden model of that edifice upon the plans which he had met with among the different authors of his own nation. From this he afterwards formed his description of the building, and published it in French, under the title of, Description du Temple de Solomon. This work he afterwards enlarged and improved, and translated it into Hebrew. It was much admired by the learned world; and the duke of Brunswick ordered a Latin version of it to be made, accompanied with illustrative engravings. Jacob added to it a description of the tabernacle; a treatise concerning the ark and the cherubim; and an exposition of the Psalms, in which he undertook to explain the metaphorical expressions of the Talmud.

JACOB, (Edward,) a surgeon, and writer on topography and antiquities. He republished the old play of Arden of Feversham, in 1770, with a preface, "in which some reasons are offered in favour of its being the earliest dramatic work of Shakspeare now remaining; and the genuine account given of the murder [of Arden] from authentic papers of the time." He also published a History of the Town and Port of Feversham, in Kent; and, A Catalogue of the more perfect Plants growing spontaneously about Feversham; with a select view of the Fossils of the Island of Sheppy. He died in 1788.

JACOBÆUS, (Oliger,) a learned Dane, was born in 1650, at Aarhuus, in Jutland, and educated at the university of Copenhagen. He then travelled to France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, England, and the Netherlands; and on his return home, in 1679, he was appointed professor of physic and philosophy in the capital. Christian V. committed to him the charge of augmenting and putting into order that celebrated cabinet of curiosities which his predecessors had begun; and Frederic IV. in 1698, made him a counsellor in his court of justice. He died in 1701. His principal works are, Bartholomæi Scalæ equitis Florentini Historia Florentinorum, (the famous Magliabecchi furnished him with this MS. from the Medicean library;) De Ranis et Lacertis Dissertatio; Museum Regium, sive Catalogus Rerum, &c. quæ in Basilicâ Bibliothecâ Christiani V. Hafniæ asservantur.

JACOBAZZI, (Dominic,) Lat. *Jacobatius*, a learned cardinal, born at Rome about 1443. He particularly applied himself to the study of canon law and theology, and became so eminent for his proficiency, and his capacity for affairs, that he was employed by Sixtus IV., and five of his successors, in several important negotiations. He was instituted to the sees of Massano and Grosseto. He was raised to the purple by Leo X. in 1517. He died in 1527, or 1528. The most important of his works is, A Treatise concerning the Councils, in Latin, which was originally published at Rome in 1538, fol. This edition is become exceedingly scarce. It forms the eighteenth volume of Labbé's Collectio Maxima

Conciliorum, no copy of which can be complete without it.

JACOB-BEN-HAJIM, a learned rabbi in the sixteenth century, was a native of Tunis, whence he fled to Venice, where he assiduously applied himself to collect the Massora from the different MSS. in which it is dispersed, and to give it for the first time in an entire form. This he did in an edition of the Hebrew Bible, accompanied with the Chaldee paraphrase, and the commentaries of certain rabbies, published at Venice in 1525, in 4 vols, fol. The Massora is usually divided into the greater and lesser one. The lesser Massora is given in rabbinical letters, in the inner margin of the Bible, between the Hebrew text and Chaldee paraphrase. The greater one is inserted partly above and partly below the margins of the text, and sometimes in the margin below the commentaries, in square letters, and partly at the end of the Bible as a separate work; whence it is distinguished into the Massora of the text, and the Massora at the end of the book. This edition of the Hebrew Bible, and those which follow it, are in high estimation among the Jews. In the preface to the greater Massora the compiler endeavours to show the usefulness of his undertaking, and explains the Keri and Ketib, or different readings of the Hebrew text of the Bible. He puts the various readings in the margins of the text, and of the collection of the Massora, on account of the doubts concerning the true reading.

JACOB-BEN-NAPHTALI, a famous rabbi, who flourished in the fifth century. He received his education in the school of Tiberias, and was one of the principal compilers of the Massora, or Jewish critical comment on the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. Genebrard, and several other learned men, have maintained that he, conjointly with Aaron-Ben-Aser, his fellow-disciple in the same school, invented the Hebrew points and accents, and that they were first admitted at an assembly of the Jews at Tiberias in 476. Other learned men, however, have referred that invention to a much later date.

JACOB DE ST. CHARLES, (Louis,) an industrious author and bibliographer, was born at Chalons-sur-Saone, in 1608, and educated among the Carmelites. In 1639 he went to Italy, and resided some time at Rome, consulting the libraries, and collecting materials for his future works. On his return to Paris he became librarian to De Gondi, afterwards cardinal de Retz, and was likewise appointed counsellor and almoner to the king. He was next made librarian to De Harlay, first president of the parliament of Paris, in whose house he died, May 10, 1670. He was a man of great industry and application, and continually employed in inquiries into the history of literature and literary men; but he was deficient in critical taste. The principal of his works are, Bibliotheca Pontificia; Traité des plus belles Bibliothèques du Monde; Bibliotheca Parisina; Bibliotheca Gallica Universalis; and, De Claris Scriptoribus Cabilonensibus libri tres, 1652, 4to.

JACOBI, (John George,) a German poet, was born at Dusseldorf, in 1740, and educated at Göttingen, where he studied theology, and made the acquaintance of Klotz, who caused him to be appointed professor of philosophy and eloquence at the university of Halle. Here he contracted an intimacy with Gleim, who directed his attention to poetry. He next became prebendary to the chapter of St. Boniface, at Halberstadt, whence in 1784 he removed to Friburg, where Joseph II. gave him the appointment of professor of polite literature. He died in 1814. His Winter Journey, and his Summer Journey, in prose and verse, have been much admired. He also wrote Letters, Songs, Operas, Comedies, Romances, Fables, and Sermons. His works were published at Zurich, a short time before his death, in 5 vols, 8vo.

JACOBI, (Frederic Henry,) an acute philosophical writer, brother of the preceding, born at Dusseldorf, in 1743. He was originally educated for a mercantile profession, but united the pursuits of literature to those of commerce, until his appointment as counsellor in the Hofkammer of his native city enabled him to devote his whole time to study. His earliest publication was a philosophical poem, entitled, Friendship and Love, which first appeared in 1777, but was republished two years afterwards under the title of Woldemar. In 1781 he commenced an able controversy with Mendelssohn, by his work, On the Doctrine of Spinosa, which he followed up by his Observations on Mendelssohn's Apology for the Doctrine of Spinosa. His Essay, entitled David Hume, or Idealism and Realism, provoked the hostility of the followers of Kant. Nor did he give less offence to the admirers of Fichte by his Sendschreiben an Fichte. When the troubles arising out of the French revo-

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lution extended to Germany, he retired to Holstein, whence he removed successively to Wandsbeck and Hamburg. In 1804 he was called to Munich, to assist in the formation of the new Academy of Sciences, of which he was appointed president in 1807. His work On Divine Things and on Revelation involved him in a controversy with Schelling, whose answer bore the title, Memorial to the Work on Divine Things. As a poet, he was greatly inferior to his brother; and his merits are chiefly confined to vividness of description, and boldness of style. His complete works were published at Leipsic, in 6 vols, 1819-20. He died in 1819.

JACOB-JOHN, an ingenious Armenian mechanic in the seventeenth century, who endeavoured to introduce the art of printing into Persia. Having occasion to visit Europe, he formed so complete an idea of the art of printing, that upon his return to Ispahan he succeeded in erecting a press, and cut himself the matrices for the necessary types. With that press he printed, in Armenian, The Epistles of St. Paul, and The seven Penitential Psalms. He also formed the design of printing the whole Bible; but his progress alarmed the tribe of copyists, who, by their complaints that his art would prove ruinous to a numerous and industrious class of men, found means to excite those prejudices against it which obliged him to lay aside his undertaking. He was frequently solicited by the king to embrace the Mahometan faith; but the most tempting offers of preferment could not prevail upon him to renounce his Christian principles.

JACOBS, (Lucas,) a painter, commonly called Lucas van Leyden, and by the Italians Luca d'Ollanda, was born at Leyden, 1494, and was the disciple of his father Hugh Jacobs, and after him of Cornelius Engelbrecht. With fewer faults than his contemporaries, he possessed qualities to them unknown, more freshness and mellowness of colour, more aërial perspective, and equal dexterity in oil, distemper, and on glass. His forms, like those of Albert Durer, are implicit copies of the model, but with less variety and less intelligence. Many of his pictures in oil and distemper still exist in public places and private collections, at Leyden, Amsterdam, Paris, and Vienna. His name, however, chiefly survives in his numerous prints, which he engraved with equal diligence and facility of touch. He died in 1533.

JACOBS, (Jurien,) a Swiss painter, was born in 1610, and studied under Francis Snyders. He is celebrated for the spirit with which his animals are depicted, especially in his hunting pieces. He died in 1664.

JACOBS, (Frederic Christian William,) a philologist, born in 1764, at Gothar, in Saxony, at the Gymnasium, of which place he became teacher in 1785, and published several critical and philological works. He also wrote, School for Women, 7 vols; and Tales, 5 vols.

JACOBSON, (John Charles Gottfried,) an able technologist, was born at Elbingen in 1726, and studied at Leipsic. He afterwards served in the army of the elector of Saxony; and, during a residence of two years at Berlin, he diligently frequented the different manufactories and work-shops, and between the years 1773 and 1776 published his Description of all the Cloth Manufactories in Germany, 4 vols, 8vo; and at the same time assisted Sprengel in his Collection of the Arts and Handicrafts, and Nicolai in his Description of Berlin. After the campaign of 1778, in which he was actively employed, he at length obtained a discharge, and began his Technological Dictionary of all the useful Trades, Arts, and Manufactures, with an Account of the different Processes, Tools, Instruments, &c., and an Explanation of the technical Terms. He was appointed, in 1784, inspector of all the royal manufactories in the kingdom of Prussia, and died in 1789.

JACOMB, (Thomas,) a nonconformist divine, was born in Leicestershire in 1622, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity college. In the Rebellion he obtained the living of St. Martin, Ludgate; but being ejected from it in 1662, he was taken into the family of the countess of Exeter. He died in 1687. He wrote, a Commentary on the viiith of the Romans; a Treatise of Holy Dedication; and Sermons. He had also a share in the Continuation of Pool's Annotations.

JACOPONE, or JACOPO DA TODI, an Italian poet, celebrated for his piety, was born in the thirteenth century at Todi, in Umbria, of the noble family of the Benedetti. He was brought up to the study of the law, of which he became a doctor and an eminent practitioner at Rome. He married, sought to enrich himself by professional arts, and lived like a man of the world; but the death

of his wife, in consequence of the fall of a scaffold at a public spectacle, awakened him to serious reflection, and induced him to quit all secular concerns, and devote himself to religion. He entered into the third order of Franciscans, of which he became a claustral in 1278. He counterfeited folly in order to receive the humiliation of contempt, in which he succeeded so well, that his baptismal name of Jacopo was changed, in derision, for that of Jacopone. Having offended Boniface VIII., that pontiff imprisoned him at Palestrina. He died, soon after his liberation, in 1306. His Spiritual Canticles, of which many editions were published, have given him a place among the Italian poets. With respect to language they are rude and barbarous, being a medley of various dialects; but there is much sublimity in the sentiments, and a fervour of expression resulting from the religious feelings with which he was imbued. He also wrote some pieces in Latin, and is said to have been the author of the well-known liturgic anthem, Stabat Mater Dolorosa. The best edition of his Canticles is that of Venice, 4to, 1617, with notes.

JACOTIN, (Peter,) born in 1765, near Langres, was a French officer of celebrity in the art of topography, at which he laboured for forty-six years. One of his noblest works is the French map of Egypt and Syria, from actual survey during the expedition of Napoleon, in 53 sheets; he also made a map of Corsica, in 8 sheets; but neither of them was published, the fruit of Jacotin's labours having been kept secret from its completion in 1807, by the French government. He died in 1827.

JACOTOT, (Joseph,) a French writer, distinguished for his efforts to introduce an improved national system of education, born in 1770, at Dijon, where he at first taught Latin and the mathematics at the central school. Under the empire he was sub-director of the Polytechnic School, and was a member of the Chamber during the Hundred Days. At the restoration of the Bourbons he retired to Belgium, and was appointed reader at the university of Louvain, where he devised his plan of universal education, which was carried into effect in the military school in that kingdom. Jacotot has developed his system in several publications, particularly in his Enseignement Universel, Langue maternelle, 1823; Langue étrangère, 1829; Mathématiques; Musique. He died in 1840.

JACQUEMONT, (Victor,) a French traveller, born at Paris, in 1801. He was commissioned in 1828 to explore the East Indies, and, after having traversed a great part of those regions, he died at Bombay in 1832. Since his death his Correspondence has been published, which contains much useful and interesting matter.

JACQUES, (Matthew Joseph,) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1736. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Lons le Saulnier, and afterwards at Besançon. In 1791 he emigrated, and did not return to France till after the Concordat. He died in 1821, professor of theology in the university of Lyons. Among his works are, Prælectiones de Deo; Prælectiones de Gratiâ; and Prælectiones de Scriptura Sacra; Preuves Convaincantes de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne.

JACQUET, (Louis,) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1732 at Lyons. He was a member of the academies of Lyons and Besançon, the latter of which honoured him with the laurel. His best works are a Parallel between the Greek and French tragic writers, and a prize essay on the discovery of America, entitled, Idée des quatre Concours. He died in the year 1794.

JACQUET, (Peter,) an advocate of the parliament at Paris, about the middle of the last century, was the author of several works connected with French jurisprudence. Of these the principal are, Traité des Fiefs; Traité des Justices, des Seigneurs, et des Devoirs en dépendant &c.; Commentaire de la Coutume de Touraine. He died in 1766.

JACQUIER, (Francis,) a learned mathematician, born in 1711, at Vitri le Français. At the age of sixteen he entered into the order of the Minims, and studied at their monastery at Rome. He also became a good Greek and Hebrew scholar. In 1733 he was made professor of theology at the Propaganda, and in 1746 Benedict XIV. appointed him to the chair of experimental philosophy at the Roman College, where, on the suppression of the Jesuits, in 1773, he was made professor of the mathematics. He edited, with the assistance of Le Seur, the Principia of Newton, in 4 vols, 4to, and was the author of a treatise on algebra. His other works are, Riflessioni sopra i danni della cuppola di S. Pietro; Institutiones Philosophicæ; and, De vetere quodam solari horologio nuper invento. He died at Rome in 1788.

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JACQUIN, (Armand Pierre,) a miscellaneous writer, born at Amiens in 1721. He studied divinity, and was chaplain in the cathedral of his native city, when in 1771 he obtained an employment in the service of the count de Provence. Two years after he became historiographer to the count d'Artois. He died about 1780. He wrote, Entretiens sur les Romans; Discours sur la Connaissance et l'Application des Talents; De la Santé; Lettres Parisiennes sur le désir d'être heureux.

JACQUIN, (Nicholas Joseph,) a celebrated botanist, was born at Leyden in 1727, and was educated for the medical profession. His countryman Van Swieten induced him to visit Vienna, where his botanical science procured him the notice of the emperor Francis I., who sent him to the West Indies to collect curious plants for the gardens of Vienna and Schoenbrunn. He commenced his voyage in 1754, and returned after an absence of six years with a rich store of plants from the Antilles, Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Curassoa. He published in 1760 an account of his researches and collections. Owing to the zeal and industry of Jacquin the gardens of Schoenbrunn rank among the first in Europe. In 1762 he published his catalogue of plants growing in the neighbourhood of Vienna; and in 1773 a magnificent work, entitled, Floræ Austriacæ, fol., with five hundred coloured engravings. He was also professor of chemistry and botany in the university of Vienna. He was created a baron in 1806, decorated with the cross of the order of St. Stephen, and made a counsellor of mines and coinage. He was also a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of many other learned associations. He died in 1817.

JADELOT, (Nicholas,) a learned physician, born in 1738, at Pont-à-Mousson. In 1763 he was made professor of anatomy and physiology in the university of his native place, and on its being transferred to Nancy in 1768, Jadelot removed thither, and resided in that city till his death, in 1793. He wrote, Tableau de l'Economie animale; Mémoire sur les Causes de la Pulsation des Artères; Cours complet d'Anatomie, fol., descriptive of the anatomical plates of Gautier Dagoty; Physica Hominis sani, sive Explicatio Functionum Corporis Humani; and, Pharmacopée des Pauvres.

JAEGER, (John Wolfgang,) a learned Lutheran divine, was born at Stuttgard, in 1647, and educated at the college in his native city, at the convents of Hirschau and Bebenhausen, and the university of Tübingen. He was admitted to the ministry in 1671. In 1676 he accompanied the hereditary prince of Wirtemberg in his travels, and, after visiting Switzerland and Italy as far as Rome and Naples, returned with him in the following year to Stuttgard. In 1680 he was made professor extraordinary of geography and the Latin classics; in 1681, Greek professor in ordinary; in 1684, professor of moral philosophy at Tübingen; in 1688, professor of logic and metaphysics; in 1698, counsellor to the duke of Wirtemberg, superintendent-general, and abbot of the convent of Maulbrunn; in 1699, consistorial counsellor and preacher to the cathedral at Stuttgard; superintendent-general, and abbot of the convent of Adelberg; and lastly, in 1702, first professor of divinity, chancellor of the university, and provost of the church at Tübingen. His principal works are, Historia Ecclesiastica, cum Parallelismo Profanæ; Compendium Theologiæ per Fœdera; Jus Dei fœderale delineatum; Tractatus de Fœdere Gratiæ ejusque Œconomia sub Periodis 7 Vet. et Nov. Test.; Examen Theologiæ novæ, et maxime Petri Poireti, et Antoniæ Burignoniæ, &c.; Examen Theologiæ Mysticæ veteris et novæ, in quo totus ejus processus, et potissimum Actus examinantur, &c., intended to refute Fenelon, Poiret, Molinos, &c.; Theologia Moralis; Theologia Naturalis; Observationes Theologicæ et Morales in Grotium de Jure Belli et Pacis.

JAGELLON, the name of an ancient dynasty of Lithuania, which gave sovereigns to Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia. The first of this line was duke Jagellon, born about 1354. In 1386, after having embraced the Christian faith, he married Hedviga, queen of Poland, which kingdom he thus united with Lithuania, and ascended the throne with the title of Uladislas V. He also brought over his Lithuanian subjects to Christianity. He died in May, 1434, and was succeeded by his son Uladislas VI.

JAGEMANN, (Christian Joseph,) librarian to the duchess of Weimar, was the author of a Description of Tuscany; a History of the Arts and Sciences in Italy; a Magazine of Italian Literature; the Life of Galileo; an Italian and German Dictionary; and an Italian Grammar. He died in 1804.

JAGO, (Richard,) a poet, son of the

Rev. Richard Jago, rector of Beaudesert, or Beldesert, in Warwickshire, was born in 1715, and educated at Solihull, in the same county, and at University college, Oxford. He was presented successively to the livings of Harbury, Chesterton, Snitterfield, and Kimcote. He died in 1781. He wrote, Edgehill, a descriptive poem, in blank verse; and Labour and Genius, a popular fable, in which there is a pleasing mixture of elegance and humour. His Elegy on Blackbirds appeared first in the Adventurer, to the editor of which it was sent by Gilbert West, and published as his. The author claimed it, however, when added to Dodsley's Collection: a circumstance which Dr. Johnson has noticed.

JAHN, (John,) a learned Orientalist, canon of the metropolitan church of St. Stephen, at Vienna, and professor of biblical archæology and dogmatic theology in the university. He obtained the chair of Oriental literature, which he held till 1806, when he was obliged to quit it on account of his heterodoxy. He died in 1817. Besides Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee grammars, he published Biblical Archæology, 1797-1802, 3 vols, 8vo; a Hebrew Bible, with various readings, 1806, 4 vols, 8vo; Enchiridion Hermeneuticæ generalis Tabularum Veteris et Novi Fœderis, 1812, 8vo; Appendix ad Hermeneuticam sacram, sive Fasciculi duo Vaticiniorum de Messia, 1815, 8vo; Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, with a collection of pieces in the Arabic language, many of which had never before been published. He projected a Hebrew and German Lexicon; but on the appearance of Gesenius's great work, he abandoned his design.

JAILLOT, (Hubert Alexis,) a French geographer and engraver, born about 1640, in Franche Comté, who, after marrying the daughter of a map-colourer, adopted his father-in-law's profession, and soon excelled in the execution of maps. He engraved in a very neat manner the designs of the Sansons. In 1675 he was made geographer in ordinary to the king. He died in 1712. His maps of France are valuable, and that of Lorraine is the best.—His son, Bernard Hyacinth, who died in 1739, and his grandson, Bernard Anthony, who died in 1749, were both geographers to the king, and laboured jointly in the formation of the Atlas which bears the name of Jaillot, or Atlas Français, 2 vols, fol. One of his daughters married Renou, who assumed the name of Jaillot, and became geographer to the king. He died in 1780. His Recherches Critiques, Historiques, &c. sur Paris, &c. 5 vols, 8vo, 1775, is a correct, interesting, and much admired work.

JALLABERT, (John,) a natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1712. Having lost his parents when young, he was persuaded by professor Turretin to apply himself to the study of divinity, and became a minister in 1737. In 1739, after travelling for his improvement in Switzerland, Holland, England, and France, he entered upon his professorship of experimental philosophy, which had been founded for him two years before by the magistrates of Geneva, when he published an inaugural discourse, On the Utility of Experimental Philosophy, and its connexion with Mathematics. Some time after he was nominated keeper of the public library of Geneva. In 1750 he was appointed professor of mathematics; and two years after he succeeded to the chair of philosophy, on the death of Gabriel Cramer. In 1756 he became a member of the lesser council of Geneva; and in 1765 he was made syndic of the republic. He died in 1768. His principal work is entitled, Expériences sur l'Electricité, Geneva, 1748, 8vo, and Paris, 1749, 12mo.

JAMBLICUS, a Syrian by nation, and educated at Babylon. When Trajan conquered Assyria, he was reduced to slavery; but he afterwards recovered his liberty, and flourished under the reign of Antoninus. He is the author of a romance, written in Greek, entitled, Babylonics, or the Loves of Sinonis and Rhodanes, in sixteen books, the heads of which may be seen in the ninety-fourth chapter of Photius's Codex. A MS. of the entire work was said to be lodged in that part of the library of the Escurial which was destroyed by fire in 1671. Leo Allatius has preserved a fragment of it, accompanied with his own Latin version, in his selections from the MSS. of Greek rhetoricians and sophists, printed at Rome in 1641, 8vo.

JAMBLICUS, a Platonic philosopher of the Eclectic school, who flourished towards 310, under the reign of Constantine the Great, was born at Chalcis, a city of Cœlo-Syria. He first studied under Anatolius, who presided in a Peripatetic school at Alexandria; but he afterwards became a disciple of Porphyry. He made himself a perfect master of all the mysteries of the Plotinian system, and taught it with such reputation and

success, that he was attended by crowds of disciples, attracted not so much by his eloquence, in which he was greatly inferior to Porphyry, as by the fame of his probity, and the freedom with which he conversed with them on philosophical subjects. He also astonished them with wonders, which he professed to perform by means of an intercourse with invisible beings. His writings discover extensive reading; but the style is deficient in accuracy and elegance. His extant philosophical works, which are valuable as furnishing us with authentic documents respecting the Alexandrian school, consist of, The Life of Pythagoras; An Exhortation to the Study of Philosophy; Three Books on Mathematical Learning; A Commentary upon Nicomachus's Institutes of Arithmetic; and, A Treatise on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians. St. Jerome tells us, that he also wrote copious comments on the precepts of Pythagoras, commonly called The Golden Verses. It is not certain where or when he died; but from a passage of Eunapius, in which he says, that his disciple Sopater went, after his master's death, to the court of Constantine, we may conclude that he died before that emperor, and probably about 333. The best editions of the different extant writings of Jamblicus are, Protrepticus, seu Adhortatio ad Philosophiam, Greek text, L. Teucher, Leipsic, 1811, 8vo; and M. Theophilus Kiessling, *ib.* 1813, 8vo; De Vitâ Pythagoræ, Amsterdam, 1707, 4to, Gr. and Lat. with corrections and notes by Ludolph Kuster; De Mysteriis Ægyptiorum, Lat. Aldus, Venice, 1497, fol.; Gale, Oxford, 1678, fol.

JAMBLICUS, a Platonic philosopher, a native of Apamea, in Syria, who flourished under the reign of the emperor Julian, who wrote many letters to him. He is said to have been poisoned under the reign of the emperor Valens.

JAMES, a saint in the Roman calendar, and a celebrated eastern prelate in the fourth century, was a native of Nisibis, in Mesopotamia. He devoted himself early to the ascetic life, and by his great proficiency in divine and human learning, acquired the surname of the Wise. He was a distinguished confessor in the persecution under the emperor Maximus, and, on account of his eminent sanctity and virtues, was at length elected bishop of his native city. In 325 he was present at the council of Nice, where he rendered himself conspicuous by the part which he took in defence of the orthodox faith. When, at the commencement of the reign of the emperor Constantius, about 338, Sapor, king of Persia, laid siege to Nisibis, James ably performed the functions both of governor and bishop, and obliged Sapor to retire. He died at Nisibis during the reign of the emperor Constantius. He was the author of several works, but is not classed by St. Jerome among the ecclesiastical writers of his time, "because," says Gennadius, "that father was unacquainted with the Syriac tongue, and mentions only those writers in that language of whose works he had seen Greek or Latin versions." Twenty-three pieces of his were published at Rome, 1756, fol., in Syriac and Armenian.

JAMES I., king of Arragon, surnamed the Great, and the Warlike, succeeded his father, Peter II. the Catholic, in 1213. He defeated some of his nobles who had raised an insurrection against him, and afterwards he conquered the kingdoms of Majorca, Minorca, Valencia, and other places from the Moors. He also supported himself against the encroachments of the papal power, and died at Xativa, in 1276, in the seventieth year of his age. Before he expired, he resigned the crown into the hands of his successor, and put on the habit of a Cistercian monk, with the superstitious hope of thus reconciling heaven, and obtaining forgiveness for the licentiousness of his life.

JAMES II., king of Arragon, surnamed the Just, son of Peter III., born in 1261, succeeded his brother, Alphonso III., in 1291. He conquered Sicily, and waged a long war against the Moors, and the people of Navarre. He had the good fortune to unite Valencia and Catalonia to his crown. He died at Barcelona, in 1326, deservedly regretted for his moderation, courage, benevolence, and magnanimity.

JAMES III., king of Majorca, was deprived of his dominions by Peter IV., king of Arragon, and was slain in a vain endeavour to recover them, in 1349.

JAMES IV., son of the preceding, was severely wounded and made prisoner by Peter IV., king of Arragon, in the battle in which his father lost his life, and was confined by the conqueror, for thirteen years, in an iron cage, from which he was released by the ingenuity and courage of some of his faithful adherents. In 1362 he married the beautiful Jane I., queen of Naples. He died in January 1375, of hunger and anxiety,

at Soria, after marching across the Pyrenees, for the purpose of recovering his dominions, which had been taken by the king of Arragon.

JAMES I., king of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, born in 1394, was the son of Robert III. by Arabella Drummond. In 1405 his father sent him to France, in order that he might escape the dangers to which he was exposed from his uncle the duke of Albany; but, being taken by an English cruiser, he and his whole suite were carried prisoners to the Tower of London, (14th April.) Here the young prince received an excellent education under the tuition of Sir John Pelham, a man of worth and learning. His father Robert died of a broken heart in the following year, and James was proclaimed king, but during the remainder of the reign of Henry IV. and the whole of that of Henry V. he was kept in confinement, (partly in the Tower, and partly at Nottingham, and Windsor,) with a view of preventing the strength of Scotland from being united to that of France against the English arms. Albany died in 1419, and at length, under the regency of the duke of Bedford, in 1423, James was restored to his kingdom, having been full eighteen years a prisoner in England. James was now thirty years of age, well furnished with learning, and a proficient in the elegant accomplishments of life, and dextrous in the manly exercises, which at that period were in high estimation. He had married Joanna Beaufort, a lady of distinguished beauty, of the blood royal of England, who is thought to be the fair dame alluded to in his pleasing poem of the King's Quhair, of whom he became enamoured, from beholding her in the royal gardens from the window of his apartments, while a captive in Windsor castle. On his return to Scotland, finding that the duke of Albany and his son had alienated many of the most valuable possessions of the crown, he instantly caused the whole of that family, and their adherents, to be arrested. The latter were chiefly discharged; but the two sons of the late regent, and his father-in-law, he caused to be convicted, and executed, and their estates to be confiscated to the crown. In 1436 he gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to the dauphin of France, and sent with her a splendid train and a large body of troops. The English, who had in vain attempted to prevent this union by negotiation, now endeavoured to intercept the Scotch fleet in its passage; but they missed their object, and the princess arrived in safety at Rochelle. James, exasperated at this act of hostility, declared war against England, and summoned the whole array of his kingdom to assist in the siege of Roxburgh; which, however, he abandoned upon an intimation of a conspiracy being formed against himself by his own people. He now retired to the Carthusian monastery of Perth, which he had himself founded, and there he lived in privacy; but this, instead of preventing, facilitated the success of the plot formed against his life. The chief agents in this crime were Robert Graham, uncle to the earl of Strathern, and Walter earl of Athol, the king's uncle. The former was actuated by revenge for the sufferings of some of his family, the latter by the hope of obtaining the crown for himself. The assassins obtained by bribery admission into the king's apartments; the alarm was raised, and the ladies attempted to secure the chamber-door; one of them, Catharine Douglas, thrust her arm through a staple, making therewith a sort of bar, in which position she remained till her arm was shattered by the assassins. The instant they got admission, they dragged the king from his concealment, and put him to death with multiplied wounds, on the 21st February, 1437, in the forty-fourth year of his age. James was a poet of no little merit, and he was long remembered in Italy as the inventor of a plaintive sort of melody, which had been admired and imitated in that country: he was one of the best harpers of his time, and excelled all the Irish and Scotch highlanders in their use of that instrument; and three pieces of his which have come down to us, Christ's Kirk on the Green, the King's Quhair, and Peebles at the Play, are no mean specimens of intellectual power and literary skill.

JAMES II., king of Scotland, succeeded, at the age of seven, his father, James I. and ably supported Charles VII. of France in his war against the English. He punished some of his barons, who had revolted against him, and he was killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 3d August, 1460, by the bursting of a cannon, in the twenty-ninth year of his age; and after his death, his queen, Mary of Gueldres, continued the attack, and took the town.

JAMES III. succeeded his father James II. on the throne of Scotland, on the 3d August, 1460, and rendered himself odious by his cruelties. He put to

death his brother John; but Alexander, his other brother, escaped the fatal blow aimed against him, and levied war against the tyrant. James, defeated in a battle by his rebellious subjects at Bannockburn, fell from his horse, and was at last put to death in a mill by the pursuing enemy, 11th June, 1488, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

JAMES IV., king of Scotland, succeeded his father James III. at the age of fifteen, 11th June, 1488, and showed himself active and patriotic. In 1494 he founded the university of Aberdeen. In 1503 he married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England. He defeated some of his rebellious barons, and assisted Louis XII. of France against the English, but was slain in the fatal battle of Flodden-field, 9th September, 1513. He instituted the order of the Thistle, or of St. Andrew.

JAMES V., king of Scotland, succeeded at the death of his father, James IV., 1513, when only eighteen months old. His minority was governed by his mother, Margaret of England; but at the age of seventeen he assumed the reins of government, and assisted Francis I. against Charles V., and, for his services, he received in marriage, in 1536, Magdalen, the French king's daughter, who died in the following year. He next married Mary of Lorraine, the widow of Louis of Orleans. He died the 14th of December, 1542, broken-hearted, on account of the well-known disaster, called the Rout of Solway, in the thirty-third year of his age, leaving his dominions to his only child, Mary Stuart, who was born only eight days before his death. He was a prince admired for his virtues, and the firmness with which he supported the religious establishment of his country.

JAMES I. of England and VI. of Scotland, only child of Mary queen of Scots, daughter of James V., by her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, (or king Henry, as he was called after his marriage,) was born in the castle of Edinburgh on the 19th June, 1566, at the unfortunate period when his mother was at open variance with her husband, and had begun to fix her affections on the earl of Bothwell. The murder of Darnley took place on the 18th of February, 1567, and was followed by Mary's marriage with Bothwell, 15th May of the same year; her capture by the insurgent nobles, or lords of the congregation, as they called themselves, at Carberry, 14th June; her consignment as a prisoner to the castle of Lochleven on the 17th; and her forced resignation of the crown on the 24th of July, in favour of her son, who was crowned at Stirling on the 29th of the same month as James VI., being then little more than a year old. In the stormy times that immediately followed, the infant prince was committed to the charge of the earl of Mar, who with true fidelity kept him safe in Stirling castle, out of the hands of Bothwell. There he continued to reside during the regencies of the earl of Murray (22d August, 1567—23d January, 1570), of the earl of Lennox (27th January, 1570—4th September, 1570), of the earl of Mar (6th September, 1570—29th October, 1572), and of the earl of Morton (24th November, 1572—10th March, 1578), his education being placed under the general direction of Mar's brother, Alexander Erskine, under whom were employed George Buchanan, and three others of the most distinguished among the Scottish scholars. His progress in learning was rapid, and appeared to give a favourable presage of his talents for government; but, as his character opened, he manifested an instability and weakness of temper which rendered him, like many of his predecessors, an easy prey to flatterers, and nourished that propensity to favouritism which marked his whole reign. One of the earliest of these favourites was Esmé Stuart, a son of a younger brother of the earl of Lennox, and a native of France, and bore in that country the title of lord D'Aubigny, to which James rapidly added the Scottish honours of lord Aberbrothock, earl of Lennox, and then duke of Lennox. Another favourite, a much darker character, was a captain James Stuart, the second son of lord Ochiltree, whom James soon after created earl of Arran. On the 30th of December, 1580, captain Stuart entered the council chamber, and formally accused Morton of having been accessory to the murder of the late lord Darnley. Morton was immediately committed to prison, and, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on his behalf by the English queen, he was brought to trial before the Court of Justiciary, condemned, and executed at Edinburgh, 2d of June, 1581. The two favourites, Lennox and Stuart, were now the rulers of the kingdom, and they exercised their power with unbridled insolence. At length a party of the nobles, including the earls of Mar, Glencairn, and Gowrie, lords Lindsay, Boyd, and others, concerted a scheme

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for seizing the king's person, which they carried into effect, 12th August, 1582, at Gowrie's Castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire, whence the enterprise is known in Scottish history by the name of the Raid of Ruthven. On this revolution Arran was thrown into confinement, and Lennox was ordered to leave the kingdom. James was conveyed to the palace of Holyrood House, where he was treated with much external respect, while he was in reality held under restraint. This lasted for about ten months. A new confederacy, however, procured his liberation (27th June, 1583), and he again put himself under the sway of his former favourite, the earl of Arran, a man violent and unprincipled, who now carried on measures of severity against the nobles of the former conspiracy, and against the clergy who favoured them, and several of both orders fled to England. Gowrie was tried, condemned, and sent to the block. Engaging the young king in a constant round of amusement, of which hunting was his favourite one, Arran exercised with unlimited sway all the regal authority, and by his insolence and rapacity rendered himself universally odious. He was soon, however, rivalled in James's favour by the Master of Gray, the eldest son of lord Gray, whom he had himself caused to be sent ambassador to England, where he was immediately engaged by Elizabeth in her interest. On the 29th of July, 1585, a treaty of intimate alliance was concluded between Elizabeth and the Scottish king, and an annual pension of 5,000*l.* was settled by the former upon the latter. With the queen's connivance the lords who had been banished on account of the Raid of Ruthven entered Scotland at the head of a force of 10,000 men, in the end of October 1585, and advancing to Stirling, where the king and Arran were, invested the castle, on which Arran took to flight, and the king was compelled to negotiate with them upon their own terms. Arran was dismissed from power, and stripped of his titles and estates. This new settlement of the government was followed by the conclusion (8th July, 1586), of a treaty with England, by which the two kingdoms bound themselves in a league, offensive and defensive, against all foreign powers who should invade the territories, or attempt to disturb the reformed religious establishment, of either. In October of the same year James's mother, the unfortunate Mary, after an imprisonment of nearly twenty years, was at last brought to trial, and was beheaded on the 8th of February following. Though James had been induced to treat his mother irreverently, and had never known enough of maternal caresses to contract a filial affection, yet when her life appeared in imminent danger from the sentence pronounced against her by an English judicature, he wrote a blustering letter to Elizabeth on the occasion. He also applied to the French and Spanish courts for their assistance, and assembled his own nobles, who promised to stand by him in preventing or avenging such an injustice. When he was informed of the fatal catastrophe, he rejected the hollow protestations of Elizabeth, and seemed to prepare for immediate hostilities; but cool reflection on the inadequacy of his means, and the necessity of keeping on good terms with England in order to secure his succession to its crown, of which he was the presumptive heir, gradually softened his anger, and induced him to resume a friendly correspondence with the English court. When the invasion of England was resolved upon by Philip II. of Spain, that monarch employed all his art to engage the king of Scotland on his side; but James rejected Philip's offers, and put his kingdom in a state of defence. After the defeat of the Armada, Philip, by way of revenge against James, stirred up a conspiracy of some Popish lords in his kingdom, which was discovered by Elizabeth; and when it broke out into open rebellion, was quashed by the king at the head of a body of troops. The conspirators were treated with that lenity which James ever showed towards the Roman Catholics, and which brought the sincerity of his own professed faith into question; though it seems to have proceeded partly from mildness of temper, and partly from timidity. Though as a theological controversialist he was convinced of the errors of Popery, he was firmly attached to the episcopal form of church government, and bore a rooted antipathy to the republican model of Presbyterianism. In 1589 James married Anne, the second daughter of Frederic II., king of Denmark. After some tedious negotiations the princess had put to sea in order to come to her royal spouse, but was driven back by a storm. James, with an ardour and spirit which were foreign to his usual character, sailed to meet his bride, and the marriage was solemnized at Upslo, in Norway, on the 24th November. He afterwards passed the winter in a series

of feasting and amusements at Copenhagen, and returned to Scotland on the 20th May, 1590. The domestic history of Scotland for several subsequent years displays much turbulence and party contest. Presbyterian church government, the darling of the nation, was established by law in 1592. The Popish lords renewed their conspiracies, and the daring ambition of Francis Stuart, earl of Bothwell, more than once endangered the king's life and liberty. The weakness and unsteadiness of his temper led him to fluctuate and temporize, and dissimulation became his principal art of government. He, however, opposed with firmness the usurpations of the Presbyterian clergy, and the license of the citizens of Edinburgh, and employed rigorous measures for their humiliation. In 1600, while the country was in a state of unusual tranquillity, a very extraordinary event took place, the nature and causes of which still remain a mystery. As the king was hunting near his palace of Falkland (5th August), he was accosted by Alexander Ruthven, brother of the earl of Gowrie, who by a feigned tale induced him, with a small train, to ride to the earl's house at Perth. He was there led to a remote chamber, on pretence of having a secret communicated to him, where he found a man in complete armour, and a dagger was put to his breast by Ruthven, with threats of immediate death. His cries from a window summoned some of his attendants to his relief, and in the end Gowrie and his brother were both slain, and the king remained unhurt. It appears probable that the design was rather to get possession of the king's person than to murder him; but the plot was so wild and incoherent, and the circumstances are so unaccountable, that no consistent explanation of the affair has yet been given. As Elizabeth advanced in age the English nation began to look with more and more confidence to James as their future king; and many persons of consequence (and among them were the unfortunate earl of Essex, and Sir Robert Cecil especially) held a secret correspondence with him. The queen's jealousy of a successor continued till the last; and it was not till a short time before she expired (24th March, 1603) that she declared the king of Scotland the heir of her crown. His proclamation as king of England immediately followed her death, and without a shadow of opposition he took possession of this noble inheritance. Both nations rejoiced in an event that was to terminate the many calamities which ages of hostility had been spent in inflicting upon each other. James was now arrived at the mature age of thirty-seven. On the 5th of April he left Edinburgh, after taking an affectionate leave of his countrymen, and proceeded amidst the acclamations and festivities of his new subjects to the seat of the British empire, where he arrived on the 7th of May. One of his first acts was to bestow a profusion of honours and titles, in which, as in many other points, he displayed a contrast to the maxims of the late reign. Many of his Scotch courtiers who accompanied him were the objects of this liberality, as well as of the more solid bounty of crown grants. In his foreign policy James continued in the same course that had been pursued by his predecessor, entering into a close alliance with Henry IV. of France for the support of the Dutch, and resistance to the aggressions of Spain. The conspiracy of Sir Walter Raleigh, lord Cobham, and others, to place on the throne the lady Arabella Stuart, James's cousin, was the first domestic affair of interest. A conference held at Hampton-court in January 1604, between the divines of the Established Church and the Puritans, afforded James an opportunity of exhibiting his skill in theological controversy, and the dislike he bore to popular schemes of church-government. The meeting of his first parliament (19th March) gave occasion to his asserting those principles of absolute power in the crown which he held theoretically in a degree subversive of all public liberty, though in practice his timidity and irresolution produced continual concessions. On the 18th August peace was concluded with Spain. Although James had in Scotland distinguished himself by lenity to the Roman Catholics, yet those of that religion in England were so much disappointed in their expections of his favour, that some zealots among them laid a plot of a more horrid and atrocious kind than can easily be paralleled in the annals of history. This was to blow up the House of Lords at the meeting of parliament, and with it the king, queen, and prince of Wales, and all the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom, and then to set upon the throne the young princess Elizabeth, and establish the Roman Catholic religion. Such was the secrecy with which this conspiracy was conducted, that it was discovered only on the eve of the designed

execution, November 5th, 1605. An attempt to effect an union between England and Scotland, though favoured by the king, was rendered abortive, through the prejudices of the English parliament. Although the general policy of James led him to regard with indifference the affairs of foreign nations, yet he displayed his zeal for orthodoxy in 1611, by haughtily remonstrating with the Dutch States on their permitting the Arminian Vorstius to hold a professorship in one of their universities, and he obtained the important point of his removal. His cares for reducing Ireland to a settled form of law and government were more to his honour. On the 6th November, 1612, he lost his eldest son, Henry, a prince just advancing to manhood, whose endowments rendered him the hope and darling of the nation. The cause of his death was a putrid fever. On the 14th of February in the following year the princess Elizabeth was married to Frederic V. the Elector Palatine. The object of James's passion for favourites about this period was Robert Carr, or Ker, a Scottish youth, whose sole attractions were a handsome person and graceful demeanour. Introduced by accident (1610) to the king's notice, he was in a short time made successively knight of the Bath, viscount Rochester, and earl of Somerset. None of the king's minions contributed more to discredit him. Engaging in a criminal correspondence with the young and beautiful Frances Howard, countess of Essex, he influenced the king to promote a scandalous divorce between her and her husband, after which the lovers were married. Carr's friend, Sir Thomas Overbury, having strongly dissuaded him from this connexion, the vengeful and profligate countess, with her paramour's aid, caused him to be poisoned. The crime was discovered in two years after, and several of the agents suffered death for it; but Somerset and his abandoned countess, though convicted, and the most guilty of all, obtained the royal pardon, to the general indignation of the public. Somerset, however, lost all his consequence, and was succeeded in the king's favour by the handsome George Villiers, who was rapidly advanced through a course of honours to the dukedom of Buckingham, and continued to possess unrivalled influence during the remainder of this reign. In the summer of 1617 James paid a visit to Scotland, and, having summoned a parliament, succeeded in obtaining the reluctant assent of that body, and also of the General Assembly, to such regulations as, along with other innovations previously made since his accession to the English throne, brought the Scottish church, in government, in ceremonies, and in its position in relation to the civil power, very nearly to the model of the English. It was now no longer a Presbyterian, but nominally as well as substantially an Episcopal church. But the popular feeling of the country was never for a moment reconciled to these enforced changes. Soon after James's accession to the English crown Sir Walter Raleigh had been involved in a conspiracy, for which he had been capitally condemned, but reprieved, and during thirteen years was kept a prisoner in the Tower. In 1615 he obtained his release from prison, in consequence, it is said, of a sum of money paid to Villiers; but the king refused to grant him a pardon on his former sentence. Raleigh had formerly made an expedition to Guiana, where he pretended to have discovered a rich gold mine; and it is probable that the prospect of wealth accruing to the crown from this source was a principal motive for his liberation. He was now suffered to fit out an expedition under the royal commission, for the purposes of trade and discovery, with which he proceeded to Guiana. The result was, that the Spanish town of St. Thomas was attacked and burnt to the ground. When Raleigh returned, complaints of this act of hostility were made to the king by the Spanish ambassador, Gondemar; in consequence of which James was induced to order Raleigh to be executed, 27th of October, 1618, upon his former sentence. No transaction of James's reign was more unpopular than his treatment of Raleigh, whom it was thought a monstrous act of tyranny to send to the block on a sentence passed so many years before, and which appeared to be virtually repealed by the command that had been conferred upon him. On the 2d March, 1619, queen Anne died. Violent dissensions with his parliament, which rose in its pretensions in proportion to his weakness, embittered the latter years of James's reign, and prepared dreadful consequences for his successor. The affairs of his son-in-law, the Elector Palatine, who, having been induced to accept the crown of Bohemia, and to act as the head of the Protestant religion in Germany, was defeated, and stripped of all his dominions, by the emperor of Austria, assisted by

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the king of Spain, occasioned James much disquiet, and roused the popular indignation against his timid subserviency to the Roman Catholic power. After endeavouring to raise money in the way of a benevolence, James found himself obliged to call together a parliament, the first that had been allowed to meet for six years. In this parliament, memorable among other things for the impeachment of the lord chancellor Bacon, the first decided stand was taken by the Commons in their contest with the crown by their famous protest, passed 18th December, 1621, in reply to the king's assertion that their privileges were derived from the grace and concession of his ancestors and himself—"That the liberties, franchises, and jurisdiction of parliament are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England." This resolution, which the king tore from the Journals with his own hand, was followed by the immediate prorogation, and soon after by the dissolution, of the parliament; and several of the leading members of the House of Commons were at the same time sent to the Tower, or to other prisons. James had for some time before this set his heart upon the marriage of his son prince Charles with the Infanta of Spain: the project of that match had principally influenced him to the course he had taken in the affair of Bohemia, and he now hoped by the same arrangement to be able, without having recourse to arms, to recover the Palatinate for his son-in-law. But in both these expectations he was disappointed. For some time the negotiations seemed to proceed favourably; but they were in 1623 brought to an abrupt termination, and prince Charles, who had gone to Spain, in company with Buckingham, to fetch thence his royal bride, soon after married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, with the very impolitic and disgraceful stipulation that the children should be educated by their mother, a bigoted Roman Catholic, till the age of thirteen. As the public clamour for the recovery of the Palatinate still continued, another parliament was assembled in February 1624, which eagerly granted supplies for the attainment of that object by force of arms. War was in consequence declared against Spain, and an army under count Mansfield was sent towards the close of the year to Holland, to cooperate with prince Maurice. But this expedition proved an utter failure; the force, reduced to half its numbers by a pestilential disorder before it had crossed the sea, never even entered the Palatinate; and that principality remained in the hands of the emperor, or rather of the duke of Bavaria, to whom it had been assigned, along with the electoral dignity, by the Imperial diet. Not long after, the king was seized with an intermitting fever, of which he died on the 27th March, 1625, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, having reigned over England twenty-two years, and over Scotland almost his whole life. His only surviving issue was his son Charles, and his daughter Elizabeth. The latter died 8th February, 1662. The youngest of her thirteen children was the Electress Sophia, the mother of George I. Though many princes have been inferior to James I. in good intentions, and in abilities, yet few have left a less respected name. All his best qualities were perverted in their exertion by radical weaknesses. His learning degenerated into pedantry and prejudice, his generosity into profusion, his good-nature into pliability and unmanly fondness, his love of peace into pusillanimity, and his wisdom into cunning. His reign, though not unprosperous to his subjects, was inglorious; and he possessed neither the attachment of his own people, nor the esteem of foreigners. He received in his lifetime a great deal of adulation on account of his literary accomplishments, as he was not only an encourager of learning, but an author. His publications are, a collection of poems, under the title of, The Essays of a Prentice in the Divine Art of Poesy, 1584, 4to; Fruitful Meditation, upon part of the Revelation of St. John, 1588; His Majesty's Poetical Exercises at Vacant Hours, 1591; his Dæmonologie, a dialogue, in three books, in defence of the belief in witches, 4to, 1597; The True Law of Free Monarchies, or the Reciprocity and Mutual Duty betwixt a free King and his natural Subjects, Anonymous, 1598; Βασιλικον Δωρον, or his Majesty's Instructions to his dearest Son Henry the Prince, 1599; A Discourse of the Unnatural and Vile (Gowrie) Conspiracy against his Majesty's Person, 1600, reprinted, with notes, by lord Hailes, 1757, and along with his Annals, 1819; Triplici Nodo Triplex Cuneus, or an Apology for the Oath of Allegiance, 1605; this was answered by cardinal Bellarmine, and produced a long controversy; A Premonition to all Most Mighty Monarchies, &c. 1608; A Declaration (in French) concerning the

Proceedings with the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, in the Cause of D. Conradus Vorstius, appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, 1612; and, A Remonstrance for the Right of Kings (in French), in answer to Cardinal Perron, 1615. A collected edition of all the preceding prose works, except the Discourse on the Gowrie Conspiracy, was published, in fol., in 1616, under the title of, The Works of the Most High and Mighty Prince James, &c., by James (Montague) Bishop of Winton. The volume also contained some treatises that had not before appeared, particularly, A Counterblast to Tobacco, and, A Discourse of the Manner of the Discovery of the Powder Treason. James also composed a metrical version of the Psalms, published at Oxford, 12mo, 1631, in which, however, according to his funeral sermon, preached by bishop Williams, he proceeded only as far as the thirty-first Psalm. In his fondness for controversial learning he projected a college at Chelsea for the support of a number of polemical divines, whose labours might be devoted to oppose and refute the Roman Catholic writers.

JAMES II. of England, and VII. of Scotland, second son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria of France, was born at St. James's on the 15th October, 1633, and was immediately declared duke of York. After the capture of Oxford by the army of the Parliament, under Fairfax, in June 1646, he was carried to London, and placed under the care of the duke of Northumberland. He made his escape from St. James's palace, disguised in female attire, on the 21st April, 1648, and was conducted to Holland to his sister Mary, the princess of Orange. In the next year he joined his mother at Paris, and at the age of twenty he served in the French army under marshal Turenne, and obtained the esteem of that great commander. He afterwards, when the peace concluded with Cromwell (October 1655), compelled him and his elder brother to quit France, entered into the Spanish army in Flanders, under Don John of Austria and the prince of Condé, and thus advantageously passed the years of family exile in acquiring military experience. There seems, however, to have been nothing of brilliancy in his character, and he had rather the desire than the ability of excelling. At the restoration of his brother in 1660 the duke of York took the command of the fleet as lord high-admiral. A matrimonial engagement which he had contracted abroad with Anne Hyde, daughter of chancellor Hyde, afterwards lord Clarendon, becoming known, in consequence of her pregnancy, the king consented to their marriage. The duke had ungenerously attempted to free himself from the obligation, and one of his ignoble favourites had pretended to have been admitted to her favours; but the spirit of the lady triumphed over these unworthy artifices, and she became the acknowledged duchess of York. Her husband, however, did not pique himself on conjugal fidelity; and, with a cold saturnine temper, he was as much under the influence of female attractions as his brother. It was, indeed, remarked that his mistresses were generally little distinguished for beauty, or elegance of manners. Maritime and commercial affairs engaged the duke's attention; and he was at the head of an African company when, in 1664, he took a leading part in promoting a Dutch war for the supposed interests of trade. He was made commander-in-chief of a powerful fleet, which, on June 3d, 1665, engaged that of the Dutch under Opdam, and obtained a victory: Opdam was killed, and his ship was blown up in the action, and nineteen of his fleet were sunk or taken, with the loss of one only on the part of the English. In 1671 the duchess of York died, leaving her husband two daughters, who came to be successively queens of England. Before her death she declared herself a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, which had been secretly that of the duke many years, and was now openly avowed by him. This declaration produced a great impression on the people, whose constant fears of Popery were revived with greater force and reason, now that the heir apparent of the crown had embraced that religion. In the Dutch war of 1672 the duke of York was again placed at the head of the fleet, with the earl of Sandwich next in command. As he lay in Solebay, joined by the French admiral D'Estrées, he was attacked by De Ruyter. A furious engagement ensued, in which Sandwich was blown up, and the duke's ship was so shattered, that he was obliged to shift his flag to another. At length the Dutch retired, and were not pursued, and the loss sustained on both sides was nearly equal. The French kept aloof, and suffered little; the object of their government, it is conjectured, having been to allow the English and Dutch to weaken each other as much as possible.

The jealousy of parliament having afterwards caused a Test Act to be passed in order to exclude Papists from public employments, the duke of York was obliged to resign his command of the fleet, on which he was succeeded by prince Rupert. On the 21st of November, 1673, he married for a second wife Mary Beatrix Eleonora of Este, daughter of Alphonso IV. duke of Modena. On the 4th of November, 1677, the duke's eldest daughter, Mary, then in her sixteenth year, was married to the prince of Orange—an alliance that gave universal satisfaction. Both his daughters had been brought up in the Protestant faith, to which they stedfastly adhered. During the violent proceedings on occasion of Titus Oates's Popish plot, the duke of York, in 1679, by his brother's advice, withdrew to Brussels, where he remained with his wife and his youngest daughter for five or six months. During his absence the famous bill for his exclusion from the throne was twice read in the House of Commons, and ordered to be committed, by large majorities, and was only prevented from being passed in that House by the prorogation of the parliament, 27th May, 1679. To this date may be assigned the commencement of the open rivalry between the duke of York and Charles's natural son the duke of Monmouth, whose popularity with the nation, still more than the presumed partiality of his father, made him a somewhat formidable competitor for the succession, in the actual circumstances of the legitimate heir. In 1681 the duke of York was sent to Scotland to hold a parliament as king's commissioner. His conduct in that country justly exposed him to the imputation of cold unrelenting tyranny; and the manner in which the remnant of the Covenanters was treated was cruel in the extreme. In November 1680 a new exclusion bill was brought into the House of Commons; but although it was carried through all its stages in that House by great majorities, it was thrown out in the Lords. The bill was again introduced in the Lower House in the following January; but the prorogation of the parliament on the 10th of that month, and its dissolution a few days after, prevented the bill from being proceeded with. A new parliament having met at Oxford in March, the bill was again brought forward there, and again defeated by the same expedient, this the last parliament held by Charles II. having been dissolved after it had sat only seven days. Having returned to London in March 1682, the duke of York went to Scotland a second time by sea, when the frigate in which he sailed struck upon a sand-bank near the mouth of the Humber, and was lost. The duke escaped in the barge, and is said to have showed more solicitude to save his dogs and his priests than several persons of quality who accompanied him, and who were left to perish. Among those whom he preserved was, however, Churchill, afterwards the renowned duke of Marlborough, and then one of his favourites. During the remainder of Charles's reign the duke of York possessed a great influence in the government, and was forward in promoting all the severe measures which have left a stain upon that period, especially the general attack upon corporations, and the execution of Russell and Sydney. The king himself was obliged to check his impetuous rigour; and once said to him, in opposition to some violent counsels, "Brother, I am too old to go again on my travels; you may, if you choose it;"—a remark which proved not a warning, but a prediction! Charles II. died on the 6th of February, 1685, and the duke, as James II., succeeded to the crown without the least opposition. From the time of his ascending the throne he seems to have pursued with steady determination the two objects, of rendering himself absolute, and of introducing the Roman Catholic religion into his dominions. He began with going openly, with the ensigns of his dignity, to mass, though as yet an illegal meeting. He also sent an agent to Rome, to make his submission to the pope; and, with abject meanness, he solicited from Louis of France a continuance of the pension which his deceased brother had received from that monarch. A rebellion in the kingdom soon gave him an indication of the temper of the zealous adherents to civil liberty and the reformed religion. It was excited by the duke of Monmouth, who, near the close of the last reign, had been sent abroad on account of his rivalry to the duke of York. By the counsels of the malcontents he was urged to try his fortune in an attempt to gain the crown, to which he pretended to be entitled by virtue of a supposed marriage between Charles II. and his mother. He landed on the 11th of June, 1685, with a very small train, at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, where he was soon joined by a considerable body of people, chiefly of inferior

rank, with which he took possession of some neighbouring towns, assuming the title of king. His followers, however, were undisciplined and unwarlike, and he sustained a total defeat from the king's troops at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, on the 5th of July. The duke was found two days after concealed in a ditch, was brought to London, and executed on the 15th of the same month. Of his followers many were put to death on the field, and many in cold blood by martial law, with circumstances of savage ferocity. When it was thought expedient to have recourse to the civil courts for punishing those who had escaped, and their abettors, judge Jeffreys, whose name has been consigned to perpetual infamy, was sent down with a special commission, in the exercise of which he displayed the most brutal and unrelenting rigour, and filled the towns of the west with mourning and consternation. James himself declared his approbation of that judge's proceedings, by raising him to the peerage and the chancellorship, and was accustomed to jest upon his bloody assizes by giving it the name of Jeffrey's Campaign. Just at the time when Monmouth made his descent upon England, the earl of Argyle, who as well as the former had been for some years an exile in Holland, made a similar attempt upon Scotland; but he was immediately after apprehended, and executed at Edinburgh on the 30th of June, 1685. These measures struck a temporary awe into the nation; and even the parliament was so far daunted, that James was suffered almost without opposition to take steps for the confirmation of his authority. All idea of resistance to arbitrary power might have been lost had not the king, pushed on by his own bigotry and the violent counsels of his queen and priests, pursued with such impolitic haste his designs of introducing Popery, that all the religious zeal of the general body of Protestants was brought into action. By virtue of his assumed dispensing power he rendered tests of no avail, and filled the army and council with Papists, to whom he gave all his confidence. He soon proceeded to direct attacks upon the Established Church. The rights of the universities were invaded; and in particular, a mandate was issued to Magdalen college, Oxford, commanding the election of a man named Farmer, a late convert to Popery, as president. A still bolder exercise of power followed, which may be regarded as the immediate prelude to the storm that burst upon the infatuated monarch's head. On the 27th of April, 1688, the king published a declaration of indulgence in matters of religion, which was ordered to be read by the clergy in all the churches of the kingdom. Seven prelates met on the 18th of May, at the archbishop's palace at Lambeth,—these were, Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops, Lloyd of St. Asaph, Ken of Bath and Wells, Turner of Ely, Lake of Chichester, White of Peterborough, and Trelawny of Bristol,—and drew up a very loyal and humble petition against this ordinance. This was considered as an act of disloyalty, and they were committed to the Tower on the 8th of June. On the 29th they were tried before the court of King's Bench for publishing a seditious libel; but it was impossible to procure their condemnation, and they were acquitted amidst universal acclamations. The general rejoicing extended to the regiments encamped at Hounslow, and was loudly re-echoed by the soldiers. The birth of a son and heir at this time (10th of June, 1688), supported James's confidence; but so unpopular was he become, that a general persuasion (now believed to be groundless) prevailed that the child was supposititious, and that the queen had never been pregnant. Meantime the dangers threatening religion and liberty had occasioned an union of parties in England; and many of the nobility and gentry had concurred in an application to William prince of Orange, the king's son-in-law, for aid. He had prepared a fleet of about fifty men-of-war and 300 transports, having on board 14,000 men. James, after being long kept in ignorance of them, was at last informed of these transactions by his minister at the Hague, and was filled with extreme alarm. He immediately repealed all his most obnoxious acts, and practised every method to gain popularity. It was too late. All confidenee between king and people was at an end; and concessions were regarded only as a token of fear. William, after having once been put back by a storm, arrived with his fleet in Torbay on the 4th of November, 1688, and landed his forces on the following day. The royal army began to desert by whole regiments; and even the favourite Churchill left his master for the prince. The king, who had advanced to Salisbury, found it advisable to retire. He saw himself abandoned by those whom he most trusted; and even his daughter

Anne, married to George prince of Denmark, put herself into the hands of the insurgents. At this news the unhappy father, in a transport of agony, exclaimed, "God help me! my own children have forsaken me." He immediately sent the queen and infant prince to France, under the conduct of the duke de Lauzun; and he himself embarked on the night of the 12th of December, with a single attendant, in a boat at Whitehall-stairs, with the intention of proceeding to the same country, but was driven back by contrary winds, and forced the next day to land at Feversham, from whence he returned on the 16th to Whitehall. The next day the prince, having arrived with his army in London, desired James to leave the palace; on which he proceeded to Rochester, and on the 23d embarked from that port on board a frigate, in which he was conveyed to Ambleteuse, in Picardy. Thence he repaired to St. Germain, where Louis XIV. received him with great kindness, gave him the castle of St. Germain for his residence, and settled on him a revenue sufficient to support the expenses of his little court. The throne of Great Britain meantime was declared vacant by the king's abdication, and was filled, with the national consent, by his daughter Mary and her husband William, conjointly—Anne being nominated the next in succession, to the exclusion of the infant prince. Louis, whom both religious and political considerations rendered sincerely desirous of the restoration of James, enabled him in 1689 to make a trial for the recovery of Ireland. He accordingly, in the beginning of March, sailed from Brest, landed at Kinsale, and thence immediately marched to Dublin. He failed in the siege of Londonderry, and, returning to Dublin, held a parliament there. Violent and arbitrary measures against the Protestants were the result of his temporary authority in the kingdom, which proved that his principles of government had undergone no change. At length William landed with an army in Ireland, and the decisive battle of the Boyne, fought on the 1st of July, 1690, saw the utter extinction of James's hopes. He soon after returned to France, and buried his disgrace in the retreat of St. Germain, where he died on the 16th of September, 1701, at the age of sixty-eight. James employed part of the leisure of his retirement in writing an account of his life, the original MS. of which, extending to four fol. volumes, was preserved in the Scotch College at Paris till the Revolution, when it was forwarded to St. Omer for the purpose of being transmitted to England, but was there destroyed, having, it is said, been committed to the flames by the wife of the person to whose charge it was consigned, in her fears for the safety of her husband if it should be found in his possession. A compendium, however, of the MS. had been long before drawn up by an unknown hand, apparently under the direction either of James or his son; and this work, having formed the principal portion of the papers formerly belonging to the Stuart family, which were obtained by George IV. when regent, was published in 1816, under the title of, The Life of James the Second, King of England, &c., collected out of Memoirs writ of his own hand, by the Rev. J. S. Clarke, 2 vols, 4to, London. By his second wife, Mary of Modena, James had a son, known at the court of France by the title of James III., but more commonly known throughout Europe by that of the Chevalier de St. George, or the Pretender.

JAMES, an Armenian patriarch, concerning whose life no particulars are known. He is the author of an Armenian version of the Bible, printed in Holland, in 1666, 4to.

JAMES, (Thomas,) an English divine, was born about 1571 at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and educated at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1593. He distinguished himself as a collector of curious MSS. and published a catalogue of such as were in the colleges of the university, and was the first librarian appointed by Sir Thomas Bodley, in his newly established library. He was made sub-dean of Wells, and took his degree of D.D. 1614, and was afterwards presented by the archbishop of Canterbury to the living of Mongeham, in Kent. He showed himself a most active divine against the Papists, and proposed various plans for the collating of the MSS. of the fathers, which might not only advance the cause of science, but defeat the forgeries and the views of the Roman Catholics, which, however, failed for want of encouragement. He died in 1632, aged about fifty-one. The best known of his works is, A Treatise of the Corruption of Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers, published 1611, 4to, and reprinted 1688, 8vo. He was the correspondent, among others, of archbishop Usher, and several letters of his are in the Appendix to Parr's Life of that prelate. Wood says,

that he left behind him the character of being the most industrious and indefatigable writer against the Papists that had been educated in Oxford since the Reformation; and, in reality, his designs were so great, and so well known to be for the public benefit of learning and the Church of England, that Camden, speaking of him in his life-time, calls him "a learned man and a true lover of books, wholly dedicated to learning; who is now laboriously searching the libraries of England, and proposeth that for the public good which will be for the great benefit of England."

JAMES, (Richard,) nephew of the preceding, was born in 1592, at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and was of Exeter college, Oxford, whence he removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was made fellow in 1615. In 1619 he travelled through Wales and Scotland, and then passed into Russia, on which country he wrote some observations. He was well skilled in the learned languages, as well as in Saxon, Gothic, Italian, French, and Spanish; and so extensive was his information, that he was of great assistance to Selden in the drawing up of his Marmora Arundeliana, and to Sir Robert Cotton, and his son, Sir Thomas, in the arrangement of their noble library. His abilities as a scholar and a critic were said to be superior to those of his uncle. He died in 1638. When confined, through suspicion, by the House of Lords, in 1629, he wrote a copy of English verses, prefixed to his works, afterwards presented to the Bodleian library.

JAMES, (Thomas,) an English navigator in the seventeenth century. He was employed by a society of merchants at Bristol, in 1631, together with Luke Fox, to search for a north-west passage. Sir Thomas Roe presented him to Charles I., who encouraged his enterprise. He left Bristol on the 3d of May, and proceeded to Hudson's Bay. After wintering on an island, in the latitude of about 52 degrees, he proceeded northward, and sailed as far as 65 degrees and a half, where he found the sea covered with ice. Unable to proceed, he returned to England, where he arrived on the 22d of October, 1632. He published in 1633, The strange and dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James, for the Discovery of a North-west Passage to the South Sea, 4to. He made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay, to the country on the western side of which he gave the appellation of New Wales, in honour of the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. His journal is curious, and contains an interesting account of the sufferings of himself and his companions during their sojourn on the isle of Charlton.

JAMES, (Robert,) a physician, known for his preparation of a celebrated fever powder, was born at Kinverston, in Staffordshire, in 1703, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards practised at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham. He then removed to London, and published there, in 1743, his Medicinal Dictionary, 3 vols, fol., in the composition of which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson. He wrote also, The Practice of Physic; On Canine Madness; and, Dissertation on Fevers. He died in 1776. His fever powder, of which the invention is attributed, by some, to a German physician of the name of Schawanberg, acquired great celebrity, and, though at first opposed by some of the faculty, who, either through prejudice or rivalship, considered it as a worthless nostrum, it proved an inexhaustible source of opulence to his family. Dr. James was coarse in his manners as well as in his person, but he was intelligent, and, as a companion, agreeable and cheerful. "At this man's table," says Dr. Johnson, (in his Life of Smith,) speaking of Mr. Walmsley, "I enjoyed many cheerful and instructive hours, with companions such as are not often found; with one who has lengthened, and one who has gladdened life; with Dr. James, whose skill in physic will be long remembered; and with David Garrick, whom I hoped to have gratified with this character of our common friend: but what are the hopes of man!" Dr. James wrote also, A Vindication of the Fever Powder, which was not published till after his death.

JAMES, (Sir William,) an eminent officer in the service of the East India Company, born at Milford Haven about 1721. He was with Sir Edward Hawke in the West Indies in 1738, as a junior officer; and he afterwards commanded a ship in the Virginia trade. He afterwards greatly distinguished himself in the East Indies, particularly in the repression of the pirates on the coast of Malabar, and in the capture of the castle of Severndrogg on the 2d April, 1755. He also planned the reduction of Pondicherry, during the American war. He died in 1783.

JAMES, (Thomas,) a native of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge,

which he left in 1776 for the head mastership of Rugby School. He resigned in 1793, and obtained a Worcester prebend, and the rectory of Harrington, in Worcestershire. He wrote, A Compendium of Geography for Rugby School; two Sermons; and the Fifth Book of Euclid explained by Algebra. He died in 1804.

JAMES, (William,) a land agent and surveyor, born in 1771, at Henley-in-Arden, in Warwickshire. He was the original projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway; and may be regarded as the father of the railway system, having surveyed numerous lines at his own expense. He died in 1837.

JAMES, (John Thomas,) bishop of Calcutta, was born in 1786, and educated at the grammar-school of Rugby, at the Charter-house, and at Christ Church college, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship, and acted for some time as a college tutor. In 1813 he made the tour of the north of Europe, and on his return published an account of his travels, under the title of A Tour through Germany, Sweden, Russia, and Poland, in 1813-14, 1819, 2 vols, 8vo; and some time afterwards he published illustrative sketches of scenery, engraved and coloured by himself. In 1816 he visited Italy, to study the works of art; and he afterwards published an account of the Italian school of painting, which was followed by a work on the French, Dutch, and German schools. He meditated the composition of a similar work relative to the state of painting in Spain, France, and England. Having taken holy orders soon after his return from Italy, he obtained the small vicarage of Flitton cum Selsoe, in Bedfordshire; and in 1826 he published a tract, entitled the Semi-Sceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered. On the death of bishop Heber he was raised to the see of Calcutta, and having received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford, he embarked for India, in July 1827. He soon fell a victim to the insalubrity of the climate, and the fatigues of the episcopal duty of his extensive diocese, and died on the 23d August, 1829.

JAMES, (William,) author of The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Declaration of War by France, in February, 1793, to the Accession of George IV. in January, 1820; a new edition of which, with considerable additions, including Diagrams of all the principal actions, was published in 1826, 6 vols, 8vo. This is a work of considerable labour; but the freedom of some of the writer's strictures subjected him to legal proceedings, which seriously diminished the profits of his publication. He died in 1827.

JAMES DE VITRY, a cardinal and historical writer, was born at the little town near Paris whence he took his surname, in the latter part of the twelfth century, and was educated at Paris. He became a regular canon in the monastery of Oignies, in the diocese of Namur. Thence he went to the Toulousain, where he preached up a crusade against the Albigenses. Afterwards his zeal led him to excite a crusade against the Saracens, to assume the cross, and to follow the crusaders into the East. In that part of the world he continued many years, and was made bishop of Ptolemais, or Acre. At length Gregory IX., in 1228, raised him to the purple, and bestowed on him the bishopric of Frescati. He was next sent into France in the capacity of papal legate, to preach up a new crusade against the Albigenses, and he was afterwards sent in the same character into Brabant, and the Holy Land. He died in 1244. He wrote, Historiæ Orientalis et Occidentalis Libri III; Epistola ad Familiares suos in Lotharingia, de capta Damiata; Epistola ad Honorium III., Papam; Vita B. Mariæ Ogniacensis, Libris II.; Sermons on the Gospels and Epistles for the whole Year, printed at Antwerp, 1575, fol.

JAMES DE VORAGINE, an Italian prelate, who derived his surname from Voraggio, in the territory of Genoa, where he was born about 1230. He entered into the Dominican order, and was appointed provincial, and afterwards general, of his order. In 1292 he was nominated archbishop of Genoa by Nicholas IV. He died in 1298. He is the author of a collection of the lives of the saints, known by the name of the Golden Legend, which, notwithstanding the absurd fables with which it abounds, met with a most favourable reception; and after the first printed edition of it in Latin, in 1470, fol., it was translated into English, French, and Italian, and underwent more numerous impressions than any other work, from the first invention of the art of printing till towards the close of the sixteenth century. He also published, Sermons, adapted to Lent, the different Sundays in the year, the Saints' Days, &c.; and Mariale Aureum, containing discourses in praise of the Virgin. He likewise wrote, Chronicon Januensis Civitatis,

a part of which is given by Muratori in his Collection of Italian Writers. This author is said to have been the first who caused an Italian version of the Bible to be published, in 1270.

JAMESONE, (George,) a painter, born at Aberdeen in 1586. After studying under Rubens, with Vandyck, he returned to Scotland in 1628, and applied himself to portrait in oil, though he sometimes practised history and landscape painting. His excellence is said to consist in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring. When Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633, the magistrates employed Jamesone to make drawings of the Scottish monarchs, with which the king was so much pleased, that he sat to him for a full length picture, presented him with a diamond ring from his finger, and, on account of a complaint in his eyes or head, his majesty made him wear his hat; a privilege which he ever after used. Many of the considerable families in Scotland are possessed of works by this artist. The greatest collection is that at Taymouth, the seat of the earl of Breadalbane. In different mansions in the county of Aberdeen there are portraits by Jamesone, as well as in the halls of Marischal and King's colleges. He died in 1644. He has been called the Vandyck of Scotland.

JAMET, (Peter Charles,) a French writer, born in 1701, in the diocese of Sens. He wrote, Metaphysical Essays; Letters on Taste, and the Doctrine of Bayle; Dissertation on the Creation; the Mogul Philosopher, Daneche-Men-Kan.

JAMI, (Abd Alrahman,) a celebrated Oriental poet, born in 1414, in the province of Khorasan. His reputation procured him an invitation to the court of the sultan Abusaid, whose patronage he enjoyed, as well as that of his successor, till his death, which happened in 1494. Jami was one of the most fertile among the Persian bards, and, according to Göthe, combines all the excellences of the earlier poets of his country. The most interesting of his poems were united by the author in a collection, which he entitled, Heft Aurenk, or The Seven Stars of the Bear. They comprise the tales of Yuseph and Zuleika, founded on the story of the Hebrew patriarch Joseph; and Meinoun and Leila, of which there is a French translation, by De Chezy. Some of the compositions of Jami have also been translated by Langlés, and published in his Contes, Sentences, et Fables, tirées d'Auteurs Arabes et Persans, 1788.

JAMIESON, (John,) a Scotch divine and philologist, born in 1758, was formerly minister to a congregation of seceders from the church of Scotland, at Forfar, where he resided for many years; but for the last forty-three years of his life he officiated in a church of the same persuasion at Edinburgh. His earliest publication was, The Sorrows of Slavery, a poem, 1780; he also published, Eternity, a poem, addressed to Freethinkers and Philosophical Christians. In theology and religious matters he published, An Alarm to Britain; or an inquiry into the causes of the rapid progress of Infidelity, 1795; Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture, and of the primitive Faith concerning the Divinity of Christ, in reply to Dr. Priestley's History of Early Opinions, 1795, 2 vols, 8vo; Remarks on Rowland Hill's Journal, 1799; The Use of Sacred History, 1802, two vols, 8vo; and several Occasional Sermons. His most important work is entitled, An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, 2 vols, 4to, 1808, 1809. He published an Abridgment of it in 1818, in 8vo. In 1811 he published, An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, and of their settlement in England, Scotland, and Ireland; in 1814, Hermes Scythicus, or the radical affinities of the Greek and Latin languages to the Gothic, 8vo; and in 1818, A Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature. In 1817 he contributed to the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions a paper, On the Origin of Cremation, or Burning of the Dead.

JAMIN DE BERMUY, (Jean Baptiste Auguste Marie,) a distinguished French cavalry officer, born in 1773 in the department of L'Ille et Villaine. He became a sub-lieutenant of cavalry in 1790; and, after passing through subordinate stations, commanded the eighth squadron of cuirassiers. He was aide-de-camp to marshal Massena, and served with him, in 1806, in his Neapolitan campaign. Being made colonel of the royal guards of light cavalry, he went to Spain at the head of that corps in 1808, and distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Ocaña, November 9th, 1809. He returned to France in 1813, after having given proofs of his bravery at the battle of Vittoria. In the campaign of 1814 he had the command of a brigade of light cavalry. He was killed at the battle of Waterloo. He was a knight of St. Louis, a baron of the empire, and

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marquis of Bermuy, a title conferred on him for his services in Spain.

JAMYN, (Amadis,) a French poet, the friend and rival of Ronsard, born about 1538, at Chaource, in Champagne. He travelled in early life in Greece and Asia Minor, and afterwards became secretary and chamber reader to Charles IX. He died in 1585. Besides his poetical works in 2 vols, he published seven academical discourses in prose, and finished a translation of Homer's Iliad in verse, begun by Hugh de Salel, who had proceeded only to the end of the eleventh book; Jamyn also translated the first three books of the Odyssey.

JANEWAY, (James,) a nonconformist divine, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1636, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and took his degree of M.A., but was ejected soon after the Restoration for nonconformity. He then set up a meeting at Rotherhithe. His preaching is said to have been attended with signal effects upon many, especially at the time of the plague, when he entered into the deserted pulpits, and preached to great numbers. He also made it his business to visit the sick at that dangerous period. His incessant labours hastened his death, which took place in 1674. A considerable number of his Sermons are in print. He also published the well-known Life of his elder brother John, which, with his popular Token for Children, has been often reprinted. He likewise wrote, Heaven on Earth, and the Saint's Encouragement to Diligence. His Legacy to his Friends, a posthumous publication, contains twenty-seven famous instances of remarkable deliverances from dangers by sea.

JANI, (Christian David,) rector of the college of Eisleben, a classical scholar and critic, born at Glaucha in 1743. He published the Odes of Horace, and the History of Paterculus; and he wrote a critical treatise, entitled, Artis Poeticæ Latinæ, Libri IV. He died in 1790.

JANICON, (Francis Michael,) an able political writer, was born of Protestant parents, at Paris, in 1674, and educated in Holland. For a time he quitted his studies for the army, and accompanied his regiment to Dublin, where he obtained his dismissal from it, and studied at Trinity college. At the peace of Ryswick he resumed his literary labours, and became concerned in the Gazettes of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Utrecht. But his press being silenced, he retired to the Hague, and became agent to the landgrave of Hesse He died of apoplexy in 1730. Of his works there are, 1. His Gazettes, written in a good style, and with sound political knowledge. 2. A translation of Steele's Ladies' Library, published in 1717 and 1719, in 2 vols, 12mo. 3. A translation of a Satire against Monks and Priests, written originally by Antony Gavin, a converted Spanish priest, and printed in 1724, in 4 vols, 12mo. 4. The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces, and their dependencies, 1729, 2 vols, 12mo. This is the most correct work extant on the subject, though it has been considered by Niceron as not altogether free from errors.

JANOZKI, or JANISCH, (John Daniel,) a learned Pole, born at Wieborg, in 1720, was canon of Kiow, and librarian of the Zaluski Library at Warsaw, which was afterwards transported by the Russians to Petersburg. His principal works are, Letters on Criticism; Account of rare Polish Books in the Zaluski Library; in this work he gives the titles of the books at full length, together with their contents; relates the history of them; gives his opinion of their merits; and intersperses the whole with interesting anecdotes, respecting the lives, services, and characters, of the authors; A Dictionary of living Authors in Poland; and, Polonia Litterata nostri Temporis. He died in 1786.

JANSEN, or JANSENIUS, (Cornelius,) the celebrated bishop of Ypres, principal of the sect called Jansenists, was born in the village of Acquoy, near Leerdam, in Holland, and was educated at Utrecht, at Louvain, and at Paris, where he met with John du Verger de Hauranne, afterwards abbot of St. Cyran, with whom he contracted a very intimate friendship. Some time after he went to Bayonne, where the bishop of that city set him at the head of a college which he had recently founded. He spent five or six years in Bayonne, applying himself to the study of the fathers, St. Augustine in particular. In 1617 he returned to Louvain, where he was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. He took his degree of D.D. in 1619. In 1630 the king of Spain made him professor of the holy Scriptures, and, observing with a jealous eye the intriguing politics and growing power of the French, employed him to write a book, insinuating that they were no good Catholics, since they made no scruple of forming alliances with Protestant states. Jansenius performed

the task in his Mars Gallicus, which procured him the mitre of Ypres, in 1635. He died of the plague in May, 1638. He published a piece, entitled, Alexipharmacum, against the Protestant ministers of Bois le Duc, and a defence of that work, entitled, Spongia Notarum, against Gilbert Voetius; Oratio de Interioris Hominis Reformatione; Tetrateuchus, sive Commentarius in IV. Evangelia; Pentateuchus, sive Commentarius in V. Libros Mosis; The Answer of the Divines of Louvain, "de vi obligandi conscientias, quam habent edicta regia super re monetaria;" Answer of the Divines and Civilians, "De juramento quod publica auctoritate magistratui designato imponi solet." But his Augustinus was his principal work, and he was employed upon it above twenty years. He left it finished at his death, and submitted it, by his last will, to the judgment of the holy see. His executors, Fromond and Calen, printed it at Louvain, in 1640, but suppressed his submission. The subject of the work is divine grace, freewill, and predestination. No incident could be more unfavourable to the Jesuits, and the progress of their religious system, than the publication of this book; for as the doctrine of Augustine differed but very little from that of the Dominicans; as it was held sacred, nay almost respected as divine, in the church of Rome, on account of the extraordinary merit and authority of that illustrious bishop; and at the same time was almost diametrically opposed to the sentiments generally received among the Jesuits; these latter could scarcely consider the book of Jansenius in any other light, than as a tacit but formidable refutation of their opinions concerning human liberty and divine grace; and accordingly they not only drew their pens against the work, but also used their most strenuous endeavours to obtain a public condemnation of it from Rome. In Louvain, where it was first published, it excited prodigious contests. It obtained several violent advocates, and was by others opposed with no less violence, and several theological theses were written against it. At length they who wished to obtain the suppression of it by papal authority, were successful; the Roman inquisitors began by prohibiting the perusal of it, in 1641; and, on the 6th March, in the following year, Urban VIII., by a bull, condemned it as infected with several errors that had been long banished from the Church. This bull, which was published at Louvain, instead of pacifying, inflamed matters more; and the dispute soon passed into France, where it was carried on with equal warmth. At length the bishops of France drew up the doctrine, as they called it, of Jansenius, in five propositions, and applied to the pope to condemn them. This was done by Innocent X. by the bull *Cum occasione*, published May 31, 1653; and he drew up a formulary for that purpose, which was received by the assembly of the French clergy. These propositions contained the following doctrines: 1. That there are divine precepts, which good men, notwithstanding their desire to observe them, are nevertheless absolutely unable to obey; nor has God given them that measure of grace which is essentially necessary to render them capable of such obedience. 2. That no person, in this corrupt state of nature, can resist the influence of divine grace, when it operates upon the mind. 3. That in order to render human actions meritorious, it is not requisite that they be exempt from necessity, but only that they be free from constraint. 4. That the Semipelagians err grievously in maintaining that the human will is endowed with the power of either receiving or resisting the aids and influences of preventing grace. 5. That whoever affirms that Jesus Christ made expiation, by his sufferings and death, for the sins of all mankind, is a Semipelagian. Of these propositions the pontiff declared the first four only heretical; but he pronounced the fifth rash, impious, and injurious to the Supreme Being. Jansenius, however, was not named in the bull, nor was it declared that these five propositions were maintained in the book entitled, Augustinus, in the sense in which the pope had condemned them. Hence Antony Arnauld, (1655,) doctor of the Sorbonne, invented a distinction, which the other Jansenists took up as a defence. He separated the matter of doctrine, or right, and of fact, in the controversy; and acknowleged that they were bound to believe the five propositions justly condemned by the Roman pontiff, but did not acknowledge that these propositions were to be found in the book of Jansenius, in the sense in which they were condemned. Hence arose the famous distinction between the fact and the right. They did not, however, long enjoy the benefit of this artful distinction. The restless and invincible hatred of their enemies pursued them in every quarter,

and at length engaged Alexander VII., the successor of Innocent, to declare by a solemn bull, (*Ad sacram,*) issued on the 16th October, 1656, that the five propositions were the tenets of Jansenius, and were contained in his book. The pontiff did not stop here; but to this flagrant instance of imprudence he added another still more shocking; for, in the year 1665, he sent into France the form of a declaration, which was to be subscribed by all who aspired to any preferment in the Church, and in which it was affirmed that the five propositions were to be found in the book of Jansenius, in the same sense in which they had been condemned by the Church. This declaration, the unexampled temerity of which, as well as its contentious tendency, appeared in the most odious light, not only to the Jansenists, but also to the wiser part of the French nation, produced the most deplorable divisions and tumults. It was immediately opposed with vigour by the Jansenists, who, thus provoked, went so far as to maintain that, in matters of fact, the pope was fallible, especially when his decisions were merely personal, and not confirmed by a general council; and consequently that it was neither obligatory nor necessary to subscribe this papal declaration, which had, as they alleged, only a matter of fact for its object. The assembly of the clergy, nevertheless, insisted upon subscription to the formulary; and all ecclesiastics, monks, nuns, and others, in every diocese, were obliged to subscribe. Those who refused, were interdicted and excommunicated; and they even talked of entering a process against four bishops, who in their public instruments had distinguished the fact from the right, and declared that they desired only a respectful and submissive silence in regard to the fact. The affair was at length accommodated in 1668, under the pontificate of Clement IX. who was satisfied that the bishops should subscribe themselves, and make others subscribe, purely and simply; though they declared expressly, that they did not desire the same submission for the fact, but for the right. This accommodation, styled the Peace of Clement, was for a time complied with; but the dispute about subscribing was afterwards renewed both in Flanders and France; and therefore Innocent XII. by a brief, in 1694, directed to the bishops in Flanders, declared that no addition should be made to the formulary, but that it should be sufficient to subscribe sincerely, without any distinction, restriction, or exposition, condemning the propositions extracted from Jansenius's book, in the plain and obvious sense of the words. A resolution of a case of conscience, signed by forty doctors, in which the distinction of the fact from the right was tolerated, re-inflamed the dispute in France about the beginning of the last century, when Clement XI. by his bull *Vineam Domini*, dated July 15, 1705, declared, that a respectful silence is not sufficient to testify the obedience due to the constitutions, but that all the faithful ought to condemn as heretical, not only with their mouths, but in their hearts, the sense of Jansenius's book, which is condemned in the five propositions, as the sense which the words properly import; and that it is unlawful to subscribe with any other thought, mind, or sentiment. This constitution was received by the general assembly of the French clergy in 1705, and published by the king's authority. Nevertheless, it did not put an end to the disputes, especially in the Low Countries, where various interpretations of it were made; it may even be said that the contest grew hotter than ever, after the pope, by his constitution of September 13, 1713, condemned 101 propositions, extracted from the Paraphrase on the New Testament, by Père Quesnel, who was then at the head of the Jansenists. A full and clear account of this singular affair may be seen in the Histoire des cinq Propositions of Dumas.

JANSENIUS, (Cornelius,) a learned Flemish prelate, was born at Hulst in 1510, and educated at Ghent and Louvain. He became a proficient in the Hebrew, as well as Greek and Latin languages, and devoted himself to the study of the Scriptures. He was appointed professor of divinity at Louvain. At the council of Trent, whither he was sent in 1562, by Philip II., along with Baius and Hesselius, he commanded respect by his learning and modesty, and upon his return to Flanders in 1568, was nominated the first bishop of Ghent. His works are, A Paraphrase on the Psalms; Notes on the Books of Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, the Canticles, and the Book of Wisdom; Commentaries upon some passages in the Old Testament; Concordia Evangelica; Dupin says, this is his great work, and that it is the most perfect harmony of the four Gospels which had till that time appeared. He died in 1576.

JANSENIUS, (James,) a learned professor of divinity at Louvain, was born at

Amsterdam in 1547. His parents, who were Roman Catholics, designed him for the ecclesiastical profession, and sent him to the university of Louvain in 1564, to study philosophy and theology. In 1575 he was admitted a licentiate in divinity, and afterwards was appointed first president of the new Augustine college. In 1579 he was nominated president of the college of pope Adrian VI.; in 1580 he was created professor of divinity; and in 1595 he succeeded Stapleton as regius professor of the Sacred Scriptures. He was made dean of the collegiate church of St. Peter's at Louvain in 1614, and he died in 1625. The principal of his works are, Expositio in Prophetam Job; Commentarius et Expositio in Psalmos Davidicos; Commentarius in Canticum Canticorum; Expositio in Evangel. Joann.; Institutio Catholici Ecclesiastæ; Liturgica; In sacrum Missæ Canonem; Ennarratio Passionis.

JANSSEN, or JOHNSON, (Cornelius,) a portrait painter, born at Amsterdam in 1590. He came to England in 1618, and was engaged in the service of James I., of whom, and his family, he painted several excellent portraits, as also of the principal nobility of his court. Though he had neither the freedom of hand nor the grace of Vandyck, yet in other respects he was deemed his equal, and in the finishing of his pictures superior. His paintings are easily distinguished by their smooth, clear, and delicate tints, and by that character of truth and nature with which they are strongly marked. He generally painted on panel, and it is said that he used a quantity of ultramarine in the black colours, as well as in his carnations; which may be one cause of their original lustre continuing to this day. He frequently painted in a small size in oil, and often copied his own works in that manner. His fame began to be somewhat obscured on the arrival of Vandyck in England; and on the breaking out of the civil war some time after, he returned to his own country. One of his finest pictures is a portrait of Sir George Villiers, the father of the celebrated duke of Buckingham. Another fine piece by Janssen is the portrait of the princess Elizabeth, who married Frederic V., the elector Palatine, and who is commonly called the queen of Bohemia. Janssen died at Amsterdam in 1665.

JANSSENS, (Abraham,) a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1569. In colouring he had no superior, except Rubens: his compositions have abundance of spirit, and, as he designed after living models, his figures are correctly drawn, and have a striking appearance of truth and nature. His design is elegant, his touch is free, his draperies are well cast, and his disposition is commendable; the whole together having a strong effect, by a judicious management of the chiaroscuro. Sandrart assures us that he not only gave a fine roundness and relief to his figures, but also such a warmth and clearness to the carnations, that they had all the look of real flesh; and his colouring was as durable as it was beautiful, retaining its original lustre for a number of years. He painted subjects illuminated by torch-light, and delighted in the contrast of the most brilliant light with the deepest shade. His paintings in the church of the Carmelites, at Antwerp, give a just idea of his merit. The subject of one is the Virgin, with the Infant in her arms, attended by other figures; the other is the representation of Christ laid in the Tomb. In the cathedral at Ghent is an Ecce Homo; and also a Descent from the Cross, which has been often taken for a work of Rubens. But his most capital performance is the Resurrection of Lazarus, in the Dusseldorf gallery. Janssens died at Antwerp in 1631.

JANSSENS, (Victor Honorius,) a painter, born at Brussels in 1664. He had for his master one Volders, under whom he continued seven years. He was received into the service of the duke of Holstein, with a pension of eight hundred florins. At the end of four years he obtained leave to go to Italy for improvement, and on his arrival at Rome he studied the works of Raffaelle, designed after the antique, and sketched the beautiful scenes round that city. He was also associated with Tempesta, and painted the figures in his landscapes. Janssens composed historical subjects, chiefly in a small size. He chose Albano for his model, and in that style was not equalled by any of his contemporaries. After residing at Rome for eleven years, he returned to Brussels, and began to paint pictures of a large size, as more lucrative, expeditious, and agreeable to his genius and inclination. He adorned most of the churches and palaces in the Netherlands, and his extraordinary readiness of execution appeared in the number of pictures which he finished at Brussels and its vicinity. In 1718 he was invited to Vienna, when he was made painter to

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the emperor; and he is said also to have visited England. He died in 1739.

JANTET, (Anthony Francis Xavier,) a mathematician, born in 1747 at Bief du Fourg, in the mountains of Jura. In 1768 he was employed to teach Latin in the orphan-house at Dole; and in 1773 he obtained the chair of philosophy in the college at that place; on the suppression of which establishment, he became professor of the higher mathematics in the central school of Jura, and he continued in his post after the removal of the school to Besançon, with the title of Lyceum. He died in 1805. He published, Traité élémentaire de Mécanique, 1785, 8vo.

JANUARIUS, (St.) bishop of Benevento, beheaded at Puzzuoli in the persecution of Dioclesian. His body was buried at Naples, where a noble chapel in the cathedral is dedicated to his memory. His blood is supposed to be preserved in a phial, and annually, on particular occasions, and when Vesuvius threatens an eruption, the holy vessel is produced, when, at the presence of the saint's head, which is then exhibited, the blood, which before was congealed, appears to liquify. The mountain, as the superstitious Neapolitans believe, respects the solemnity, and earthquakes are frequently thus prevented.

JANVIER, (Dom René Ambroise,) a learned French monk, born at St. Susanne, in the Maine, in 1614. He entered into the Benedictine congregation of St. Maur in 1637, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in literature, and particularly in Hebrew. He published an edition of the works of Peter de Celles, bishop of Chartres, in 1671, 4to, with a preface by Mabillon. Two years before this, he had published at Paris, a Latin version of rabbi David Kimchi's Hebrew Commentary on the Psalms, 4to. He died in 1682.

JAQUELOT, (Isaac,) a learned French Protestant divine, was the son of a minister at Vassy, in Champagne, where he was born in 1647. Having been educated for the ministry, he was appointed his father's colleague when he had arrived at the age of twenty-one. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he retired to Heidelberg; whence he afterwards removed to the Hague, where he officiated with great reputation, engaging the attention of his hearers by the solidity of his matter, and the force of his reasoning. The king of Prussia persuaded him to become his minister at Berlin, and settled on him a pension, which he enjoyed till his death, in 1708. He published, Dissertations on the Existence of God, written in opposition to Epicurus and Spinosa; Dissertations on the Messiah; A Treatise on the Inspiration of the sacred Books, (this is his best work, but it is unfinished;) Sermons, in 2 vols, 12mo; some controversial tracts against Bayle, occasioned by opinions advanced in his Dictionary; and, Letters addressed to the Bishops of France, written with great temper and moderation, urging them to display towards the Protestants that candour and urbanity which became them as men, and as Christians, and particularly as ministers of the God of peace. A Life of Jaquelot, by David Durand, was published in London in 1785, 8vo.

JARCHI, (Solomon Ben,) known also by the surnames Isaaki, Isarchi, and Raschi, a famous rabbi, was born at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1104, and educated at a Jewish academy in that city, presided over by his father, a rich merchant and learned rabbi called Isaac. When Solomon had finished his studies, he travelled for further improvement till he was nearly thirty years old. He then commenced a series of extensive travels, in subserviency to a design which his father had formed of writing a history of the Jews from the period of the destruction of Jerusalem; and Solomon was instructed to collect materials for this vast undertaking in the different countries where any numbers of his nation resided. He left Troyes in 1133, and spent about seven years in travelling through Italy, Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Armenia, and Persia, whence he returned by way of Tartary, Muscovy, and Germany, with ample stores of information. In Egypt he met with the celebrated rabbi Maimonides, who entered into close friendship with him; but who advised him, for reasons of religion as well as policy, to relinquish the undertaking which his father had projected, and to leave the execution of it to more favourable times. Solomon arrived at Troyes in 1140; when, finding that his father was dead, he followed the counsel of Maimonides. He undertook to illustrate and comment on a work relative to rabbi Judah's Collections of Talmudical Traditions, written, about A.D. 322, by Rabba-Barnacham, prince of the academy of Sora. Solomon's Commentaries upon it were received by all the Jews with much applause. Afterwards he published highly esteemed glosses on the Jerusalem and

Babylonish Talmuds; and, finally, he wrote literal and moral Illustrations of the Bible, which were printed in the great Bibles of Venice and Basle, and were inserted, at least the greater part of them, in De Lyra's immense work on the Sacred Volume. In the preface to his Analecta Rabbinica, Reland speaks of him as one of the best interpreters of Scripture. Jarchi died at Troyes in 1180, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried, with every mark of respect, in the Jewish cemetery near that city; but when that nation was driven out of France, they carried his remains with them into Bohemia, and interred them at Prague. The following is a list of rabbi Jarchi's works, or of productions of which his labours form a considerable portion: Biblia sacra Hebraica, cum Punctis, cum triplici Targum in Pentateuchum, et Comment. R. Sal. Jarchi in omnes xxxv. S. Scripturæ Libros, per Abraham Ben-Eliezer; Biblia Sacra Hebraica, cum Punctis, item cum Comment. R. Sal. Jarchi et Masoretarum Notis criticis; Scholia in Lib. Esther, &c. ex Versione Ludovici Henrici Dacquin; Pentateuchus Hebraicè cum Targum seu Paraphrasti Chaldaicâ—et cum Comment. R. Sal. Jarchi; of this John Frederic Breithaupt published a Latin translation, Gotha, 1710, 2 vols, 4to; Lux intellectus, quo continentur Expositiones in Rabbot, seu Textus Libri Rabbot in Genesim, cum Comment. R. Sal. Jarchi; Commentarius in Prophetas majores et minores, in Jobum, et in Psalmos, in Hebrew, and translated into Latin by Breithaupt, Gotha, 1713, 4to; Hoseas Propheta Hebraicè et Chaldaicè, cum duplici Vers. Latina, et Com. Sal. Jarchi, Aben Ezræ, et Davidis Kimchi; The Prophet Joel, with commentaries by the same rabbis, Paris, 1563, 4to; similar Commentaries on Obadiah, Jonah, and Zephaniah; Panis Lachrymarum, sive R. Sal. Jarchi, et R. Sam. Uside Com. duo in Lamentationes Jeremiæ; Canticum Canticorum Salomonis, cum Com. Jarchi et alior. Interprete Genebrardo; and similar Commentaries on Malachi, and the Proverbs of Solomon, which are enumerated in the first volume of Le Long's Bibliothèque Sacrée. Jarchi's commentaries on the Bible and the Talmudical writings were printed as accompaniments to a Hebrew Bible published at Amsterdam in 1660, in 4 vols, 12mo.

JARD, (Francis,) an eloquent French priest of the congregation of the Christian Doctrine, born at Bollène, near Avignon, in 1675. Conjointly with father Débonnaire he published, La Religion Chrétienne méditée dans le véritable Esprit de ses Maximes, 6 vols, 12mo, which met with a favourable reception. He also published, Sermons, 1768, 5 vols, 12mo. He died in 1768.

JARDINE, (George,) born in 1743, was in 1774 appointed professor of logic in the university of Glasgow. He wrote a treatise, On the Philosophy of Mental Operations, 8vo. He died in 1827.

JARDINS, (Mary Catharine des,) a lady celebrated as a novel writer, was born about 1640 at Alençon, in Normandy. An early intrigue having obliged her to quit her native town, she went to Paris in her twentieth year, and made herself known there by her talents as a dramatic writer and a novelist. Though not handsome, she possessed attractions which procured her admirers. Among these was a young captain named Villedieu, whom, though he was already married, she followed to Cambray, where his regiment lay in garrison; and on their return to Paris, she appeared as madame de Villedieu, the name by which she has been chiefly known. After the death of Villedieu she formed other connexions. She died in 1683. Her works were printed collectively in 10 vols, 12mo, 1702. They contain a number of short histories, which were once much read, and contributed to supplant the old, tedious romances, and thus led the way to the novel.

JARDYN, or JARDIN, (Karl du,) a painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1640, and was the best of all the disciples of Nicholas Berghem; on leaving whose school he travelled to Italy. At Rome he gave himself up alternately to study and dissipation; yet, amidst this irregularity, his proficiency in the art was surprising, and his paintings were bought at great prices. In his way home he stopped at Lyons, where he had much encouragement. But the profits which arose from his paintings were not proportionable to his profusion, by which means he was so encumbered with debts, that, in order to extricate himself from them, he married his hostess, who was old and disagreeable, but very rich. With his wife he returned to Amsterdam, and there for some time followed his profession with great success. He again, however, set out for Italy, and died at Venice, soon after his arrival there, in 1678. In all his compositions he showed genius and taste, with correctness and spirit;

and his works are much valued, and they are rarely to be met with. He well understood the true principles of the chiaroscuro. A capital painting of his is at Amsterdam; the subject is a Mountebank, standing in the midst of a crowd, who are attentively listening to his harangue. All the figures are well designed, grouped with judgment, and handled in a neat and masterly manner. Jardyn etched about fifty-two excellent plates of landscapes, figures, and animals.

JARNOWICK, or GIORNOVICKI, (Giovanni Mane,) a distinguished violinist, was born at Palermo (at Paris, according to the Biographie Universelle), in 1745. He was the favourite pupil of the celebrated Lulli, and first performed in public at the *concert spirituel*, in Paris, choosing for his début the sixth concerto by his master. Circumstances having obliged Jarnowick to quit France in 1781, his situation was filled by Viotti, whose eminent talents soon caused his predecessor to be forgotten. Jarnowick next proceeded to Prussia, where, in 1782, he was engaged as first violin in the royal chapel of Potsdam. In 1792 he visited London, where he played at all the great concerts till 1796, when the well-known dispute took place between him and J. B Cramer, which terminated in the loss of Jarnowick's popularity in this country. He next proceeded to Hamburgh, where he resided for several years, and then returned to Berlin, which, after a short residence, he again quitted for St. Petersburg, where he died of apoplexy in 1804. The character of Jarnowick was as eccentric as his talents were brilliant. On his journey to Lyons, he once announced a concert at six francs a ticket, when, no company arriving, he resolved to be revenged on the avarice of the Lyonese, and postponed the performance to the following evening, changing the price of the tickets to *three* francs. A crowded audience was the consequence; but at the moment the concert was about to commence, they were given to understand that Jarnowick had suddenly taken post-horses and quitted the town. The money was returned. He often quarrelled with the chevalier de Saint Georges, who was a good violinist, but more celebrated swordsman. One day, in the heat of their dispute, Jarnowick boxed the ears of Saint Georges, who contented himself with coolly observing to a third party who was present, "I admire his talents too much to fight him."

JAROSLAW, or JAROSLAF, (George,) grand duke of Russia in the eleventh century, gained, in 1016, a complete victory over his brother, Sviatopok, and was crowned, at Kief, sovereign of all the Russias. He is celebrated for the liberal patronage which he extended to learned men. He framed a code of laws for the benefit of his subjects; and, to encourage learning, he founded a school, and caused various useful books to be translated from the Greek into the Russian language. His sister, Mary, was married to Casimir, king of Poland; and Henry I. of France married his second daughter. He died in 1054.

JARRIGE, (Peter,) a Jesuit, born at Tulle in 1605. After teaching rhetoric at the college of Bourdeaux, he became a Protestant, and exposed his society in a work entitled, Les Jésuites sur l'Echafaud. He afterwards returned to the society at Antwerp, and employed himself in refuting his former publication. He died in 1660.

JARRY, (Laurence Juilhard du,) a French preacher and poet, born in the village of Jarry, near Saintes, about 1658. He went when young to Paris, where the duc de Montausier, Bossuet, Bourdaloue, and Flechier, became his patrons, and encouraged him to write. He gained the poetical prize in the French Academy in 1679 and in 1714, and it is remarkable that, on the latter occasion, Voltaire, then very young, was one of his competitors. The successful poem, an ode, Sur le Vœu de Louis XIII., was, however, below mediocrity, and contained some blunders with which his young antagonist made himself and his readers merry, at the expense of his rival and of his judges. Jarry was also much celebrated as a preacher. He was prior of Notre Dame du Jarry of the order of Grammont, in the diocese of Saintes, where he died in 1730. He wrote, Le Ministère Evangélique, ou Réflexions sur l'Eloquence de la Chaire; A Collection of Sermons, Panegyrics, and Funeral Orations; Recueil de divers Ouvrages de Piété; Poésies Chrétiennes Héroïques et Morales.

JARS, (Francis de Rochechouart, chevalier de,) a French officer of a bold and resolute disposition, and particularly distinguished for his conduct when arrested and confined in the Bastile, at the time of the persecution of Châteauneuf, keeper of the seals, in 1633. The object of the proceedings against him was, to procure evidence from him relative to the designs of Châteauneuf and other political oppo-

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nents of Richelieu. After eleven months' close confinement, during which he was examined twenty-four times, without inculpating his friends, De Jars was transferred to Troyes, where he was tried before Laffémas, a creature of Richelieu, and condemned to die. When he had placed his head on the block, a reprieve was announced, and he was conveyed back to prison, where he continued for some time in a state of insensibility. He was afterwards liberated, and went to Italy. After the death of Richelieu he returned to France, and was employed by Mazarin. He died in 1670.

JARS, (Gabriel,) an eminent mineralogist, born at Lyons in 1732. His father was concerned in the mines of the Lyonnais; and as the son early showed an attachment to the art of metallurgy, he was placed in the establishment for the construction of bridges and causeways, in order to obtain a practical knowledge of the business of a miner and civil engineer. In 1757 at the desire of count Maurepas, he went in company with Duhamel to visit the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary, finishing his survey in 1759 with those of Tyrol, Styria, and Carinthia. In 1765 he was employed to examine the mines of England and Scotland. His brother, who was also a skilful mineralogist, accompanied him in 1766 to Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, Norway, Sweden, Holland, and Flanders. On his return he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. He was employed in arranging the numerous and valuable observations he had collected, when a sudden death in 1769 interrupted his designs. His brother, however, reduced his MSS. to order, and published at Lyons, Voyages Métallurgiques, ou Recherches et Observations sur les Mines et Forges de Fer, la Fabrication de l'Acier, celle du Fer-blanc, et plusieurs Mines de Charbon de Terre, &c. 1774—1781, 3 vols, 4to.

JARVIS, (John,) an artist, distinguished for his paintings on glass, born in Dublin, about 1749. He removed to London, where he obtained great reputation, and the works which he executed were much admired. His most celebrated performance is the west window of New College chapel, Oxford, from a design of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He also executed in painted glass a picture of the Resurrection, designed by West, in the east window of St. George's chapel, Windsor. He died in 1804.

JAUCOURT, (Louis, Chevalier de,) born at Paris, in 1704, and educated at Geneva, at Cambridge, and at Leyden, where he studied medicine under Boerhaave. He afterwards became one of the most industrious and useful contributors to the Encyclopédie. The abbe Barruel says, that D'Alembert and Diderot artfully engaged a few such men of unblemished character to engage in that undertaking; and Jaucourt's name alone, they knew, would be thought a sufficient guarantee against the bad principles of the work. Jaucourt likewise conducted the Bibliothèque Raisonnée, from its origin in 1728 to 1740. In conjunction with Gaubius, Musschenbroëck, and Massuet, he published the Musæum Sebæanum, in 1734. He had also composed a Lexicon Medicum Universale; but his MS., which was sent to be printed in Holland, in 6 vols, fol., was lost with the vessel which was conveying it to that country. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academies of Berlin, Stockholm, and Bourdeaux. He was earnestly invited into the service of the Dutch stadtholder; but promises had no effect upon one who was, as he paints himself, "a man without necessities, and without desires, without ambition, without intrigues; bold enough to offer his compliments to the great, but sufficiently prudent not to force his company upon them; and one who sought a studious obscurity, for the sake of preserving his tranquillity." He died in 1779. The well-known and admired article, "Paris," in the Encyclopédie, is from the pen of Jaucourt.

JAULT, (Augustine Francis,) born at Orgelet, in Franche Comté, in 1700, was a surgeon and Oriental scholar. He was professor of Syriac in the Royal College at Paris. He translated into French, Sharp's Surgery; Ockley's History of the Saracens; Floyer on Asthma; and other works. He ranked high as a physician, and died at Paris in 1757. He entered the order of the Jesuits in 1718, but quitted it in 1730.

JAUREGUI Y AGUILAR, (Juan de,) a Spanish painter and poet, born at Toledo, in 1566. In 1607 he went to Rome, where he at once improved his skill in painting, and cultivated his acquaintance with the Italian language. On his return to his own country he vigorously and successfully opposed the corrupt taste which the school of Gongora was rapidly diffusing. He translated into Spanish the Pharsalia of Lucan, and the Aminta of Tasso. He died

in 1650. Two of his pictures adorned the palace of Buen Retiro at Madrid.

JAVELLO, (Chrysostom,) a learned Dominican monk, born in the duchy of Milan, about 1471, who acquired a high reputation for his knowledge of philosophy and theology, which he taught at Bologna. He wrote, Christian Philosophy; Christian Politics; and Christian Œconomics; and various other works, which were collected together, and published at Lyons, in 3 vols, fol. 1567, 1574, 1580.

JAY, (Guy Michael le,) a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, who flourished in the seventeenth century. He was profoundly skilled in the Oriental languages, and formed the noble design, when the copies of the Polyglott of Antwerp were becoming scarce, of publishing a similar work, on a larger plan, and at his own expense. This design he was enabled to carry into execution, though with the ruin of his fortune. He might have been reimbursed his expenses, however, and also received an ample compensation for his labours, if he would have permitted the work to appear under the name of cardinal Richelieu, who was jealous of the reputation which cardinal Ximenes had acquired by patronizing the famous Complutensian Polyglott; but Le Jay chose to reserve to himself all the glory of the undertaking. Being now poor and a widower, he embraced the ecclesiastical life, and obtained the small deanery of Vezelay, in the Nivernois. Some years afterwards cardinal Mazarin made him a present of nineteen thousand livres. The king, likewise, as a reward of his zeal and disinterestedness, granted him letters of nobility, and a brevet of counsellor of state. He died in 1675. The Polyglott of Le Jay is in ten folio volumes, atlas size, which were published at different periods from 1628 to 1645. It is a beautiful work in point of typography, but is too bulky to be used with convenience. It contains the Syriac and the Arabic versions, with Latin translations, and the Hebrew-Samaritan text of the Pentateuch, with the Samaritan translation of the same in Samaritan characters, which are not in the Polyglott of Ximenes. The high price at which the work was offered for sale in England induced Walton to publish his Polyglott, which, though less beautiful, is more complete and commodious than Le Jay's.

JAY, (John,) an American jurist and statesman, was born at New York, in 1745, and educated at Columbia (then King's) college, and in 1774 was chosen a delegate to the first American congress, at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was chosen president of congress; in 1777, he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New York; and in the following year he was appointed chief-justice of that state. He was next sent as minister plenipotentiary to Spain; and in 1782 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. The definitive treaty having been signed in September, 1783, he returned to the United States, and in 1784 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and concluded the treaty which has been called after his name. In 1795 he was elected governor of his native state. He died in 1829.

JAYADEVA, a celebrated Hindu poet, was born at Kenduli, a town which some commentators place in Kalinga, others in Burdwan; but according to the popular tradition of the Vaishnavas, it was situate near the Ganges. Professor Wilson places Jayadeva in the 15th century; but Lassen, with greater probability, supposes that he lived in the middle of the 12th. The only poem by Jayadeva which is extant is entitled, Gita Govinda; that is, the poem in honour of Govinda, one of the names of Krishna, the eighth *avatar*, or incarnation, of Vishnu. The poem is a kind of pastoral drama, in which the loves of Krishna and Râdha are powerfully described. This poem has always been greatly admired among the Hindus; and an English translation of it was published by Sir William Jones in the third volume of the Asiatic Researches. A very accurate edition, with notes, and a Latin translation, edited by Lassen, was published at Bonn in 1836.

JEACOCKE, (Caleb,) author of the Vindication of the Moral Character of the Apostle Paul, against the Charges of Hypocrisy and Insincerity, brought by Bolingbroke, Middleton, and others, 1765, 8vo, was a baker in the High-street, St. Giles's, who by his industry and integrity obtained great distinction. He was a frequent attendant at the Robin Hood speaking society, Butcher-row, Temple-bar, where it is said his oratory proved often more powerful and convincing than that of Edmund Burke and other members who afterwards acquired celebrity in the House of Commons. He died in 1786.

JEANES, (Henry,) a divine, born in 1611, at Allensay, in Somersetshire, and

educated at Hart hall, Oxford. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Beercrocomb and Capland, Somersetshire, and also of Chedzoy, after Dr. Walter Raleigh's expulsion. He wrote, a treatise on Abstinence from Evil; On the Indifferency of Human Actions; On Original Righteousness; Polemical Tracts against Dr. Hammond, Jeremy Taylor, Goodwin, &c.; and, Want of Church Government. He defended Charles I. in a treatise called, The Image unbroken. A Perspective of the Impudence, Falsehood, and Prophaneness, published in a Libel entitled, Iconoclastes, 1651. This was an answer to Milton, whom he treats with keen severity. He died in 1662.

JEANNIN, (Peter,) called President Jeannin, was born at Autun in 1540, was brought up to the law, which he studied under Cujas, and first acted in quality of an advocate in the parliament of Burgundy. He was afterwards appointed by the states of that province to administer its affairs, and in this situation he resisted with all his power the order for perpetrating at Dijon the same horrid massacre of the Protestants, on St. Bartholomew's-day, which took place at Paris and in other cities; protesting that it was impossible that the king could persist in such a cruel purpose: and a courier arrived a few days after to revoke it. This was the more meritorious in him, as he was a zealous Roman Catholic; insomuch that he was induced, by the zeal which the Leaguers affected for religion and the good of the state, to join their party. He was made president of the parliament of Burgundy by Henry III. When Mayenne had returned to his duty after the battle of Fontaine Française, which gave the final blow to the League, Henry IV. engaged Jeannin in his service, and from that time he was one of the king's principal advisers, and was chosen for the management of the most difficult negotiations. He had a great share in effecting an agreement between the king of Spain and the United Provinces, and obtained the applause of both parties for his conduct. Sully was jealous of his influence, and in his Mémoires is scarcely just to the merits of his rival. After the death of Henry IV. Jeannin was entrusted by the queen-mother, Mary de Medicis, with the management of the greatest affairs, especially the administration of the finances; and the moderate fortune he left was a proof of his integrity in this department. This respectable minister, who had witnessed the succession of seven kings to the throne of France, died in 1622, at the age of eighty-two. His negotiations were published in 1659, fol., Paris; and by Elzevir, 1659, 2 vols, 12mo; and again in 1695, 4 vols, 12mo. They are accounted excellent guides for the management of important and difficult concerns, and were much studied by cardinal Richelieu.

JEANROI, (Dieudonné,) an eminent French physician, born at Nancy, in 1750. He became a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, at Paris. In 1778 he was sent by the government to Dinan, where an epidemic disease was then making great ravages among the English prisoners. He succeeded in checking the progress of the infection, though at the expense of his own health; and on his recovery he published a tract, entitled, Premier Mémoire sur les Maladies qui ont régné à Dinan, en Bretagne, en 1779. Some time after he contributed to the Encyclopédie Méthodique several important articles relative to the diseases of children. He died in 1816.

JEAURAT, (Edme Sebastian,) born at Paris in 1724, member of the Academy of Sciences, and afterwards of the National Institute, was distinguished as an able mathematician. He founded an observatory in the Military School, and wrote, New Tables of Jupiter; A Treatise on Perspective; Observations on the Comet of 1759; Observations on the Solar Eclipse of 1793; Graphical Method of Dissecting the Angle; and, Mémoires sur les Lunettes Diplantidiennes. He died in 1803. He assisted Cassini in constructing his great map of France, and succeeded him in 1775 in making the calculations for the Connaissance des Temps.

JEBB, (John,) son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, was born in London in 1736, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and at Peter house, Cambridge, and became fellow. He afterwards took orders, and in 1764 he obtained the rectory of Ovington, in Norfolk. He for some years delivered theological lectures in Cambridge, but he was prohibited in 1770, as he professedly embraced the tenets of the Socinians. In 1775 he resigned his gown, and applied himself to the study of physic, obtained a degree at St. Andrew's, and became a licentiate in London. He died in 1786 of a decline. He was a very warm controversialist. He had, when at the university, been a very strenuous advocate for yearly

examinations; and in politics he showed himself a zealous friend of annual parliaments, of universal suffrage, of the abolition of subscription, and of the cause of America against the mother country. Besides physic and classical literature, he was well skilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Saxon. He joined two friends in publishing a 4to, called, Excerpta quædam e Newtonii Principiis Philosophiæ naturalis, cum notis variorum, which was used as a standard book at Cambridge. His works were published in 1787, in 3 vols, 8vo, by his friend Dr. Disney, with an account of his life.

JEBB, (Samuel,) uncle of the preceding, a native of Nottingham, and a member of Peter house, Cambridge, became attached to the nonjurors, and was for some time librarian to Jeremy Collier. He printed, Martin's Answers to Emlyn, 1718, 8vo, reprinted in 1719; in which latter year he published an edition of S. Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus, 1719, 8vo. On leaving the university he married a relation of Dillingham, the celebrated apothecary of Red-lion-square, from whom he took instructions in pharmacy and chemistry by the recommendation of Dr. Mead, and afterwards practised physic at Stratford, in Essex. In 1722 he was editor of the Bibliotheca Literaria, a learned work, of which only ten numbers were printed, and in which are interspersed the observations of Masson, Wasse, and other eminent scholars of the time. He also published, De Vitâ et Rebus Gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, Franciæ Dotariæ; an excellent edition of Aristides, with notes; an edition of Joannis Caii Britanni de Canibus Britannicis, &c.; an edition of Bacon's Opus Majus, fol., accurately printed for Bowyer; Humphr. Hodii, lib. ii. de Græcis illustribus Linguæ Græcæ Literarumque humaniorum instauratoribus; Præmittitur de Vita et Scriptis ipsius Humphredi Dissertatio, auctore S. Jebb, M.D. He died in 1772.

JEBB, (Sir Richard, Bart.) son of the preceding, was born in 1729 at Stratford, in Essex, and educated at Cambridge; but being by principle a nonjuror, he could not be matriculated, nor take any degree at that university. He afterwards studied medicine in London and at Leyden; and from the university in the latter city he obtained the degree of M.D. Upon settling in London he entered as licentiate of the College of Physicians; and in 1768 he was elected a fellow of that body. He was for some time physician both to St. George's Hospital and to the Westminster Infirmary. About 1777 he was made physician extraordinary to George III.; and in 1780 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the prince of Wales. He died of fever, while attending two of the princesses, in 1787.

JEBB, (John,) a learned Irish prelate, was born at Drogheda in 1775, and was educated at the schools of Celbridge and Londonderry, and at Trinity college, Dublin, where he greatly distinguished himself, and where he had for his tutor the learned Dr. Magee, afterwards archbishop of Dublin. In 1799 he was ordained, and he soon after accepted the curacy of Swanlinbar, in the diocese of Kilmore. On the promotion of his diocesan, Dr. Broderick, to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel, he accompanied that prelate thither, and in 1810 was presented by him to the valuable living of Abington. Here he published a volume of Practical Sermons, and his well-known and popular Essay on Sacred Literature. Soon after the appearance of the latter archbishop Broderick appointed him archdeacon of the diocese, upon which he took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. in the university of Dublin. In 1823, on the removal of Dr. Elrington to the see of Ferns, the bishopric of Limerick was conferred on Dr. Jebb. In 1827 he had a paralytic seizure, which, though it suspended his public labours, did not interrupt his favourite studies, which he pursued almost to the last. He died in December 1833. He was never married. Since his death has been published, Thirty Years' Correspondence between John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, and Alexander Knox, Esq., 2 vols, 8vo.

JEFFERSON, (Thomas,) third president of the United States, was born in 1743, at Shadwell, now in the county of Albemarle, in Virginia, and was educated at the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, then the capital of the colony, where he studied the mathematics, and the best Greek and Latin writers. He studied law under Mr. Wythe, an eminent lawyer, and made his first appearance at the bar of the General Court in 1767. He practised for seven or eight years in the General Court, and was gradually rising to the first rank as an accurate and able lawyer, when he was called away by the political events that preceded the American Revolution. In 1769 he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses for the county of

Albemarle. In 1773, on the meeting of the Virginia Assembly, he was an active member in organizing the Standing Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry, which was dissolved in May in the following year. On the 21st June, 1775, he took his seat in the General Congress as one of the delegates from Virginia, and was appointed one of a committee for preparing a declaration of the cause of taking up arms. In 1776 he was again a delegate to Congress, and one of a committee appointed to draw up a declaration of independence, and the draught of that famous instrument was made by him. During the war that followed he took no part in military movements. He was governor of Virginia in part of 1779, 1780, and part of 1781. At the close of his period of office he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by colonel Tarleton in his own house at Monticello. In May 1784 he was appointed by Congress minister to France, where he remained five years, during which he was actively employed in promoting the general interests of his country. In 1786 he went as envoy to London, but his reception at court was far from being a flattering one. He returned to Paris, where he remained, with the exception of a visit to Holland, Piedmont, and the south of France. He returned to America at the close of 1789, and early in the next year he was appointed secretary of state by the president, general Washington. He held this office till the end of 1793. From 1793 to 1797 he lived in retirement. In 1797 he was elected vice-president; and in 1801 he was chosen president in place of Mr. Adams, by the House of Representatives, by a majority of one. He was elected a second time, and after fulfilling his term of eight years retired to his favourite residence at Monticello, near the centre of the state of Virginia. While he was secretary of state under general Washington he earnestly urged the importance of the United States possessing Louisiana, as an outlet for the commerce of the western states. The object was accomplished in 1803, when Louisiana was purchased from the French for 15,000,000 dollars. The last years of his life, though spent in retirement, were not wasted in inactivity. He continued his habits of early rising and constant occupation; and he maintained a very extensive correspondence with all parts of the world. He was also actively engaged in the foundation and direction of the university of Virginia, and through his influence the legislature of Virginia was induced to grant the necessary funds for the endowment of it. He died in embarrassed circumstances, July 4th, 1826, just half a century after the day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. Mr. Adams, his predecessor in the presidentship, died on the same day. In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and well-formed; his countenance was bland and expressive; his conversation was fluent and eloquent. Few men equalled him in the faculty of pleasing in personal intercourse, and acquiring ascendency in political connexion. He was the acknowledged head of the republican party; and in the four volumes of his posthumous works there are abundant materials to guide the literary or historical critic in forming an estimate of his character.

JEFFERY, (John,) a divine, was born in 1647, at Ipswich, and was educated there, and at Catharine hall, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. John Echard. He entered into orders, and accepted the curacy of Dennington, in Suffolk. In 1678 he was elected minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, in Norwich, where his good temper, exemplary life, judicious preaching, and great learning, soon made him very popular. Here he attracted the notice of Sir Thomas Browne. Sir Edward Atkyns, lord chief-baron of the Exchequer, took him to London, and introduced him to Dr. Tillotson, then preacher at Lincoln's-inn, who often engaged him to preach for him, and was probably the means of making him known to Dr. Whichcote. In 1687 Dr. Sharp, then dean of Norwich, afterwards archbishop of York, obtained for him the livings of Kirton and Falkenham, in Suffolk; and in 1694 archbishop Tillotson made him archdeacon of Norwich. He published, Christian Morals, by Sir Thomas Browne; Moral and Religious Aphorisms, collected from Dr. Whichcote's Papers, and three volumes of sermons, by the same author, 1702. All his works were collected and published in 2 vols, 8vo, in 1751. Dr. Jeffery was an enemy to religious controversy, alleging, "that it produced more heat than light." He died in 1720.

JEFFERY, (Thomas,) a dissenting divine, memorable for his excellent defences of Christianity, was the son of a respectable merchant at Exeter, where he was born at the close of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth

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century. He received his education in the seminary under the care of the elder Mr. Joseph Hallet; and after he had finished his studies, he preached for some time in connexion with his tutor. In 1726 he settled at Little Baddow, in Essex; but in 1728 he returned to his native city, where he was prematurely cut off soon after, in consequence of excessive application to study. His publications met with the approbation and applause of the learned and judicious, and even extorted high encomiums from Anthony Collins, against whose works they were principally directed. They are entitled, The true Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, in Opposition to the false ones, set forth in a late Book, entitled, The Grounds, &c.; A Review of the Controversy between the Author of a Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, and his Adversaries; Christianity the Perfection of all Religion, natural and revealed; and, a Sermon, entitled, The Divinity of Christ proved from Holy Scripture. Dr. Kennicott highly commended Jeffery's answers to Collins.

JEFFREYS, (George, lord,) baron Wem, commonly known by the name of Judge Jeffreys, was the sixth son of John Jeffreys, Esq., of Acton, in Denbighshire, and was educated at the free-school at Shrewsbury, and at Westminster, whence he was removed to the Inner Temple, where he applied himself very assiduously to the law. His father's family was large, and his habits parsimonious; the young man's allowance, therefore, was very scanty, and hardly sufficient to support him decently. But his own ingenuity supplied all deficiencies, till he came to the bar; to which, however, he never had any regular call. In 1666 he was at the assizes at Kingston, where very few counsellors attended, on account of the plague. Here necessity gave him permission to plead; and he continued the practice unrestrained, till he reached the highest employments in the law. Soon after commencing his professional career, alderman Jeffreys, a namesake of his, and probably a relation, introduced him among the citizens of London; and, being a jovial bottle companion, he became very popular among them, came into great business, and was chosen recorder. His influence in the city, and his readiness to promote any measures without reserve, introduced him at court; and he was appointed solicitor to the duke of York. He was first made a judge in his native country; and in 1680 he was knighted, and made chief-justice of Chester; and in the following year he was made a baronet. When the parliament began the prosecution of the abhorrers, he resigned the recordership, and obtained the place of chief-justice of the King's Bench; and soon after the accession of James II. he was raised to the office of lord chancellor. He was one of the chief advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that short and tyrannical reign; and his sanguinary proceedings against Monmouth's miserable adherents in the West, have impressed an ineffaceable brand of infamy upon his memory. There is, however, a singular story of him in this expedition, which tends to his credit; as it shows, that when he was not under state influence, he had a proper sense of the natural and civil rights of men, and an inclination to protect them. The mayor, aldermen, and justices of Bristol, had been used to transport convicted criminals to the American plantations, and to sell them by way of trade. This had been carried on unnoticed many years, when it came to the knowledge of the lord chief-justice; who, finding, upon inquiry, that the mayor was equally involved in the guilt of this outrageous practice with the rest of his brethren, made him descend from the bench where he was sitting, and stand at the bar in his scarlet and furs, and plead as a common criminal. He then took security of them to answer informations; but the amnesty after the Revolution stopped proceedings, and secured their iniquitous gains. North, who relates this circumstance, observes likewise, that, when he was in temper, and matters indifferent came before him, no one better became a seat of justice than Jeffreys. On the bench he spoke fluently, and with spirit; but his weakness was, that he could not reprehend without scolding, and in the very lowest language. When the prince of Orange came, and all was in confusion, the lord chancellor, being very obnoxious to the people, disguised himself in order to go abroad. He was in a seaman's dress, and drinking beer in a cellar. A scrivener, whom he had once severely rated, happening to come into the cellar after some of his clients, his eye caught that face which made him start; when the chancellor, seeing himself observed, feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot in his hand. But the scrivener went out, and gave notice that he

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was there; and the mob immediately rushed in, seized him, and carried him to the lord-mayor. Thence, under a strong guard, he was sent to the lords of the council, who committed him to the Tower, where he died April 18, 1689, of intemperance and a broken heart. He was first interred in the church belonging to the Tower, and afterwards was removed to that of St. Mary Aldermanbury, and deposited near the body of his son.—This wretched man left an only son, who inherited his title as lord Jeffreys, and also his intemperate habits. Two poetical efforts, in the State Poems, 4 vols, 8vo, are attributed to him, and he is said to have published, An Argument in the Case of Monopolies, 1689. He died in 1703, when his title became extinct, and was buried in St. Mary Aldermanbury church. He married Charlotte, the daughter and heiress of Philip earl of Pembroke, by whom he had an only daughter, who married Thomas earl of Pomfret; after whose death she presented to the university of Oxford the noble collection of the Pomfret Marbles.

JEFFREYS, (George,) an English writer, born in 1678 at Weldon, in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1701. He refused to take orders, and applied himself to the law, and was called to the bar, but did not practise. He passed the latter part of his life in the family of the duke of Chandos, his relations. In 1754 he published, by subscription, a 4to vol. of Miscellanies in prose and verse, among which are two tragedies, Edwin, and Merope, both acted at the theatre Lincoln's-inn-fields, and, the Triumph of Truth, an oratorio. He died in 1755. The anonymous verses prefixed to the tragedy of Cato were by Jeffreys—a fact which Addison never knew.

JEFFRIES, (John,) an American physician, born at Boston in 1744. Having studied medicine at the university of Cambridge, he went to London, and on his return to Boston he practised with great success, until the evacuation of that city by the British garrison. He then accompanied general Howe to Halifax, and was made surgeon-general to the forces in 1776. In 1780 he settled in London. In 1789 he returned to Boston, and continued to practise there till his death, which took place in 1819.

JEHAN GHIR, (Abul Mazaffer Nour ed deen Mohammed,) a Mogul emperor, son of the famous Akber, whom he succeeded on the throne of Delhi in 1605. He was originally called Selim, to which name he added the foregoing appellations on his accession. He was, like all his race of imperial rank, a despot; but he is said to have been generous, affable, and easy of access to his subjects; and the professors of arts and literature experienced his patronage and support. He died in 1627. He wrote a work containing memoirs of the first seventeen years of his reign; and he made some additions to the historical commentaries of his predecessor, sultan Baber. His wife, or mistress, Nourjehan, celebrated equally for her beauty and wit, has been the theme of numerous oriental poems and romances.

JEKYL, (Sir Joseph,) born in 1664, the son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, became known as an able lawyer and an eloquent statesman. As the friend of the Whigs he was one of the managers of Sacheverel's trial; and, after maintaining his principles and popularity undiminished, he was made in the reign of George I. master of the Rolls, and privy-counsellor, and was also knighted. In his pamphlet, called, The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated, he ably supported the power and independence of his office against the lord-chancellor King. He died in 1738.

JEKYL, (Thomas,) brother of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and obtained the vicarage of Rowd, in Wiltshire, the lectureship of Newland, in Gloucestershire, and the office of St. Margaret's minister, Westminster. He wrote, Love and Peace recommended, in two Sermons, at Bristol; Popery, a great Mystery of Iniquity; True Religion the best Loyalty; and, Exposition of the Church Catechism.

JELAL ED DEEN ROUMI, a Persian poet, a native of Balkhi, who flourished in the middle of the thirteenth century. He was the author of several works combined under the title of, Kilat Elmetsnevy. Specimens of these poems, translated into English by Sir William Jones, were published in a Discourse on the Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindoos, in the third volume of The Asiatic Researches.

JELLINGER, (Christopher,) a German, who studied at Basle and Leyden, and, after being some time a private soldier, came to England, where he found patrons, and obtained the living of

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Brent, in Devonshire, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He wrote, Disputatio Theologica de Sacra Cœna; A New and Living Way of Dying; The Spiritual Merchant, &c. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

JEMSHID, or GIAMSCHID, a Persian sovereign, celebrated in Oriental history, who is said to have ascended the throne about 800 B.C., and to have founded the famous city of Istakhar, called by the Greeks Persepolis. He instructed his subjects in astronomy, and also probably in the mysteries of Sabiism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies. Having been dethroned by Zohak, an Arabian king, he spent the latter part of his life in indigence and obscurity.—His son PHERIDOUN ultimately recovered his father's throne.

JENISCHIUS, (Paul,) a learned native of Antwerp, where he was born in 1558, banished for writing, Theatrum Animarum. He died in 1647.

JENKIN, (William,) an eminent nonconformist divine, was born in 1612 at Sudbury, where his father was minister, and educated at Cambridge. After he had completed his degrees in arts, he was ordained; and, coming to London, he was chosen lecturer of St. Nicholas Acons, and thence invited to Hithe, near Colchester, whence he returned to London in 1641, and was chosen minister of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and some months after, lecturer of St. Anne's, Blackfriars. He continued to fill up this double station with great usefulness, until, upon the destruction of the monarchy, he refused to observe the public thanksgivings appointed by the parliament, for which he was suspended from his ministry, and had his benefice of Christ Church sequestered, and afterwards was imprisoned in the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in what was called Love's plot. On petition, the parliament granted him a pardon, and he was afterwards re-elected by the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the living of Christ Church. On the Restoration, as he did not conform, he was ejected from this, and retired to a house he had at Langley, in Hertfordshire, where he occasionally preached, as he did afterwards in London, until 1684, when he was apprehended for preaching, and commited to Newgate, on the Conventicle Act, and there he died before he had been imprisoned four months, on January 19, 1685. Calamy informs us that a nobleman having heard of his death, said to Charles II., who had peremptorily refused to release him, "May it please your majesty, Jenkin has got his liberty." Upon which he asked with eagerness, "Aye, who gave it him?" The nobleman replied, "A greater than your majesty, the King of kings!" with which the king seemed greatly struck, and remained silent. Jenkin was buried with great pomp in Bunhill-fields, and in 1715 a monument was erected to his memory, with a Latin inscription. He published some controversial pieces, and a few sermons. Baxter calls him a "sententious, elegant preacher," a character which may be justly applied to his principal work, An Exposition of the Epistle of Jude, 2 vols, 4to and fol.

JENKIN, (Robert,) a learned divine, was born at Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, in 1656, and educated at the King's School at Canterbury, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow; he held also the office of lady Margaret's professor of divinity. Dr. Lake, on being translated from the see of Bristol to that of Chichester, in 1685, made him his chaplain, and collated him to the precentorship of that cathedral in 1688. Refusing to take the oaths at the Revolution, he quitted that preferment, and retired to his fellowship, which was not subject then to those conditions, unless the bishop of Ely, the visitor, insisted on it; and the bishop was, by the college statutes, not to visit unless called in by a majority of the fellows. Upon the accession of George I. an act was passed, obliging all who held any post of 5*l.* a-year to take the oaths, by which Dr. Jenkin was obliged to eject those fellows who would not comply, which gave him no small uneasiness, and he sunk by degrees into a state of mental imbecility. In this condition he removed to his elder brother's house at South Rungton, in Norfolk, where he died in 1727. His works are, An Historical Examination of the Authority of General Councils; A Defence of the Profession which bishop Lake made upon his Death-bed; Defensio S. Augustini adversus Jo. Phereponum; An English translation of the Life of Apollonius Tyaneus, from the French of Tillemont; Remarks on Four Books lately published, viz. Basnage's History of the Jews, Whiston's Eight Sermons, Locke's Paraphrase and Notes on St. Paul's Epistles, and Le Clerc's Bibliothèque Choisie; The Reasonableness and certainty of the Christian Religion, of which a fifth edition, corrected, appeared in 1721; and, A brief Confuta-

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tion of the Pretences against natural and revealed Religion.

JENKINS, (Henry,) a native of Yorkshire, who lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. His faculties remained strong to the last, and at an assize he appeared to give evidence of what had passed within his knowledge 140 years before. He remembered the battle of Flodden-field. As he was born before registers were kept, no place would acknowledge him as a native; so that in his last days he was compelled to beg his bread. He died in 1670, and there is erected to his memory a monument in Bolton church, Yorkshire, where he was buried.

JENKINS, (David,) a lawyer, distinguished for his learning and eminence in his profession, and for his loyalty to Charles I., was born at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, about 1586, and educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Gray's-inn, and, when admitted to the bar, rose to considerable practice. He was afterwards made one of the judges for South Wales. He continued in this office until the rebellion broke out, at which time he either imprisoned or condemned to death several persons in his circuit, for being guilty of high treason in bearing arms against the king. At length, being taken prisoner at Hereford, when that city was surprised by the Parliamentary forces, he was sent to the Tower, whence, being brought to the bar in chancery, he denied the authority of that court, because their seal was counterfeited, and consequently the commissioners of such a seal were constituted against law. On this he was committed to Newgate, impeached of treason, and brought to the bar of the House of Commons. On this occasion he behaved with undaunted spirit, denying their authority, and refusing to make his obeisance to the Speaker. This provoked the house so much, that without any trial they voted him and Sir Francis Butler guilty of high treason, and fixed the day of execution; on which judge Jenkins "resolved to suffer with the Bible under one arm, and Magna Charta under the other;" but his enemies were diverted from this design by a facetious speech of Harry Marten, a kind of parliamentary buffoon. He was, however, fined 1,000*l.* for contempt, and committed to Newgate, and his estates were sequestrated. While in Newgate he bravely withstood both the cajolery and menaces of the House of Commons. Judge Jenkins remained in Newgate, or in other prisons, until the Restoration. After the Restoration he was designed to be made one of the judges in Westminster Hall; but refusing to comply with the usual demands of the perquisites on that occasion, which he thought unreasonable after having suffered so much, he retired to his estate in Glamorganshire, then restored to him, and died there in 1667. His vindication of himself, and several other occasional tracts of his writing, were printed in 1648, 12mo, under the title of his Works. Most of these were written in prison, and have been often reprinted. He is also the author of, A Preparative to the Treaty with the King, &c. 1648; A Proposition for the Safety of the King; and a Reply to an Answer to it. But he is now chiefly known in the profession by his Reports, or Eight Centuries of Reports solemnly adjudged in the Exchequer Chamber, or upon Writs of Error, from 4 Hen. III. to 21 Jac. I., originally published in French, 1661, fol., and again in French in 1734, fol., but the third edition was translated by Theodore Barlow, and published in 1771 or 1777, fol. Bridgman says that he also wrote, Pacis Consultum, or a Directory to the Public Peace, briefly describing the Antiquity, Extent, &c. of several County Corporation Courts, especially the Court-Leet, 1657, 12mo.

JENKINS, (Sir Leoline,) an English statesman and civilian, was born at Llantrisaint, in Glamorganshire, in 1623, and educated at Cowbridge School, and at Jesus college, Oxford; but soon after, with many other students, he took up arms in the royal cause. He, however, remained in Oxford till the king's death, and then retired to Wales, to the seat of Sir John Aubrey, the education of whose eldest son he undertook. He was afterwards tutor to other young men of family and consequence, but became obnoxious to the government; from whose resentment, however, he was saved by the interference of his friend Dr. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college. For some time he resided at Oxford, but being still considered as a dangerous man, he fled to the continent in company with some of his pupils, and travelled with them over France, Holland, and Germany. He returned home about 1658, and at the Restoration was chosen one of the fellows of Jesus college. In 1661 he took his degree of LL.D., and was the same year, on the resignation of his friend, Dr. Mansell, elected principal of

his college. He was in 1663 appointed commissary of Canterbury by his patron Sheldon, the primate, to whom he had been very serviceable in settling his theatre at Oxford, of which he was made one of the curators; and it was by the archbishop's encouragement that he then removed to Doctors' Commons, as advocate of that court. In 1664 he was engaged with other civilians in reviewing the maritime laws, and the same year he was made judge-assistant, and soon after principal, of the Admiralty Court, and in 1668 he was made judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. In 1670 he was knighted for his services in recovering the property of the deceased queen-mother, Henrietta Maria, against the claims of her nephew, Louis XIV.; and he afterwards became one of the commissioners to negotiate the union with Scotland. In 1671 he was elected member for Hythe, in Kent; and in 1673, after resigning his office of principal of Jesus college, he went to Cologne as plenipotentiary to settle a treaty of peace with the Dutch; but he did not succeed. The next year he was again deputed as a mediator of the treaty of Nimeguen, with Sir William Temple, the chief burden of which rested upon him. His labours, however, were unsuccessful; and on leaving the place in 1679 he was nominated ambassador to the Hague in the room of his associate, Temple; but he was soon after invited to renew his application for the treaty, which, at last, was concluded that same year. He returned home in August 1679, and was soon after elected representative of the university of Oxford. He ably opposed the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York, and his services were rewarded by admission into the privy council, and the appointment of secretary for the northern provinces in 1680, and next year for the southern. He was again elected for Oxford university, and still opposed the exclusion of the duke of York; but the firmness with which he attacked and reprobated the violent measures of the court exposed him to obloquy, so that at last he retired from office, in 1684, to the literary privacy of his house at Hammersmith. On the accession of James II. he was sworn one of the privy council, and was elected again for the university of Oxford; but his infirmities increased, and he found himself unable to attend his duty in parliament. He died in 1685, and was buried in Jesus-college chapel. As he was never married, he left his property to charitable uses, and was particularly a benefactor to his college. His letters and papers were printed, 2 vols, fol., 1724, by William Wynne, with an account of his life.

JENKINSON, (Anthony,) an English traveller, of the sixteenth century, who, after having visited various parts of Europe, Asia Minor, and Palestine, was employed in 1557 by a commercial company on a mission to Russia. From Moscow he travelled to Bogar, or Bochara, in Tartary, and returned to England in May 1561. He was sent again to Russia, and afterwards visited Casbin, on the Caspian Sea. After his return he wrote an account of his adventures, which was published by Hakluyt and Purchas.

JENKINSON, (Charles,) earl of Liverpool, the eldest son of colonel Charles Jenkinson, younger son of Sir Robert Jenkinson, the first baronet of the family, was born in 1727, and educated at the Charter-house, and at University college, Oxford. By the first earl of Harcourt, who was governor to the king, when prince of Wales, he was introduced to his majesty, and through the same channel obtained the notice and confidence of the earl of Bute, to whom he was private secretary. In 1761 he sat in parliament for Cockermouth, and held the office of under-secretary of state. In 1763 and 1764 he was secretary to the treasury; in 1766 he was nominated one of the lords of the admiralty; and from 1767 to 1773 was a lord of the treasury. In 1772 he was appointed joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and called to the privy-council; and in exchange for this office he had afterwards the clerkship of the pells in Ireland, which had been purchased back by government of Mr. Charles Fox. In 1778 he was made secretary at war, which office he held until the dissolution of lord North's administration in 1782. On this occasion his principles led him to join that branch of the old administration which supported Mr. Pitt; and when that minister came into power in 1784 Mr. Jenkinson was appointed president of the board of trade. In 1786 he obtained the situation of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of baron Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester; and advanced to be earl of Liverpool in 1796. He died in 1808. At that time he held the place of collector of the customs inwards in the port of London, and clerk of the pells in Ireland. He made a very conspicuous figure during the

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whole of the reign of George III., and for the greater part of it shared the severe obloquy which attached to all the confidential friends of the Bute administration; and, as he possessed the favour and confidence of his sovereign, he was called the king's secret adviser. Burke's celebrated pamphlet on Popular Discontents encouraged the notion; and the leaders of this party of supposed private power were the perpetual objects of abuse with the disaffected. Having in early life bent his turn for literature to political studies, he became eminently conversant more especially with the laws of nations, and the principles and details of commerce. He wrote, A Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England (this excited much attention and debate at the time); A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations during the present War (this was esteemed a very able performance, and was translated into all the languages of Europe); A Collection of Treatises, from 1648 to 1783; and, A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King. He was succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son, Robert Banks, second earl of Liverpool, the subject of the following article.

JENKINSON, (Robert Banks,) earl of Liverpool, son of the preceding, was born in 1770, and educated at an academy at Parson's Green, near Fulham, at the Charter-house, and at Christ Church college, Oxford, where he was the companion and friend of Mr. Canning. About the period of the breaking out of the French Revolution, he visited Paris, and was there when the Bastile was demolished by the mob, and, it is said, was an eye-witness to many of the worst excesses which the streets of the city exhibited at that time. Nor was he an idle spectator of what was then going forward. He could not but foresee the effect which the atrocities of Paris must have on the peace of his own country; nor could he be unacquainted with the industrious efforts of the revolutionists of France to excite a similar flame in England, as well as all through Europe. Intimately acquainted with Mr. Pitt, and in all probability requested by him to watch the progress of the Revolution, and communicate every fresh form which it assumed, Mr. Jenkinson's residence at Paris was at that time of essential service in preparing the British government for the firm and effectual stand which it made against French ascendency in this country. On his return to England he was introduced to parliament as one of the representatives of Rye. His election, it is remarkable, took place full twelve months before his age allowed him to sit in the House, and he returned to pass the intervening time in acquiring fresh continental information. In 1791 he took his seat, and on the 27th of February, 1792, he made his first speech, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. Whitbread on the question of the Empress Catharine persisting in her claim to Ockzakow and the adjoining district. His address manifested a profound knowledge, not only of the subject in dispute between Russia and Turkey at that juncture, but also of the general affairs and prospects of Europe, and the proper duty of England in relation to the continental nations. No doubt was entertained, from this first effort, that Mr. Jenkinson would rise to be a distinguished parliamentary speaker, and an efficient member of the British cabinet. In the debate on the slave-trade which followed, in April, he opposed the abolitionists. On the deposition of Louis XVI. the British ambassador, lord Gower, was recalled from Paris. When, on the 15th of December, 1792, Mr. Fox moved an address to the king, praying "that his majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that a minister might be sent to Paris, to treat with those persons who exercised provisionally the functions of the executive government of France, touching such points as might be in discussion between his majesty and his allies, and the French nation," Mr. Jenkinson, in the temporary absence of Mr. Pitt, (who had vacated his seat in the House of Commons, by accepting the wardenship of the Cinque Ports,) replied to Mr. Fox, in a speech of great animation and power, which called forth the commendations of Mr. Burke. In April 1793, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the India Board. In May 1796, he took the name of lord Hawkesbury, the second title of his father, who was now created earl of Liverpool: he was also made master of the Mint, a privy counsellor, and one of the commissioners for trade and plantations. In the Addington administration, which was formed on the 14th March, 1801, lord Hawkesbury was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department, and, in the adjustment of preliminaries of peace with France, was entrusted with the interests of Great

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Britain in the negotiation which was opened on the subject, and which issued in the treaty of peace signed at Amiens, on the 28th March, 1802, between the French republic, the king of Spain, and the Batavian republic, on the one hand, and the king of Great Britain and Ireland on the other. In October 1802, he ably advocated the liberties of Switzerland, now menaced by Buonaparte, who had ordered the French army, under Ney, to march into the unresisting cantons, to enforce the reception of a new constitution, prepared in his own cabinet. His lordship addressed a note to M. Otto (still in London,) wherein he expressed the sentiments of deep regret excited in his majesty's breast by the proclamation of the French consul to the Helvetic people. At the opening of the next session, lord Hawkesbury was called up to the House of Lords, by writ, as a peer's eldest son. On the 12th of May Mr. Addington resigned; Mr. Pitt returned to the head of the ministry, and lord Hawkesbury received the seals of the home department. On the 23d January, 1806, Mr. Pitt died; and lord Hawkesbury was offered the premiership, which he declined. He received, however, a decided proof of the king's attachment, by being appointed to the vacant situation of warden of the Cinque Ports. On the return of Mr. Pitt's friends to power in the following year, he resumed his station in the cabinet as secretary of state for the home department. In December 1808, on the death of his father, he became earl of Liverpool. In the following session, he warmly advocated the cause of Spain, and, on the arrival of intelligence respecting the battle of Vimiera, in January 1809, he moved the thanks of the House of Lords for the conduct of lord Wellington in the Peninsula. When Mr. Perceval became first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, lord Liverpool was made secretary of state for the war department; and after the assassination of that gentleman, (11th May, 1812,) the noble earl, at the request of the prince regent, assumed the office of prime minister. He soon after opposed the marquis Wellesley's motion for making concessions to the Roman Catholics. The following three years witnessed the triumphant issue of the foreign policy of lord Liverpool, which was at length crowned by the treaty of Paris, 1815. In 1817 serious riots in the manufacturing districts compelled ministers to call for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. In January 1820, the death of his royal father called George IV. to the throne; and the painful proceedings to which the ill-advised conduct of queen Caroline gave rise in parliament, were the occasion of much outcry, on the part of the populace, against the ministry. In 1823 lord Liverpool justified his policy of non-interference in the affairs of Spain, at that time in possession of the troops of France. In 1825 he again argued against the Roman Catholic claims. In 1826 the occurrence of a mercantile panic led to the proposal by lord Liverpool of certain restrictions on the paper currency, which were carried into effect. He also advocated the extinction of slavery in the West India colonies; and he made some important modifications in the Corn Laws. On the 27th February, 1827, he was seized with a fit of paralysis and apoplexy; and, after lingering several months in a state of mental imbecility, he died on the 4th December, 1828. He was twice married, but left no issue.

JENKS, (Benjamin,) a pious English divine, was born in 1646, and was descended from an ancient family at Eaton-under-Heywood, in Shropshire. It is not known where he was educated, or whether he was at either university. He appears, however, when admitted into orders, to have been for some time curate of Harley, in Shropshire, to which living he was presented in 1668, by the earl of Bradford, the patron, who also made him his chaplain. Jenks had also the living of Kenley, a small village about two miles from Harley, at both which churches he officiated alternately. He died in 1724. The work by which he is best known, is his Prayers and Offices of Devotion, of which the 27th edition was published in 1810, by the Rev. Charles Simeon, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, with alterations and amendments. Jenks was also the author of, Meditations upon various Important Subjects, of which a second edition was published in 1756, 2 vols, 8vo.

JENNENS, (Charles,) was a gentleman of fortune at Gopsal, in Leicestershire, and a non-juror, descended from a family which was one among the many who have acquired ample fortunes at Birmingham. In early life he was so remarkable for the number of his servants, the splendour of his equipages, and the profusion of his table, that he acquired the title of "Solyman the magnificent." He is said to have selected

the words for some of Handel's Oratorios, and particularly those for "the Messiah." Not long before his death, he attempted an edition of Shakspeare, which he began by publishing King Lear, in 8vo; and he printed afterwards, on the same model, the tragedies of Hamlet, 1772; Othello, and Macbeth, 1773. He died in 1773. The tragedy of Julius Cæsar, which in his life had been put to the press, was published in 1774. As an editor of Shakspeare, he can no longer be remembered; but as the first suggester of Oratorios in this country, he seems entitled to some notice.

JENNER, (Edward,) distinguished for his successful zeal in the introduction of the practice of vaccination as a preventive of the small-pox, was born in 1749, at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, where his father was vicar. When he was about eight years of age, he went to a school at Cirencester, where he remained only half a year. He was then consigned to the tuition of a clergyman, at Wootton Underedge, by whom he was well grounded in classical knowledge. In his thirteenth year he was placed under the care of the Messrs. Ludlow, then eminent practitioners at Sodbury, near Bristol; where he remained for six years. He then repaired to the metropolis, and became a pupil of John Hunter, at St. George's Hospital, and lived with him for two years, and assisted him in the formation of his celebrated Museum. Such was the estimation in which his pupil's talents were at that time held by Mr. Hunter, that he offered him a partnership in his profession. So attached, however, was Jenner to his native place, that he declined the flattering proposal, and, after finishing his studies in London, he settled at Berkeley, and soon obtained extensive practice. In his leisure hours he laid the foundation at Berkeley of a Museum of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy, which attracted very general notice. Being fond of ornithology, he entered into some very curious investigations with respect to the habits of the cuckoo. The economy of that singular bird had never been accurately ascertained, even by those inquisitive and diligent naturalists, Willoughby and Ray, who may be said to have made the study of animal life, in all its varieties, their undivided object. The result of Dr. Jenner's inquiries was printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1788, and copied thence into various periodical journals. He was subsequently elected a fellow of the Royal Society. After continuing a successful practice for some years, he, in 1792, took out a diploma. Thus disengaged from surgery, he had leisure for the pursuit of studies more congenial to his taste. His physiological penetration and patient application were also rewarded by a discovery of the diseased structure of the heart which occasions the fatal complaint called the angina pectoris, and which had previously escaped the observation of anatomists. So early as 1775, Dr. Jenner had begun to investigate the nature of the cow-pox. His attention to this singular disease was first excited by observing, that among those whom in the country he was frequently called upon to inoculate, many resisted every effort to give them the small-pox. These patients he found had undergone a disorder contracted by milking cows affected with a peculiar eruption on their teats. On inquiry, it appeared that this disease had been known among the dairies from time immemorial, and that a vague opinion prevailed of its being a preventive of the small-pox. In the course of his investigation of this subject Dr. Jenner found that some of those who seemed to have undergone the cow-pox, on inoculation with variolous matter, felt its influence just as if no disease had been communicated from the cow. This for a while damped, but did not extinguish, his ardour; for, as he proceeded, he had the satisfaction of learning that the cow was subject to some varieties of spontaneous eruptions upon her teats; and, in consequence, a distinction was discovered between the true and the spurious cow-pox. But the first impediment to this inquiry had not been long removed before another, of greater magnitude, started up. There were not wanting instances to prove, that when the true cow-pox broke out among the cattle, a person who had milked the infected animal, and had thereby apparently gone through the disease in common with others, was yet liable to receive the small pox. He determined to renew his investigation of the subject. The result was fortunate; for he now discerned that the virus of cow-pox was liable to undergo progressive changes; and that when applied to the human skin in a degenerated state, it was incapable of producing that change upon the human frame which is requisite to render it unsusceptible of the variolous contagion. He was now struck with the idea that it might be practicable to pro-

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pagate the disease by inoculation, after the manner of the small-pox, first from the cow, and finally from one human being to another. He waited anxiously some time for an opportunity of putting this theory to the test. At length the period of trial arrived; and on the 14th of May, 1796, the first experiment was made upon a lad of the name of Phipps, in whose arm a little vaccine virus was inserted, taken from the hand of a young woman, who had been accidentally infected by a cow. Notwithstanding the resemblance which the pustule, thus excited in the boy's arm, bore to variolous inoculation, yet as the indisposition attending it was barely perceptible, the operator could scarcely persuade himself that his patient was secure from the small-pox. However, on the same boy being inoculated on the 1st of July following with small-pox matter, it proved that he was perfectly safe. This case inspired confidence; and as soon as a supply of proper virus could be obtained from the cow, arrangements were made for a series of inoculations. A number of children were inoculated in succession, one from the other; and after several months had elapsed, they were exposed to the infection of the small-pox; some by inoculation, others by variolous effluvia, and some in both ways, but they all resisted it. The author of this important discovery made it known to the public, in 1798, in a treatise, entitled, An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a Disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow-Pox. The announcement of a discovery which promised to strike one out of the catalogue of human evils by annihilating a disease which had ever been considered as the most dreadful scourge of mankind, naturally created a very powerful and extensive sensation. The honour of commencing the practice of vaccination in London is due to Mr. Cline. In July 1798, he inoculated a child at St. Thomas's Hospital with vaccine virus received from Dr. Jenner. He afterwards put the child to the test of inoculation with small-pox matter in three places, which it resisted. Considerable opposition, however, was manifested to the new practice by several eminent medical men. Dr. Pearson, in particular, published a very unfavourable report of a number of experiments which he and Dr. Woodville had made on the subject. Dr. Jenner, therefore, felt it incumbent on him to defend the accuracy of his own statements; and accordingly, in 1799, he published, Further Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ; and subsequently, in answer to further attacks by Dr. Pearson and Dr. Woodville, A Continuation of Facts and Observations relative to the Vaccinæ Variolæ. Vaccination, in the year 1799, acquired the powerful support of the duke of York, then commander-in-chief. The small-pox was a disease which had continually infested the army; when it appeared in a regiment, it usually spread; and, owing to the irregular lives of soldiers, often with peculiar malignity. His royal highness took the proper steps to ascertain if the vaccine was in truth a preventive of the small-pox. As soon as the Army Medical Board, and other competent judges, had given full and demonstrable assurance that this was the case, a general order was issued to all regimental surgeons to vaccinate every soldier who had not had the small-pox. By this means the malady was at once extinguished in the army. After a short time, the lords of the Admiralty imitated this example. The physicians and surgeons of the fleet presented a gold medal to Dr. Jenner, accompanied with a suitable address. The practice of vaccination, although still warmly opposed by a few professional men, was now taken up with great animation in the metropolis, and spread rapidly over every quarter of the globe. In France it was welcomed as the angel of health; in Germany it was supported by a host of able operators, at the head of whom was Dr. De Carro, of Vienna; in Italy it met with an advocate and promulgator of equal ability, Dr. Sacco, of Milan; and what was more remarkable, the king of Spain sent his physician, Dr. Balmis, on a voyage to South America, expressly for the purpose of diffusing this blessing. The medical men in the United States were almost unanimous in promoting vaccination; and even in the East it overcame the prejudices of the Hindoos and Chinese. In Russia it was equally successful; and the mother of the emperor Alexander was so delighted with the discovery, that she sent Dr. Jenner a valuable diamond ring, accompanied by a letter, couched in the most complimentary terms. In 1802 the House of Commons voted him a grant of 10,000*l.*; which was followed in 1807 by another of 20,000*l.* In 1808, by the king's authority, the National Vaccine Establishment was instituted. The board, composed of the president

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and censors of the College of Physicians, and the master and governors of the College of Surgeons, in London, assembled on the 28th of December. Dr. Jenner was elected director. From that time all open opposition to vaccination, by regular practitioners, greatly declined. At length, after a long and laborious life, devoted to scientific inquiries, this eminent and excellent man was found lying on his floor in a fit of apoplexy, on the morning of Saturday, the 25th of January, 1823; he continued in a state of total insensibility till about two o'clock on Sunday morning, when he expired, in the 74th year of his age. The Life of Jenner has been written by his friend, Dr. Baron, of Gloucester, in 2 vols, 8vo.

JENNINGS, (David,) an eminent Dissenter, the son of an ejected nonconformist, was born at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, in 1691, and was educated at the free-school of his native place, and at a Dissenters' academy in London, under the care of Dr. Chauncey. Having finished his studies, he was appointed one of the preachers at an evening lecture at Rotherhithe, and in 1716 he was chosen assistant preacher at the meeting near Haberdashers' Hall. Two years afterwards he was elected pastor to the congregational church in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, in which office he continued for forty-four years. Within a year after he entered upon it, he refused to comply with the requisition brought forward by many of his brethren at Salters' Hall, to sign certain articles relating to the Trinity. Mr. Jennings, about 1730, published a small volume of sermons addressed to the young, entitled, The Beauty and Benefit of early Piety. In 1740 he entered the lists against Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, concerning Original Sin, which doctrine he strenuously defended. In 1743 he was elected trustee of Mr. Coward's charities, and one of the lecturers at St. Helen's; and in the following year he became divinity tutor, in the room of Mr. Eames, at the academy, at that time chiefly supported by Mr. Coward's funds. In 1747 he published, An Introduction to the Use of the Globes, &c., which for a long period was a popular book. In 1749 the university of St. Andrew's conferred on him the degree of D.D. After this he published, An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures. He died in 1762. After his death was printed, from a MS. copy, An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals. This is a work of little value. In 1766 a more elaborate work was published by Dr. Furneaux from the MSS. of Dr. Jennings, entitled, Jewish Antiquities; or a Course of Lectures on the Three First Books of Godwin's Moses and Aaron: to which is annexed a Dissertation on the Hebrew Language, in 2 vols, 8vo.

JENNINGS, (Henry Constantine,) an antiquary and virtuoso, remarkable for the eccentricity of his habits, and the singular vicissitudes of his fortunes, was the only son of Mr. Jennings, of Shiplake, in the county of Oxford, and was born in 1731. At an early age he was sent to Westminster School, where he acquired a taste for classical literature. At the age of seventeen he obtained a commission in the 1st regiment of foot guards. He was next sent abroad on his travels, and, after residing some time in France, he crossed the Alps, and spent eight years in Italy, three of which were passed at Rome. In company with lord Mount-Hermor, only son of the duke of Montague, he subsequently visited Sicily. After losing considerable sums of money in horse-racing, he retired into the country, and lived with a degree of obscurity and economy, corresponding with his ruined condition. All his former habits were suddenly changed. He was next a prisoner in the King's Bench (1777-8), where he made the acquaintance of Horne Tooke. Soon after he settled in Essex, and began to collect objects of *vertù*, with all the enthusiasm usually displayed by a person of his ardent temperament. Books, manuscripts, shells, pictures, prints, busts, together with many thousand rare specimens of natural history, were purchased by him, and arranged in due order on the shelves. He had now seemingly attained once more to the very *acme* of prosperity, when an event unexpectedly occurred that levelled him again in the dust. Mr. Chase Price, a man celebrated for his wit and conviviality, through the interest of his friends had obtained the lucrative office of receiver-general of South Wales. As he had large balances in his hand, he lent considerable sums of the public money. Among others, 1,600*l.* were advanced to Mr. Jennings. On the sudden death of this gentleman, an inquiry was made into his affairs; and on its being discovered that Mr. Jennings was one of his debtors, an extent of the Crown in aid was immediately issued against his property, which was sold to liquidate the debt. Soon after this he became an

inmate of Chelmsford jail. He next settled at Chelsea, where he again formed a valuable collection of shells, antiquities, and rare books. He died within the rules of the King's Bench in 1819, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He published, Summary and free Reflections, in which the great Outline only and principal Features of several interesting Subjects are impartially traced and candidly examined; An Endeavour to prove that Reason is alone sufficient to the firm Establishment of Religion, which must, on Principles of Faith, be ever precarious; Physical Enquiries into the Powers and Properties of Spirit; Cursory Remarks on Infancy and Education; Thoughts on the Rise and Decline of the Polite Arts; a translation in blank verse of The Fifth Canto of Dante's Inferno; and, Observations on the Advantages attending an elevated and dry Situation.

JENSON, or JANSON, (Nicholas,) a celebrated printer and letter-founder of Venice, but born in France, about 1420. He is said to have been originally an engraver of coins and medals at Paris. About 1458 the report of the invention of printing at Mentz being circulated, he was sent by Charles VII. to gain private information on the subject of that art. He fulfilled the object of his mission, but hearing that the king was dead, he settled at Venice. Jenson excelled in all branches of the art; he formed the punches, he cast the letters, and conducted the typography. He first determined the form and proportion of the present Roman character; and his editions are still sought on account of the beauty of his types. Sixtus IV. decorated him with the honorary title of Comes Palatinus, and several printers in the fifteenth century, after his death, made it a matter of boasting, that their books were printed with types that had been made by Jenson. The first book that issued from his press is a scarce work in 4to, entitled, Decor Puellarum, the date of which is 1461, by mistake for 1471; and in the same year he published in Italian, Gloria Mulierum, a sequel to the former. After these are found many editions of Latin classics and other books, for ten years subsequently; but, as no books from his press appear after 1481, it is conjectured that he died about that time. It is remarkable that the earliest printers often commit the most palpable errors in the dates of their books.

JENYNS, (Soame,) an elegant and ingenious writer, was born in London in 1704. His father, Sir Roger Jenyns, was knighted for his loyalty by William III., and resided at Bottisham Hall, near Cambridge. Young Jenyns received his earlier education at home, and in 1722 was removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. His first poetical publication was, the Art of Dancing, printed in 1730. In 1735 he wrote, the Epistle to Lord Lovelace, and this was followed by other pieces of poetry, which he contributed to Dodsley's Collection, and afterwards printed in a volume in 1752. He wrote also some occasional essays on political topics, the precise dates of which cannot now be ascertained. They have, however, been since collected by Mr. Cole, in an edition of Jenyns's works, which was published in 4 vols, 8vo, 1790, and again in 1793. At the general election in 1742 he was chosen one of the representatives for the county of Cambridge. From this time he continued to sit in parliament, either for the county or borough of Cambridge, until 1780, except on the call of a new parliament in 1754, when he was returned for the borough of Dunwich. In 1755 he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the board of trade and plantations. He, however, made no figure as a public speaker, and early desisted from the attempt. After the dismissal of Sir Robert Walpole, he constantly ranked among the friends of government. In 1757 he published his Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, which brought him into notice as one of the most elegant writers of English prose that had appeared since the days of Addison. But the charms of style could not protect this singular work from objections of the most serious kind. It produced from Dr. Johnson, who was then editor of the Literary Magazine, a critical review, which is, perhaps, the first of his compositions for strength of argument and brilliancy of wit. The force of this refutation was felt by Jenyns, and he seems to have retained to the last a bitter recollection of it. In 1767 he published a small pamphlet, entitled, Thoughts on the Causes and Consequences of the present high Price of Provisions. But the performance which excited most attention was published by him in 1776, and seems, indeed, to form an important era in his life. In his younger days he had imbibed the principles of infidelity, and, it has been said, was not sparing in his avowal of them.

Time and reflection brought him to a sense of his folly. He studied the Holy Scriptures with care, and probably called to his aid some of those able defences of Christianity which the infidels of the eighteenth century had provoked. It is certain, however, that he had now adopted the common creed, although with some singular refinements of his own, and determined to avow his sentiments. With this resolution he published, A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion; which was at first read as an able defence of Christianity; and the accession of an ingenious layman to the supporters of religion was welcomed by the clergy at large. Others, however, could not help being suspicious of its tendency, and regarded the author as in many points proving himself to be an insidious enemy to the cause he pretended to plead. A controversy immediately took place, and continued for some time, greatly to the advantage of Jenyns's book, which sold most extensively while the controversy was kept alive, and disappeared with the last answer. In 1782 he published, Disquisitions on several Subjects. These are metaphysical, theological, and political; and in all of them he advances, amidst much valuable matter, a number of fanciful theories, to which he seems to have been prompted merely by a love of novelty, or a desire to show by what ingenuity opinions that contradict the general sense of mankind may be defended. The style of this publication is, perhaps, more elegant and animated than that of any of his former writings. In 1784, while the question of parliamentary reform was in agitation, he published some Thoughts on that subject. This was the last of his productions. He died in 1787. Jenyns's poems were added to the second and third editions of Dr. Johnson's Collection.

END OF VOL. VIII.

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